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Codes:—A.B.C. 4th [illegible]n, [illegible]Broomhall, Liebers, etc.

EST[illegible]SHED JAN[illegible]19, 1905.

K., [illegible]M.[illegible]Y.[illegible]AI [illegible]their [illegible]ily

fo[illegible]wn as

[illegible]UR[illegible]T[illegible]ERS

who as partners [illegible]sume an[illegible]mited responsibility for all l[illegible]ti[illegible]of the Bank.

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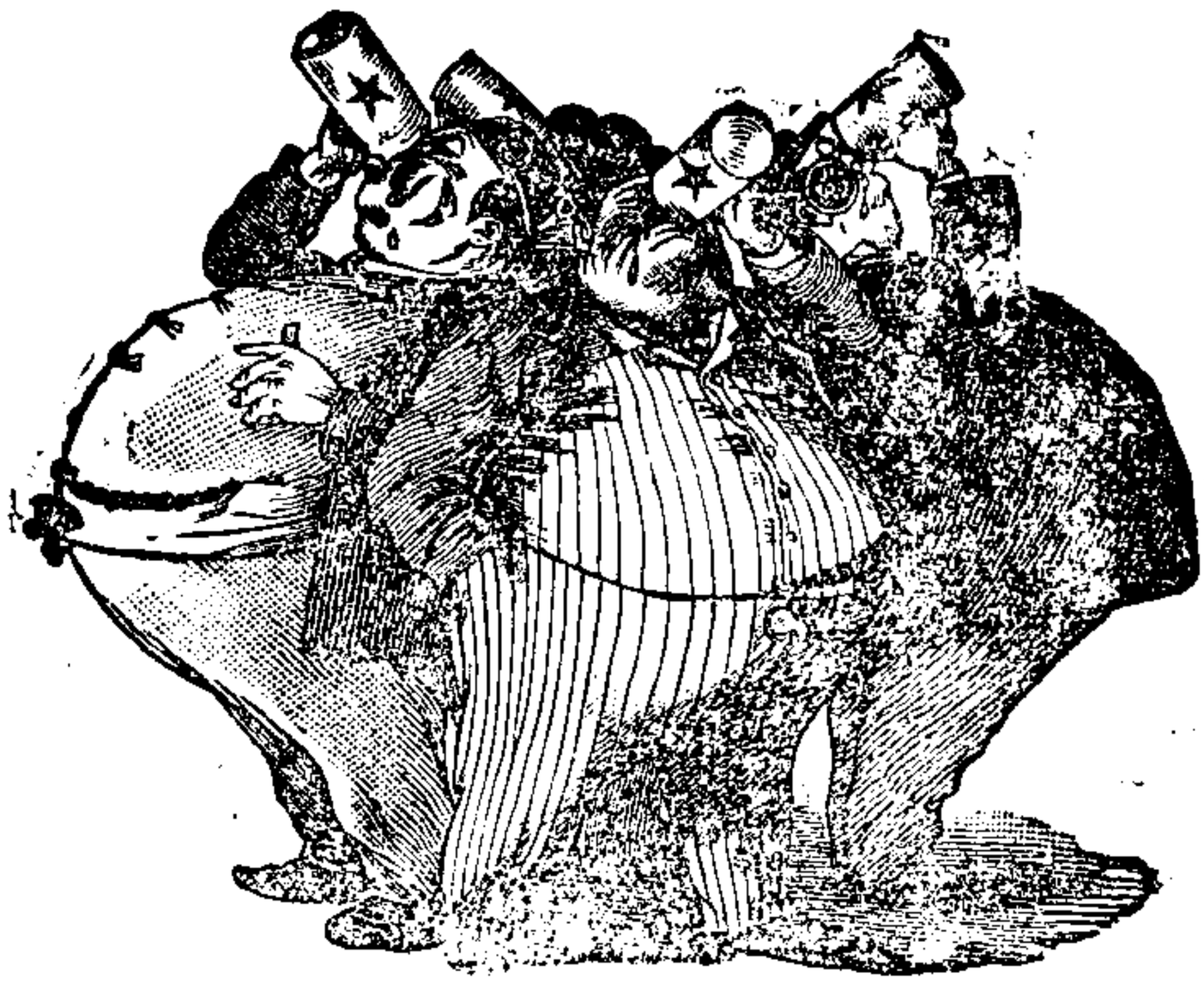

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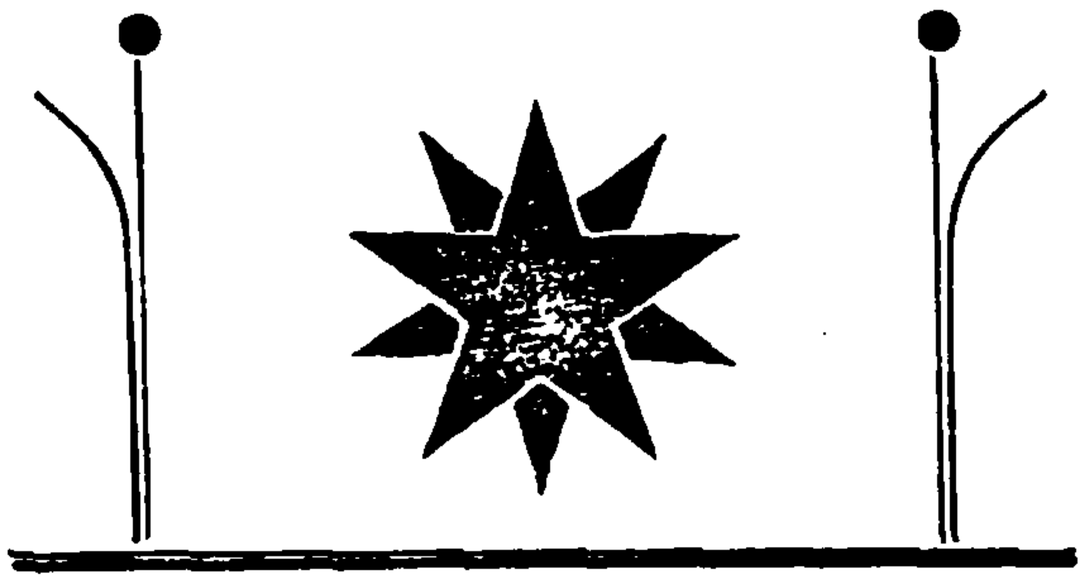

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LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Subscribed Capital.....Y.	10,000,000	Cash in hand, at call and short notice & Bullion.Y.	9,827,607
Reserve Fund	1,700,000	Investments	10,946,758
Bank Notes issued in Korea.....	6,068,832	Bills discounted.....	28,265,690
Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.....	40,218,360	Loans and Advances...	7,739,136
Other Accounts.....	2,200,000	Due by Correspondents	954,820
Due to Correspondents	1,483,984	Bank Premises and Furniture.....	932,274
Profit and Loss.....	745,109	Capital un-paid.....	3,750,000
TOTAL.....Yen	62,416,285	TOTAL.....Yen	62,416,285

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PREFACE.

THE present compilation being quite a novel affair in our country, the compilers have been subjected to innumerable difficulties in collecting materials. In the circumstances the result has been far from being complete and satisfactory, faults of omissions and commissions not being scarce. The compilers have also to ask the indulgence of the reader for their defective English, for circumstances have not allowed them to profit themselves from the help of a foreigner. They hope, however, that the present unpretentious work, such as it is, will prove a useful vade-mecum to the foreign public who have thus far encountered considerable troubles whenever they wanted to get more than a skin-deep information about this new member in the family of nations and the now sovereign Power in the Far East. The publication of this first year edition has been somewhat delayed from the reasons mentioned above, but we intend to have our second year edition printed by May next year at the furthest.

THE COMPILERS.

August, 1905,
Tokyo.

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GEOGRAPHY.

POSITION.

JAPAN is situated between 21° 48′ and 50° 56′ N. latitude and 119° 20′ and 156° 32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of five large islands, i.e. Honshū, Kyūshū, Shikoku, Hokkaidō and Formosa, and about six hundred smaller ones, among which Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji, and the four archipelagoes of the Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Loochu) stand out prominent, all the rest being small. Japan Proper is a collective title for all the territory exclusive of Formosa and adjoining islands.

AREA.

Japan covers 27,062 sq. *ri* distributed as follows:—

	Area (sq. *ri.*)		Area (sq. *ri.*)
Honshū	14,571.12	Sado	56.33
Hokkaidō	5,061.90	Tsushima	44.72
Kyūshū	2,717.54	Awaji	36.69
Formosa	2,253.24	Oki	21.89
Shikoku	1,180.67	The Pescadores	14.33
Chishima	1,033.46	Iki	8.63
Okinawa	156.91	Ogasawara group	4.50
Total	27,062.00		

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PHYSICAL FEATURES.

a. Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and is traversed by two chains one of which comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshū, producing rugged upheavals popularly known as "Japanese Alps" by foreign mountaineers. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji (12,365 ft.), Norikura-dakê, Ontakê, Yariga-takê, Iwo-san, Aka-iwa-san (all being a little above 10,000). Mt. Niitaka, otherwise Mt. Morrison, standing about the centre of Formosa is the loftiest peak throughout Japan, measuring 14,355 ft. approximately.

Of the volcanic cones which are still active may be mentioned Nasu (6,310), Shira-nê (7,069), Asama (8,230), Aso (5,577), Kirishima (4,816) and Bandai.

The following are the principal mountains measuring above 7,000 feet :—

Name of Mountain.	ft.	Name of Mountain.	ft.
Fuji	12,365	Jizoga-dakê	8,875
Norikura-dakê	10,447	Kokushi-dakê	8,553
Ontakê	10,212	Kinpu-san	8,549
Shiranê-san	10,212	Nikkō-san	8,196
Akaishi-san	10,206	Asama-yama	8,230
Iwō-san	10,074	Kuroboshi-takê	8,094
Komaga-takê	9,934	Azuma-yama	7,788
Dairengê-san	9,871	Daimugen-san...	7,693
Yatsuga-takê	9,675	Yūbari-san	7,300
Shakujoga-takê	9,240	Isurugi-san	7,250
Tatê-yama	9,372	Shiranê-san	7,069
Haku-san	8,947	Jūmonji-dakê	7,055

b. Rivers.—Rivers are necessary short and of rapid current, owing to the peculiar natural formation of the land, the mountain chains that traverse the centre forming water-shed.

Rivers above 40 *ri* in length are given as follows :—

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Name of River.	Length. *ri.*	Name of River.	Length. *ri.*
Ishikari	167	Tenryū	60
Shinano	100	Kiso	55
Kitakami	79	Tokachi	53
Tonê	71	Fuji	46
Teshiho	74	Yoshino	45
Abukuma	69	Onga	45
Mogami	62		

c. **Lakes and Ponds.**—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, covering 81 sq. *ri* and measuring 5 *ri* east-west, 16 *ri* north-south and 73 *ri* in circumference. Lake Suwa, Lake Hakonê, Lake Haruna, Lake Chūzenji are all noted mountain lakes.

COAST-LINE.

The coast is well-indented. Against the total area of 27,061.93 sq. *ri* the coast-line measures 4,432.84 *ri*, or at the rate of 1 *ri* to every 3,64 surface *ri*. Arranged in order of higher percentage of coast-line, the principal islands make this list :—

	Area per 1 *ri* coast-line.
Shikoku	2.55
Kyūshū...	2.68
Honshū...	7.42
Formosa	7.52
Hokkaidō	8.66

Thirty-four harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows :—

Opened in		
1859...	Yokohama...	... ... Honshū.
1868...	Kobê	
1859...	Nagasaki	
1867...	Niigata	

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1865	Hakodatê	... ...	Hokkaidō.
1899	Osaka, Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Taketoyo, Shimidzu, Tsuruga, Nanao, Fushiki, Sakai, Hamada, Miyadzu	... ...	Honshū.
1901	Itozaki	... ...	Honshū.
1899	Moji, Hakata, Karatsu, Kuchinotsu, Misumi, Idzuhara, Sasuna, Shikami (Tsushima)	... ...	Kyūshū.
1899	Naha	... ...	(Luchoo.)
1899	Otaru, Kushiro, Muroran	... ...	Hokkaidō.
1899	Keelung, Tamsui, Takow, Anping	... ...	Formosa.

For further descriptions of the principal harbors the reader is referred to the chapter of communications.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Japan, especially that of the Pacific coast, is perceptibly influenced by the Kurosiwo (Black Current) which produced at the equator by the action of

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trade wind, washes the Pacific coast of the country as far as about 38 N. L., thence to be bent eastward. On the other hand the Japan Sea coast is visited by a cold stream originating near the mouth of the Amur river.

TEMPERATURE.

The temperature of the land is extremely diversified, ranging in fact between the two extremes of the tropical heat as seen in southern Formosa and the stern arctic cold as experienced in the northern extremity of the Kurile archipelago. The average temperature of the following representative places, so to say, for each month of 1904 is given below :—

JANUARY.

	Average. °C	Maximum. °C	Minimum. °C
Taihoku	15.0	24.9	8.9
Osaka	3.2	13.1	(–) 5.2
Tokyo	1.9	15.2	(–) 6.4
Sōya	(–) 13.3	(–) 3.2	(–) 36.6

FEBRUARY.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	16.1	26.9	6.8
Osaka	5.3	17.6	(–) 3.7
Tokyo	4.2	17.9	(–) 4.1
Sōya	(–) 6.5	7.7	(–) 24.9

MARCH.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	16.4	26.9	9.9
Osaka	7.3	17.9	(–) 1.6
Tokyo	6.1	19.3	(–) 2.5
Sōya	(–) 3.0	7.2	(–) 17.9

APRIL.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	21.8	32.2	11.5
Osaka	14.6	24.1	2.9
Tokyo	13.2	23.0	3.6
Sōya	4.4	18.5	(–) 9.8

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MAY.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	23.5	35.3	14.6
Osaka	17.2	27.0	6.7
Tokyo	15.7	25.7	8.7
Sōya	8.1	20.1	(–) 0.2

JUNE.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	25.8	33.8	17.7
Osaka	22.5	31.6	15.2
Tokyo	21.8	32.5	12.6
Sōya	17.0	29.7	6.3

JULY.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	26.5	33.4	21.0
Osaka	26.6	34.6	20.3
Tokyo	24.8	30.9	16.8
Sōya	18.1	26.7	6.8

AUGUST.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	26.9	33.5	19.7
Osaka	27.3	36.3	20.5
Tokyo	25.1	32.7	18.3
Sōya	19.2	28.6	14.1

SEPTEMBER.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	26.2	35.0	19.4
Osaka	22.3	32.5	13.0
Tokyo	21.2	31.0	10.6
Sōya	15.9	23.5	9.5

OCTOBER.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	23.4	32.5	17.4
Osaka	16.6	27.9	6.4
Tokyo	16.4	25.7	4.0
Sōya	7.8	23.3	(–) 4.1

NOVEMBER.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	18.8	30.4	9.4
Osaka	9.2	19.4	(–) 0.5

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Tokyo	9.1	21.3	(–) 0.4
Sōya	0.2	10.9	(–) 9.4

DECEMBER.

	°C	°C	°C
Taihoku	14.8	28.0	7.0
Osaka	6.6	20.7	(–) 1.1
Tokyo	5.2	19.1	(–) 4.4
Sōya	(–) 5.7	12.0	(–) 22.6

Temperature in Tokyo.

Year.	Average. °C	Maximum. °C	Minimum. °C
1898	13.9	34.3	(–) 5.9
1899	13.8	34.1	(–) 5.9
1900	13.6	35.1	(–) 6.1
1901	13.8	35.6	(–) 7.9
1902	13.7	32.5	(–) 6.6

Monthly Temperature in Tokyo, 1875–1902.

	Average. °C	Maximum. °C	Minimum. °C
January	2.7	22.6	(–) 9.2
February	3.6	20.8	(–) 7.9
March	6.9	23.1	(–) 5.6
April	12.4	28.5	(–) 3.1
May	16.6	29.6	2.2
June	20.4	33.9	8.5
July	28.1	36.6	13.0
August	29.9	35.6	15.9
September	22.0	34.2	11.3
October	15.8	29.9	(–) 0.5
November	10.1	24.0	(–) 2.8
December	5.2	23.2	(–) 6.8

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Atmospheric pressure in every month of 1904 is as follows :—

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	Taihoku. Milm.	Osaka. Milm.	Tokyo. Milm.	Sōya. Milm.
January...	766.7	766.4	763.1	760.9
February	764.4	765.7	704.2	762.3
March	761.9	763.7	762.8	762.1
April	760.4	763.4	763.4	762.2
May	758.2	759.0	759.2	756.6
June	755.1	757.7	757.3	755.5
July	752.2	756.7	757.1	755.8
August	754.2	757.2	758.2	758.6
September	758.1	758.1	758.2	759.1
October	761.7	762.6	762.0	761.9
November	765.5	763.9	761.6	769.0
December	Unknown.	„	„	„

In summer the centre of depression generally lies in Korea and Siberia, its counterpart existing in the Pacific Ocean east of Japan. In the other three seasons the high pressure centres are found in Honshū or Hokkaidō or in the sea to north-east of these islands, while the counterpart makes its appearance in Korea and Siberia.

HUMIDITY AND RAINFALLS.

As a natural result of its geographical position, the air is unusually moist, as may be inferred from the following figures :—

Average rate every month of 1904.

	Taihoku. %	Osaka. %	Tokyo. %	Sōya. %
January	85	67	59	94
February	87	71	71	84
March	90	71	71	77
April	80	74	78	82
May	81	73	78	82
June	82	80	82	78
July	82	75	84	83
August	79	70	78	88
September	75	76	81	85
October...	79	78	81	84
November	75	75	70	85
December	Unknown.	„	„	„

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MONTHLY MEASURES OF RAINFALLS IN 1904.

JANUARY.

	Total vol. Milm.	Heaviest fall in the month. Milm.
Taihoku	82.9	22.1
Osaka	24.5	12.6
Tokyo	7.0	3.3
Sōya	48.4	12.0

FEBRUARY.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	39.4	19.3
Osaka	44.8	27.0
Tokyo	67.7	24.1
Sōya	38.8	11.2

MARCH.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	347.7	63.8
Osaka	155.5	28.3
Tokyo	101.5	27.3
Sōya	39.7	9.2

APRIL.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	39.9	18.1
Osaka	142.1	26.2
Tokyo	97.3	25.2
Sōya	5.0	4.0

MAY.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku	162.7	46.3
Osaka	125.8	32.0
Tokyo	142.4	41.8
Sōya	65.0	20.8

JUNE.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	339.3	82.6
Osaka	259.8	60.7
Tokyo	91.6	32.0
Sōya	149.6	39.8

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JULY.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	314.4	48.3
Osaka	125.4	35.3
Tokyo	239.4	61.4
Sōya	164.0	85.7

AUGUST.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	214.0	61.6
Osaka	105.4	69.5
Tokyo	74.7	61.8
Sōya	75.9	23.0

SEPTEMBER.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	27.8	8.4
Osaka	148.6	35.5
Tokyo	200.5	60.5
Sōya	84.6	22.1

OCTOBER.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	28.2	8.2
Osaka	135.1	65.4
Tokyo	248.8	126.1
Sōya	Unknown.	,,

NOVEMBER.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	58.4	35.1
Osaka	24.3	8.0
Tokyo	14.5	9.1
Sōya	Unknown.	,,

DECEMBER.

	Milm.	Milm.
Taihoku...	79.1	14.0
Osaka	43.4	22.7
Tokyo	96.4	26.4
Sōya	70.1	13.4

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Rainfall Record in Tokyo.

	Total vol. Milm.	Heaviest fall in a day. Milm.
1898	1,711.9	159.4
1899	1,649.1	110.1
1900	1,188.0	56.9
1901	1,588.9	80.5
1902	1,753.7	66.3

Monthly Record in Tokyo, 1875–1902.

	Total vol. Milm.	Heaviest fall in a day. Milm.
January	54.4	47.7
February	73.1	90.8
March	109.9	87.1
April	128.6	56.4
May	152.7	84.5
June	167.2	159.4
July	132.3	146.2
August	116.3	132.8
September	204.9	162.2
October	181.8	151.7
November	108.5	109.5
December	56.0	80.5
Average	1,485.5	162.2

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CHAPTER II.

EARTHQUAKES AND SEISMIC DISTURBANCES.

It is a fact scientifically established that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. Taken as a whole Japan does not lose from those changes inasmuch as what is lost in one region is compensated with what is gained in the other.

1365 EARTHQUAKES IN A YEAR.

During the 13 years ending 1897 Japan had 17750 earthquakes exclusive of those minor shocks which are indicated only by delicate instruments. The daily average of a little more than 3½ earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tending to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages will therefore have the effect to prevent the occurrence of severer shocks. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous shocks occurring.

ONE SEVERE SHOCK IN EVERY TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

During the period of 300 years ending 1897 Japan was visited by 108 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character. Of that number only seven were really disast-

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rous, so that we may expect to experience one severe earthquake in our lifetime.

THE PACIFIC COAST AND JAPAN SEA COAST.

As mentioned before the regions along the two coasts show different terrestrial phenomenon as to elevation or subsidence, due to seismic causes. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances extending over comparatively wide area while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character than by the others. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtzuke, Hida, Tajima and two or three places in central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

EARTHQUAKES IN TOKYO.

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 96, according to the result of observations extending over 26 years, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of the earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright.

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CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1873	16,891,729	16,408,946	33,300 675
1883	18,755,242	18,262,060	37,017,302
1893	20,906,465	20,481,848	41,388,313
1897	21,823,651	21,405,212	43,228,863
1898	22,074,242	21,689,613	43,763,855
1899	22,330,112	21,930,540	44,260,642
1900	22,613,177	22,202,821	44,815,980
1901	22,933,469	22,503,590	45,437,039
1902	23,233,676	22 788,833	46,022,479
1903	23,601,571	23,131,270	46,732,841

Note :—Population of Formosa is not included.

DENSITY.

According to the returns compiled at the end of 1903, the average density per sq. *ri* throughout Japan was 1885. The relative rates in the different regions of the country are given below :—

	sq. *ri*.		sq. *ri*.
Kinai	66,18	Hokuriku-dō	2,471
Tōkai-dō	4,063	Tōsan-dō	1,851
Sanyō-dō	2,899	San-in-dō	1,777
Kyūshū	2,563	Ō-u	1,223
Shikoku	2,547	Hokkaidō	138

BIRTH-RATES.

	Males.	Females.	Total	Births per 100 people.
1893	602,322	576,106	1 178,428	2.85
1894	620,844	588,139	1,208,983	2.89

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1895	638,895	607,532	1,246,427	2.95
1896	651,468	630,710	1,282,178	3.00
1897	683,941	650,184	1,334,125	3.09
1898	696,137	673,501	1,369,638	3.13
1899	714,073	674,112	1,388,185	3.14
1900	728,648	693,271	1,421,919	3.14
1901	761,980	725,497	1,487,477	3.27
1902	763,929	729,670	1,493,599	3.25
Average	686,224	654,872	1,341,096	3.04

DEATH-RATES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths per 100 people.
1893	479,052	458,589	937,644	2.27
1894	432,820	407,947	840,768	2.01
1895	448,873	403,549	852,422	2.02
1896	469,484	443,336	912,822	2.14
1897	452,383	424,454	876,837	2.03
1898	459,307	435,216	894,524	2.04
1899	478,255	456,301	934,566	2.11
1900	467,359	447,190	914,557	2.03
1901	467,454	455,072	922,549	2.03
1902	483,408	468,838	952,252	2.07
Average...	463,840	440,049	903,894	2.05

NORMAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Normal increase may be seen in the following figures:—

	Increase in the year.	Rate of increase per 100 pop.
1894—'95	457,405	1.09
1895—'96	437,644	1.04
1896—'97	520,599	1.22
1897—'98	534,290	1.24
1898—'99	497,451	1.14

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

	Marriages.	Per 1,000 people.
1893...	358,389	8.66
1894...	361,319	8.64

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1895...	365,633	8.65
1896...	501,777	11.75
1897...	365,207	8.45
1898...	471,298	10.77
1899...	297,428	6.72
1900...	346,590	7.70
1901...	378,262	8.33
1902...	395,052	8.58
Average	384,096	8.71

The ratio of married couples per 1,000 people is as follows :—

	No. of married couples.	Per 1,000 people.
1887	7,346,670	188.04
1892	7,561,900	184.03
1897	7,892,073	182.56
1898	7,979,383	182.34

Divorces are at the rate of about 1.41 per 1,000 population.

THE SEXES.

Females exceed males at the rate of 101.77 to 102.96 to 100, as the following figures show :—

	Males.	Females.	No. of Males per 100 Females.
1892	20,752,366	20,337,574	102.04
1897	21,823,651	21,405,212	101.95
1898	22,073,896	21,689,257	101.77
1899	22,329,925	21,930,681	101.82

This excess holds good below the age of 15, i. e., in childhood, and between 16 and 65, i.e. adult stage, but the relation is reversed in the stage of old age as shown in the figures given below :—

	No. of Males per 100 Females.		
	Childhood.	Adult.	Old age.
1892	102.18	103.88	82.89
1897	102.41	103.57	83.53
1898	102.29	103.43	82.35

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AGES OF EFFICIENT LABOR AND NON-EFFICIENT LABOR.

Presuming that those below 15 on one hand and those above 65 on the other are people of non-efficient labor, and that those occupying the invening years people of efficient labor, it is found that the efficient population forms 61 and the non-efficient population 39 out of every 100, as is shown below:—

	Below 15 years.	16 to 65 years.	Above 66 years.	Tolal.
1892	33	61	6	100
1897	33	61	6	100
1898	33	62	5	100

AGES OF PROCREATION.

As Japanese women are not allowed to marry until they reach the age of full 15, this may properly be regarded as the age when procreation commences. On the other hand sterility generally commences at 50. The relation of procreative and sterile age may be inferred from the following figures:—

	Women between 15 and 45.	Women below 15 or above 46.	Ratio per 100. Pro-creative.	Ratio per 100. Non-Procreative.
1892	8,986,358	11,350,172	44	56
1897	9,517,051	11,887,385	44	56
1898	9,661,749	12,026,561	45	55

POPULATION BY SOCIAL RANK (AT END 1903).

		Head of family.	Males.	Females.
Peers	Males	784	1,786	2,485
Shizoku	Males	400,942	693,849	1,034,458
	Females	38,140		
Heimin	Males	7,778,996	14,721,332	21,361,367
	Females	690,873		

Total..... Males 23,597,689; Females 23,127,323: 100 females per 102.03 males.

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STATURE.

Data obtained by an Army Surgeon in the course of his service and especially as a result of examination of conscripts during eleven years have definitely shown that the Japanese are gradually growing taller. The data in question need no comment, and may safely be considered conclusive. They are these :—

	Per cent.				
	5.4 *shaku* and over.	5.2–5.4 *shaku.*	5.0–5.2 *shaku.*	Below 5.0 *shaku.*	No. of men examined.
1892	10.06	31.84	37.93	20.17	348,337
1893	10.09	31.79	37.94	20.21	381,557
1894	10.12	32.00	37.88	20.00	379,706
1895	10.48	32.43	37.62	19.57	386,613
1896	11.18	33.68	37.20	17.94	423,178
1897	11.48	33.99	37.02	17.51	401,952
1898	11.43	33.49	37.31	17.77	421,652
1899	11.73	33.96	36.89	17.42	420,200
1900	12.41	34.43	36.52	16.64	412,831
1901	12.54	34.81	36.33	16.32	428,784
1902	12.67	35.06	36.07	16.20	431,093

NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE GOING ABROAD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1898	28,618	4,679	33,297
1899	42,802	8,255	51,057
1900	37,525	3,814	41,339
1901	20,759	3,275	24,034
1902	28,990	3,910	32,900
1903	30,628	3,529	34,157

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JAPANESE GOING ABROAD CLASSIFIED BY DESTINATION (1903).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
China	5,000	1,005	6,005
Korea	3,541	717	4,258
Hongkong...	387	49	437
Russia (Siberia)	3,504	377	3,881
U. S. A.	4,866	349	5,215
Canada	411	44	455
Mexico	157	2	159
Australia	214	6	220
Manila	10,336	784	11,120

JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD (END 1903).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asia	24,124	17,240	41,364
Europe	282	41	323
North America...	37,199	1,849	39,048
South America	5	2	7
Hawai	50,341	18,399	68,740
Philippines	1,483	512	1,995
Australia	54,829	19,163	73,992

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PLACES WHERE OVER 100 JAPANESE ARE LIVING (END 1903).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States of America.			
Washington (State)... ...	6,198	311	6,509
New York...	1,316	87	1,403
San Francisco	4,549	574	5,123
Chicago	92	11	103
California (excluding San Francisco)...	17,437	686	18,123
Total in U. S. A.	37,075	1,833	38,908
China	5,911	3,361	9,272
Korea	16,888	12,309	29,197
Singapore	294	800	1,094

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Hongkong...	292	291	583
England	128	18	146
France	100	11	111

CENSUS OF FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

According to official returns the number of foreign residents in Japan at the end of 1903 was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tokyo	1,561	305	1,866
Kanagawa...	3,574	1,540	5,114
Chiba...	7	6	15
Gumma	4	7	11
Nagano	14	8	22
Shizuoka	6	12	18
Aichi...	32	28	60
Gifu	3	9	12
Ishikawa	37	15	52
Niigata	23	16	39
Miyagi	38	37	75
Akita...	7	3	10
Iwate...	6	8	14
Aomori	7	4	11
Kyoto	67	96	157
Osaka...	471	101	572
Wakayama	7	4	11
Hyogo	2,216	986	3,202
Okayama	17	7	24
Hiroshima...	29	24	53
Yamaguchi	58	18	77
Tottori	9	1	10
Kagawa	8	5	13
Ehime	15	12	27
Kōchi	11	4	15
Nagasaki	1,195	403	1,695
Saga	22	6	28
Fukuoka	126	29	155
Kumamoto	36	27	63
Ōita	9	8	17

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Kagoshima	16	8	24
Hokkaidō...	123	48	174
Residents apart from above ...	45	27	72
Grand total	9,903	3,806	13,709

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN, BY NATIONALITY, (END 1903).

Nationality of foreigners numbering 100 or above is :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chinese...	5,918	1,505	7,423
Britishers	1,282	831	2,113
Americans	927	697	1,624
Germans	461	179	640
Frenchmen	378	176	554

CENSUS OF FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN (IN 1904).

Foreigners who arrived in Japan during 1904 numbered 14,647, showing a decrease of 581 as compared with the previous year. The principal figures are as follows :—

Nationality.	No. of arrivals.	Nationality.	No. of arrivals.
China...	5,445	Austria—Hungary	40
Korea...	3,080	Portugal	40
Great Britain	2,625	Norway—Sweden	35
United States	2,286	Netherlands	29
Germany	543	Spain	21
France	240	Switzerland	18
Russia...	81	Belgium	14
Italy	47	Denmark	7

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CHAPTER IV.

IMPERIAL COURT.

REIGNING SOVEREIGN AND FAMILY.

His Imperial Majesty Mutsu-hito, 121st Emperor of Japan, born Nov. 3rd, 1852, second son of the late Emperor Kōmei; declared Heir Apparent July 10th, 1860, and succeeded to the Throne in Jan., 1867; crowned at Kyoto, Oct. 31st, 1868; married Dec. 28th, 1868, to Princess Haruko, third daughter of Ichijō Tadaka, a noble of first rank.

Haruko, Empress of Japan, born May 28th, 1850, and declared Empress on the day of the marriage to the Emperor.

CHILDREN.

Yoshi-hito, Haru-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born August 31st, 1879, and proclaimed Heir Apparent on Aug. 31st, 1887, and elected Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889; was married to Princess Sadako, 4th daughter of Prince Kujō, on May 10th, 1900; is a Colonel in the Army, and Captain in the Navy. Three sons have been born from this union:—

Hiro-hito, first son, born April 29th, 1901, designated Michi-no-miya, or Prince Michi.

Yasu-hito, second son, born on 25th June, 1902, and is known under the title of Yasu-no-miya, or Prince Yasu.

Third son, Nobu-hito, born Jan. 3rd, 1905, and designated Teru-no-miya, or Prince Teru.

Masako, Tsune-no-miya, sixth daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 30th, 1888; betrothed to Lieutenant Prince Tsune-hisa Kitashirakawa.

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Hisako, Kane-no-miya, 7th daughter of the Emperor, born Jan. 28th, 1890.

Nobuko, Fumi-no-miya, 8th daughter of the Emperor, born Aug. 7th, 1891.

Toshiko, Yasu-no-miya, 9th daughter of the Emperor, born May 11th, 1896.

Fushimi.—Prince Sadanaru, head, son of Kuni-iye Fushimi, born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade Commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II, 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-san May 26th, 1904; promoted full General in June; dispatched to America to attend the St. Louis Exhibition; appointed member of the Supreme Council of War.

Princess Toshiko, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Takahito Arisugawa; born May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issues:—two sons and a daughter.

Prince Hiro-yasu, 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1876; succeeded the house of Kwachō-no-miya April 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* at the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug. 10th, 1904.

Princess Tsuneko, consort of Prince Hiro-yasu, daughter of Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, born Sept. 23rd, 1882; married Jan. 9th, 1897.

Issues:—two sons and a daughter.

Arisugawa.—Prince Take-hito, head, 4th son of Prince Takahito; born Jan. 13th, 1862; entered Navy while young and received training in England; was commander of the cruiser *Matsushima* in the Japan-China War; is now a full Admiral and member of the Supreme Council of War.

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Princess Yasuko, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Maeda, born Feb. 13th, 1864; married to the Prince on Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issues :—a son and a daughter.

Dowager Princess Tadako, mother, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; became widow in 1895.

Kan-in.—Prince Koto-hito, head, son of Prince Kuniiye Fushimi; born Sept. 22nd, 1865; appointed Sub-Lieutenant of the Cavalry 1887; entered a French military school; was Major at the time of the Japan-China War; was recently promoted to be Lieut.-General of Cavalry and in the present War took distinguished part in Manchuria under Marshal Marquis Ōyama.

Princess Chiyeko, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjō, born May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issues :—a son and three daughters.

Higashi-Fushimi.—Prince Yorihito, head, son of the late Prince Kuni-iye Fushimi; born Sept. 19th, 1867; Captain of the Navy; was second in command on board the cruiser *Chitose* which with the *Tsushima* bombarded and sank the Russian cruiser *Novic* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904.

Princess Kaneko, consort, 1st daughter of Prince Tomosada Iwakura; born Aug. 29th, 1876; married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

Kwacho.—Prince Hirotada, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, born Jan. 26th, 1902.

Dowager Princess Ikuko, grandmother, 1st daughter of the late Toshitake Nambu, born Aug. 5th, 1853.

Yamashina.—Prince Kikumaro, head, 1st son of the late Prince Akira; born July 3rd, 1873; studied in Germany; was on board cruiser *Yakumo* early in the War; promoted Junior Captain.

Princess Tsuneko, consort, 5th daughter of Prince

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Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the Prince Nov. 26th, 1902.

Issues:—two sons and a daughter.

Kaya.—Prince Kuninori, head and founder, 2nd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born June 1st, 1867; Lord Guardian of the Great Shrine of Ise.

Princess Yoshiko, consort, 1st daughter of Marquis Daigo; born Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the Prince Nov. 26th, 1892.

Issues:—a son and two daughters.

Kuni.—Prince Kuniyoshi, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born July 23rd, 1873; ranks as Captain of Infantry in the Army and is attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff.

Princess Chikako, consort, 7th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899.

Issues:—two sons and a daughter.

Nashimoto.—Prince Morimasa, head, 4th son of the late Sadayoshi Fushimi; born March 9th, 1874; on the outbreak of the War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to Marshal Marquis Ōyama's Staff as Captain of Infantry.

Princess Itsuko, consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima; born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900.

Issues:—a daughter.

Kita-shirakawa.—Prince Narihisa, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshi-hisa; born April 18th, 1887.

Dowager Princess Tomiko, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; born Aug. 8th, 1862; became widow in 1895.

Prince Tsunehisa, elder brother; born Sept. 22nd, 1882; ranks as Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Army and was attached for a long while to the Staff of Gen. Kuroki.

Prince Narihisa has one more brother and four sisters.

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Komatsu.—Dowager Princess Yoriko, consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; born June 18th, 1852; married Nov. 6th, 1869; became widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW.

CHAPTER I.—SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE.

Article I.—The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

Article II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

Article III.—When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

Article IV.—For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only, when there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

Article V.—When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

Article VI.—When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and by his descendants.

Article VII.—When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

Article VIII.—Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood over those of half blood, and to the elder over the younger.

Article IX.—When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the forgoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER II.—ASCENSION AND CORONATION.

Article X.—Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial Heir shall ascend the Throne and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

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Article XI.—The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijōsai) shall be held at Kyoto.

Article XII.—Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign, in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

CHAPTER III.—MAJORITY. INSTITUTION OF EMPRESS AND OF HEIR-APPARENT.

Article XIII.—The Emperor, the Kōtaishi, and the Kōtaison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

Article XIV.—Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, shall attain their majority at twenty full year of age.

Article XV.—The son of the Emperor who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kōtaishi." In case there is no Kōtaishi, the Imperial grandson who is Heir-apparent shall be called "Kōtaison."

Article XVI.—The institution of Empress and that of Kōtaishi or of Kōtaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

CHAPTER IV.—STYLES OF ADDRESS.

Article XVII.—The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, and of the Empress shall be "His," or "Her," or "Your Majesty."

Article XVIII.—The Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses shall be styled "His," "Her," "Their," or "Your Highness" or "Highnesses."

CHAPTER V.—REGENCY.

Article XIX.—When the Emperor is a minor a Regency shall be instituted.

When He is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Article XX.—The Regency shall be assumed by the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison, being of full age of majority.

Article XXI.—When there is neither Kōtaishi nor Kōtaison, or when the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order :—

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

Article XXII.—In case the Regency is to be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with

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the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

Article XXIII.—A female member of the Imperial Family to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

Article XXIV.—When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kōtaishi or of Kōtaison.

Article XXV.—When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER VI.—THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR.

Article XXVI.—When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

Article XXVII.—In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Article XXVIII.—Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

Article XXIX.—The Imperial Governor cannot be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER VII.—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Article XXX.—The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Imperial Princess and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses.

Article XXXI.—From Imperial sons to Imperial great-grandsons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great grand-daughters, Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, they shall be called, male descendants Princes, female ones Princesses.

Article XXXII.—When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of a branch line, the title of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

Article XXXIII.—The birth, namings, marriages, and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

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Article XXXIV.—Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

Article XXXV.—The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

Article XXXVI.—When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

Article XXXVII.—When a member, male or female, of the Imperial Family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. Under certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

Article XXXVIII.—The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

Article XXXIX.—Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

Article XL.—Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

Article XLI.—The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of members of the Imperial Family, shall bear the countersignature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Article XLII.—No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

Article. XLIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

Article XLIV.—A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or of Princess, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VIII.—IMPERIAL HEREDITARY ESTATES.

Article XLV.—No landed or other property, that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alienated.

Article XLVI.—The landed and other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be settled by Imperial writ, with the advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

CHAPTER IX.—EXPENDITURES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

Article XLVII.—The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

Article XLVIII.—The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind, shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

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CHAPTER X.—LITIGATIONS. DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Article XLIX.—Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designed by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued, after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

Article L.—Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

Article LI.—No members of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

Article LII.—When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

Article LIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

Article LIV.—The two forgoing Articles shall be sanctioned, upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

CHAPTER XI.—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL.

Article LV.—The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice, and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

Article LVI.—The Emperor personally presides over the meeting of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

CHAPTER XII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Article LVII.—Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

Article LVIII.—The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of absolute lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession to any one, as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son, Kōyushi or heir to a princely house.

Article LIX.—The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes, and Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

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Article LX.—The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present law, shall be abolished.

Article LXI.—The property, annual expenses, and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family, shall be specially determined.

Article LXII.—When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make additions to the present Law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESY.

Regular agreements exist between the Imperial Court of Japan and those of many countries in regard to the exchange of courtesy on occasions of mournings and birthday anniversaries. Thus definite arrangements exist, we understand, with the Royal Houses of Italy and Spain about mournings observed at court, while with the courts of Great Britain, Germany, and Siam complimentary congratulations are exchanged on occasions of birthday anniversaries while mournings are observed in honor of sovereigns.

DECORATIONS.

Six kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Order of the Rising Sun, Order of Jewel, Order of the Crown, Order of the Golden Kite, Order of Paulownia, and Order of Chrysanthemum. The first two are granted both to civil and military officers, the third is exclusively rewarded on women while the fourth is a Victoria Cross of Japan and is an object eagerly covetted by soldiers and sailors. The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there is the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who have done any work of public utility.

The recipients of the Golden Kite in connection with either the Japan-China War of 1894–'95 or the North-China trouble of 1900 numbered 2,369, classified as follows :—

2nd grade	9	5th grade	917
3rd ,, ...	37	6th ,, ...	17
4th ,, ...	372	7th ,, ...	1,017

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The Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia, the highest honor accessible to Japanese subjects, has been invested on the following personages, mentioning only those who are alive :—

Holders of the Grand Order of Merit.

H. I. Crown Prince	**Yoshi-hito.**
H. I. H. General Prince	**Fushimi.**
H. I. H. Admiral Prince	**Arisugawa.**
H. I. H. Lieut.-General Prince	**Kan-in.**
H. I. H. Captain Prince	**Higashi-fushimi.**
Marquis	**Ito.**
Prince	**Kujo.**
Marshal Marquis	**Yamagata.**
„ „	**Oyama.**

THE PEERAGE AND "RANKS."

Though the Peerage as a legal institution dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers and feudal princes or daimyōs of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage as regularly instituted about 20 years ago was subdivided into five grades, viz., Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron, and this gradation remains unchanged to this day. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into three distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of former courtiers or Kugê; those who are descendants of former daimyōs; and those who have been created Peers in recent time. The two first are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list :—

	No. of Prince.	No. of Marquis.	No. of Count.	No. of Viscount.	No. of Baron.	Total.
1884	11	24	76	324	74	506
1898	11	33	89	363	220	716
1899	11	34	89	363	221	718
1900	11	34	89	362	281	777
1901	11	34	89	363	281	778

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1902	12	35	90	362	290	789
1903	12	35	90	362	290	789
1904	12	35	90	—	—	—

Japan, as also China and Korea, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or commonly "kurai." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, or practically seven classes; but as such grade has a senior and a junior degree, the gradations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose of determining persons' precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a junior degree of 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a senior degree of 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of 3rd grade, junior or senior as the case may be; the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of state festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday evening party. An heir of a Peer receives as a matter of right a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their large contributions of money for public purpose.

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Minister...	Viscount M. Tanaka.
Vice-Minister	Baron Y. Hanabusa.
Chief of Home Section	Mr. H. Kondō.
Vice-Chief of Home Section ...	Mr. H. Kurihara.
Chief of Foreign Section	Mr. K. Yamanouchi.
Vice-Chief of Foreign Section ...	Mr. R. Niwa.

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Superintendent of Imperial Treasury	Baron C. Watanabê.
President of the Imperial Estate Bureau	Baron C. Watanabê.
President of Peerage Bureau ...	Prince T. Iwakura.

Board of Chamberlains.

Grand Chamberlain	Marquis S. Tokudaiji.
Vice-Grand Chamberlain	Prince T. Iwakura.
Chamberlain	Baron T. Komeda.
„	Baron T. Kataoka.
„	Viscount M. Higashizono.
„	Viscount U. Hōjō.
„	Mr. Y. Hineno.
„	Mr. S. Hinonishi.

Chief Aide-de-Camp to H. I. M. General Baron Okazawa.

Board of Ceremony.

Grand Master of Ceremonies ...	Baron Y. Sannomiya.
Vicé-Grand Master of Ceremonies.	Count U. Toda.

The Empress' Household.

Superintendent	Viscount K. Kagawa.

The Crown Prince's Household.

Superintendent	Marquis T. Nakayama.
Grand Chamberlain	Marquis T. Kido.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince	Major General Muraki.

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CHAPTER V.

POLITICS.

Since 1890 Japan has been a constitutional monarchy, for in that year the first session of the Imperial Diet was convoked in accordance with the Imperial Constitution granted by the Emperor to the people on February 11th of the preceding year. This fundamental change in the administrative system of the Empire was consummated without any bloodshed; it was a result of voluntary concession on the part of the Sovereign in fulfilment of that solemn declaration made at the time of his coronation that "public affairs shall be determined by public assembly." The advent of constitutional government, though effected in that peaceful manner, was not without some tragic side, for as early as about 1873 an enthusiastic band of pioneers of the democratic movement began to raise their voices in favor of liberty, and collisions between these village Hampdens and local Governors were no novel occurrences, frequently terminating in the arrest and imprisonment of the former. The inauguration of the Provincial Assembly System in 1880 was a distinct advance towards the introduction of representative government, for it enabled the people to participate for the first time in the management of public affairs, and paved the way, as it certainly supplied excellent preliminary trainings, for the ushering in of the long-expected National Assembly. The Progress of Parliamentary movement in Japan may be categorically enumerated as follows:—

1. The Emperor's oath, on the occasion of his accession, that "public matters shall be decided by public assembly."
2. In 1873 Itagaki and others petitioned the Government to take steps for realizing the Imperial Oath.

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3. In 1880 a national organization for promoting the cause of popular rights was effected and in its name a petition was submitted to the Emperor for the immediate establishment of a parliament.
4. In 1880 Provincial Assembly Regulations were enacted and popular craving was partially satisfied.
5. In 1881 Itagaki and his fellow politicians organized the Liberal Party, and passed a resolution to push the movement with vigor.
6. In the same year a proclamation was issued announcing the establishment of a national assembly ten years hence.
7. In 1882 Okuma organized the Progressive Party.
8. In 1884 the Civic Corporation Regulations were enacted.
9. On February 11th, 1889, the Constitution was promulgated.
10. In October of the following year the first session of the Diet was convoked.

IMPERIAL DIET.

The Diet is composed of two houses, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, the two virtually enjoying same status as to rights and privileges. This is considered unfair by the people's representatives, and not without reason for the House of Peers and its members enjoy special advantages denied to the other. The House of Peers, for instance, cannot be dissolved however rebellious it may prove; it can only be prorogued. The terms of membership are seven years against four of the Commoners, while the members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

Emperor's Prerogratives.

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.

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2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required in putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determining the organization of the services.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of siege, etc., etc.

House of Peers.

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25; Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective classes), (c) men of erudition or distinguished service nominated by the Emperor, (d) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior Orders may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers, while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount, and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

Returns on the members of the House are as follows:—

May,	1894	...	...	...	292	Dec.,	1899	...	...	...	323
„	1895	...	...	...	292	May,	1900	...	...	...	324
„	1896	...	...	...	296	„	1901	...	...	...	325
March,	1897	...	...	...	300	June,	1902	...	...	...	325
Dec.,	1898	...	...	...	325	„	1903	...	...	...	323

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President.—Count (afterward Marquis) Itō, from Oct., 1890—July, 1891; Marquis Hachisuka, July, 1891—Oct., 1896; late Prince Konoye, Oct., 1896—Dec., 1903; Prince Tokugawa, Dec., 1903——.

Vice-President.—Count Higashikuzê, Oct., 1890—Sept.,1891; Baron Hosokawa, Sept., 1891—Nov., 1893; Marquis Saionji, Nov., 1893—Oct., 1894; Marquis Kuroda, Oct., 1894——.

House of Representatives.

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. There are two kinds of members, those returned by incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants and by people residing in other districts. The incorporated cities form independent electoral districts, and larger cities containing more than 100,000 inhabitants are to return one member for every 130,000 people. The rural districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 people approximately, each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by open ballot, one vote for one man, and a general election is to take place every four years supposing the House sits through its prescribed term of four years without suffering a dissolution in the interval. Qualifications are simple for candidates for election, for every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible, those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights being of course disqualified. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House consisted of 300 members before the amendment, but subsequently it has been increased to 369 of which 75 come from urban electoral districts and the rest from rural districts.

President and Vice-President.—The list of President

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and Vice-President from the first session of the House is shown below :—

Sessions of the House.

	Period of sitting.	President.	Vice-President.
1st session	29 Nov., 1890 —8 Mar., 1891.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Nakajima.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Tsuda.
D. 2nd „	26 Nov., 1891 —25 Dec., 1891.	„	„
Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Feb., 1892.			
3rd session	5 May, 1892 —15 June, 1892.	Late Mr. Hoshi.	Baron (then Mr.) Sonê.
4th „	29th Nov., 1892 —1 March, 1893.	„	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.
D. 5th „	28 Nov., 1893 —30 Dec., 1893.	Late Mr. Hoshi. Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	Mr. Abei.
Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1894.			
D. 6th session ...	15 May, 1894 —2 June, 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	Late Kataoka.
Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st. Sept., 1894.			
7th session	18 Oct„ 1894 —22 Oct., 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	Mr. Shimada.
8th „	24 Dec., 1894 —27 Mar., 1895.	„	„
9th „	28 Dec., 1895 —29 Mar., 1896.	„	„
10th „	25 Dec., 1896 —24 Mar., 1897.	Dr. Hatoyama.	„
D. 11th „.....	24 Dec., 1897 —25 Dec., 1897.	„	„
Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th March, 1898.			

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D. 12th session.	19 May, 1898 —10 June, 1898.	Late Mr. Kataoka.	Mr. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 10th August, 1898.

13th session.....	3 Dec., 1898 —10 Mar., 1899.	Late Mr. Kataoka.	Mr. Motoda.
14th „	22 Nov., 1899 —24 Feb., 1900.	„	„
15th „	25 Dec., 1900 —25 Mar., 1901.	„	„
16th „	10 Dec., 1901 —10 Mar., 1902.	„	„

General election (ordinary) carried out on 10th August, 1902.

D. 17th session.	9 Dec., 1902 —28 Dec., 1902.	Late Mr. Kataoka.	Mr. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1903.

18th session ...	12 May, 1903 —5 June, 1903.	Late Mr. Kataoka.	Mr. Sugita.
D. 19th „	10 Dec., 1903 11 Dec., 1903.	Mr. Kōno.	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1904.

20th session.....	20 Mar., 1904 —30 Mar., 1904.	Mr. Matsuda.	Mr. Minoura.
21st „	30 Nov., 1904 —28 Feb., 1905.	„	„

Note.—D.=Dissolution.

The Composition of the House.

The present House is composed as follows :—

Seiyukai	130
Progressives	90
Imperialists	19
Independents	130
Total	369

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Allowances.

With the exception of Peers who sit in the House by right of birth, all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of *Yen* 2,000 a year, besides cost of traveling. The allowances to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Houses are *Yen* 5,000 and *Yen* 3,000 respectively.

Number of Franchise-Holders.

Year.	Franchise-Holders.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1 Member.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1,000 p.
1890.....	453,474	1,512	11.50
1891.....	452,156	1,507	11.38
1892.....	460,914	1,536	11.53
1893.....	457,309	1,523	11.35
1894.....	464,278	1,548	11.22
1895.....	467,887	1,560	11.42
1896.....	467,607	1,559	11.31
1897.....	467,401	1,558	11.19
1898.....	501,459	1,672	11.88
1902 (Aug.)	*983,193	2,615	22.22
1903 (Mar.)	*951,860	2,532	20.96
1904 (Mar.)	†757,788	1,999	16.69

* The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders was due to the lowering of the property qualification.

† The decrease was due to the restoration of the Land Tax from 3.3 per cent to the original 2.5 per cent, of the assessed value.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN.

CHAPTER I.—THE EMPEROR.

Article I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Article II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Article III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

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Article IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Article V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Article VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and executed.

Article VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

Article VIII.—Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before the Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

Article IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

Article X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Consitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

Article XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

Article XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

Article XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

Article XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

Article XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

Article XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

Article XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

CHAPTER II.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS.

Article XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

Article XIX.—Japanese subjects, may, according to qualifications de-

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termined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military officers equally, and may fill any other public offices.

Article XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law.

Article XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

Article XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

Article XXIII.—No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

Article XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

Article XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

Article XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Article XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

Article XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

Article XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall within the limits of Law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

Article XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper form of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

Article XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present Chapter, shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

Article XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisons contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

CHAPTER III.—THE IMPERIAL DIET.

Article XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

Article XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

Article XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of

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Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

Article XXXVI.—No one can at one and some time be a Member of both Houses.

Article XXXVII.—Every law requires the Imperial Diet.

Article XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

Article XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

Article XL.—Both Houses can make representations to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

Article XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

Article XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

Article XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

Article XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

Article XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

Article XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

Article XLVII.—Notes shall be taken in both Houses by obsolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

Article XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

Article XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

Article L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

Article LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

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Article LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinions by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

Article LIII.—The Members of both Houses shall, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

Article LIV.—The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either House.

Chapter IV.—The Ministers of State and the Privy Council.

Article LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

Article LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

Chapter V.—The Judicature.

Article LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

Article LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Article LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

Article LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by Law.

Article LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

Chapter VI.—Finance.

Article LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

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However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Article LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

Article LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures over-passing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

Article LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

Article LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

Article LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

Article LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

Article LXIX.—In order to supply deficiences, which are unavoidable, in Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

Article LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

Article LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

Article LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

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CHAPTER VII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

Article LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

Article LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

Article LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

Article LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government, and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

THE CABINET.

The administrative headquarters of Japan were arranged in the existing shape in 1885, the Department of Communication that was created in 1885 being the latest addition. The administrative changes that have taken place since may be seen in the following list :—

List of Ministries since 1885.

Names of Primiers.	Dates of appointment.
Count Itō [now Marquis] (1st Itō Cabinet)	Dec., 1885
The late Count Kuroda	April, 1888
Count Yamagata [now Marquis] (1st Yamagata Cabinet	Dec., 1889
Count Matsukata (1st Matsukata Cabinet)	May, 1891
Count Itō (2nd Itō Cabinet)	Aug., 1892
Count Matsukata (2nd Matsukata Cabinet)	Sept., 1896
Marquis Itō (3rd Itō Cabinet)	Jan., 1898
Count Ōkuma	June, 1898
Marquis Yamagata (2nd Yamagata Cabinet)	Nov., 1898
Marquis Itō (4th Itō Cabinet)...	Oct., 1900
Count Katsura	June, 1901

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Ministries from 1885 *to* 1896.

	1st Itō Ministry.	Kuroda Ministry.	1st Yamagata Ministry.	1st Matsukata Ministry.	2nd Itō Ministry.
Foreign	Inouye, Itō, Ōkuma.	Ōkuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Mutsu (late).
Home	Yamagata.	Yamagata.	Yamagata, Saigō (late).	Shinagawa (late), Soyejima (late), Kōno (late).	Inouye, Nomura, Itagaki.
Finance	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabê, Matsukata, Watanabê.
War	Ōyama.	Ōyama.	Ōyama.	Takashima.	Ōyama, Yamagata, Ōyama.
Navy	Saigō (late).	Saigō (late).	Saigō (late), Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nirê, Saigō (late).
Justice.....	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Tanaka, Kōno (late).	Yamagata, Yoshikawa.
Education ...	Mori (late).	Mori (late), Enomoto.	Yoshikawa.	Ōki (late).	Kōno (late), Inouye, Saionji.
Agriculture & Commerce.	Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda (late).	Inouye.	Mutsu (late).	Mutsu (late), Kōno („), Sano („).	Gotō (late), Enomoto.
Communication	Enomoto.	Gotō (late).	Gotō (late).	Gotō (late).	Kuroda (late), Watanabe, Shiranê (late).

Ministries from 1896 *to* 1901.

	2nd Matsukata Ministry.	3rd Itō Ministry.	Ōkuma Ministry.	2nd Yamagata Ministry.	4th Itō Ministry.
Foreign	Ōkuma, Nishi.	Nishi.	Ōkuma.	Aoki.	Katō.
Home	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigō (late).	Suyematsu.
Finance	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsukata.	Watanabê.
War	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura, Kodama.
Navy	Saigō (late).	Saigō (late).	Saigō (late).	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Justice.....	Kiyoura.	Sonê.	Ōhigashi.	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.
Education ...	Hachisuka, Hamao.	Saionji, Toyama.	Ozaki, Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.
Agriculture & Commerce.	Enomoto, Ōkuma, Yamada (late).	M. Itō, Kaneko.	Ōishi.	Sonê.	Hayashi.
Communication	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi (late), Hara.

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The Katsura Ministry.

The Katsura Cabinet is by far the luckiest ministry that has appeared in recent time. It was called into existance as a stop-gap, primarily because the rival elder statesmen, declining in energy and surfeited with power, were averse to undertake the onerous duty of directing the affairs of state. The Ministry has from the first no avowed supporters in the House, though with adroit manœuvres it has very often succeeded in sowing seeds of dissension among the opposition. Formed in June, 1901, the Cabinet has already existed for about four long years, being thus one of the longest ministries in recent time. The events that have occurred thus far are of such gravity and importance as will hand down, by association, the name of the Katsura Cabinet to posterity. The conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in January, 1902, was one of such events. The Emperor duly appreciated this service by either creating those of the Cabinet members who were plain Mr. into peers, and raising by one degree the rank of the titled ministers. But the Russo-Japanese War is by far the more memorable event that is certain to make any cabinet associated with it famous to all ages. However, any further remark on this subject would be inadvisable at this moment, the war being still in progress, though with issues more and more clearly defined. Another thing that ought to be recorded to the credit of this Cabinet was the elaboration in the summer of 1903, with the approval of the Diet, a navy expansion programme amounting altogether to 85,000 tons approximately, i.e. 3 battleships of 15,000 tons each, 3 armored cruisers of 10,000 each, and 2 cruisers of 5,000 each. The relation of the Cabinet with the House, or rather the two political parties, are by no means friendly, as the two hold fundamentally different views about party politics. Twice the Cabinet dissolved the Lower House, but faithful in its profession that the cabinet should be responsible to the sovereign alone the Katsura Ministry remained in office with complacency. In the extraordinary session convoked after the second dissolution, i.e. in the summer of 1903, the Cabinet, to avoid

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the otherwise inevitable third collision, effected entente with the *Seiyukai* by compromising its own original financial programme and adopting the amendment demanded by the party. The fruit of that amicable agreement was the fleet expansion measure, as already mentioned. And now the outbreak of the gravest national trouble that ever involved the country from ancient time has procured for the Cabinet the unanimous support of the House, thereby enabling it to devote itself to the vital and onerous task of prosecuting the campaign with undivided attention.

The chairs have changed person as follows since the formation of the ministry :—

Min'al chairs.	Appointed June, 1901.	Appointed Nov. 1901.	Appointed July, 1903.	Appointed Sept., 1903.	Appointed Feb., 1904.
Prime Minister...	Gen. Count Katsura.	———	———	———	———
Foreign	Baron Sonê.	Baron Komura.	———	———	———
Home	Baron Utsumi.	———	Gen. Baron Kodama.	Gen. Count Katsura.	Viscount Yoshikawa.
Finance	Baron Sonê.				
War	Gen. Baron Kodama.	Lieut.-Gen. Terauchi.	———	———	———
Navy	Adm. Baron Yamamoto.	———	———	———	———
Justice	Baron Kiyoura.	———	———	Mr. Hatano.	———
Education	Baron Kikuchi.	———	Gen. Baron Kodama.	Mr. Kubota.	———
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Baron Hirata.	———	Baron Kiyoura.	———	———
Communication.	Viscount Yoshikawa.	———	Baron Sonê.	Mr. Ōura.	———

Members of the Present Cabinet.

Prime Minister.....	General Count T. Katsura.
Foreign Affairs	Baron J. Komura.
Home Affairs	Viscount A. Yoshikawa.
Finance	Baron A. Sonê.
War	Lieut.-General M. Terauchi.
Navy	Admiral Baron G. Yamamoto.

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Justice	Mr. Y. Hatano.
Education	Mr. Y. Kubota.
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Baron K. Kiyoura.
Communications	Mr. K. Ōura.

General-Secretary of the Cabinet. Mr. K. Shibata.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

As the highest advisory body to the sovereign the Privy Council deliberates on all matters referred to it by His Majesty. At present the Council is composed as follows:—

President .....Marquis H. Itō.
Vice-Pres'nt ...Count M. Higashikuzē.

Councillor.....Marshal Marquis A. Yamagata.
„ .....Count M. Matsukata.
„ .....Viscount T. Fukuoka.
„ .....Count T. Sasaki.
„ .....Baron T. Ozaki.
„ .....Viscount F. Tanaka.
„ .....Viscount N. Kaiēda.
„ .....Baron J. Hosokawa.
„ .....Viscount M. Kawase.
„ .....Vice-Adm. Viscount K. Nakamuda.
Councillor.....Baron K. Ōtori.
„ .....Baron R. Kuki.
„ .....Viscount M. Sugi.
„ .....Baron M. Takasaki.
„ .....Lieut.-Gen. Viscount T. Takashima.
„ .....Baron M. Itō.
„ .....Prince T. Iwakura.
„ .....Viscount Y. Nomura.
„ .....Viscount T. Hayashi.
„ .....Viscount K. Kuroda.
„ .....Baron T. Nishi.
„ .....Viscount S. Aoki.
„ .....Count S. Kabayama.
„ .....Viscount A. Saisho.

THE CIVIL SERVICE STAFF.

	Higher officials (1st class).	Higher officials (2nd class).	Clerks.	Employes.	Total.
1898	259	4,269	38,082	26,266	68,876
1899	269	4,649	43,116	30,949	78,983
1900	288	5,031	43,940	43,312	92,571
1901	289	5,227	44,867	47,233	97,616
1902	300	5,506	44,054	50,132	99,992
1903	299	5,582	40,308	51,922	98,111

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Salaries and allowances paid out of the National Treasury on account of the Civil Service amounted to *yen* 28,984,096 in 1903. The pay to the officials of the Imperial Household is of course excluded.

ARMY AND NAVY STAFF.

(Existing at the end 1903.)

ARMY.		NAVY.	
Generals and their Equivalents in rank	92	Admirals and their Equivalents in rank	42
Colonels and Equivalents ...	127	Captains and Equivalents ...	95
Lieut.-Col's and Equivalents.	167	Junior Captains and Equivalents	208
Major and Equivalents... ...	684	Commanders and Equivalents	282
Captains and Equivalents ...	2,163	Lieutenants and Equivalents.	577
Lieutenant and Equivalents...	3,037	Sub-Lieutenants and Equivalents	361
Second-Lieutenants and Equivalents	1,878	Sub-Lieutenants and Equivalents	617
Total	8,148	Total	2,182

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF CIVIL SERVICE NOW IN OFFICE.

Cabinet.

President of the Bureau of Decorations... ...	Viscount Y. Ogyu.
Director of the Bureau of Legislation.	Dr. K. Ichiki.
„ „ „ „ „ Pensions...	Dr. K. Ichiki.
„ „ „ „ „ Statistics...	Mr. N. Hanabusa.
„ „ Printing Bureau	Mr. M. Tokuno.

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Minister	Mr. S. Chinda.
Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs ...	Mr. E. Yamaza.
Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs.	Mr. S. Ishii.
Foreign Adviser...	Mr. H. W. Denison.

Home Department.

Vice-Minister	Mr. I. Yamagata.
Director of the Local Affairs Bureau	Mr. S. Yoshiwara.
„ „ Police Bureau	Mr. R. Nakakōji.

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Director of the Public Works ... ... Mr. K. Inutsuka.
„ „ Sanitary Bureau... ... ... Mr. S. Kubota.
„ „ Bureau of Religions ... ... Mr. J. Shiba.
„ „ Shrines Bureau ... ... Dr. R. Midzuno.

Finance Department.

Vice-Minister ... ... Dr. Y. Sakatani.
Director of the Accounts Bureau ... ... Mr. K. Arai.
„ „ Revenue Bureau... ... ... Mr. R. Wakatsuki.
„ of the Bureau of Finance... ... ... Mr. K. Midzumachi.
„ „ Tobacco Monopoly Bureau ... ... Mr. K. Nio.

Directors of Custom Houses.

Yokohama ... Mr. H. Minakami.
Kobe ... ... Mr. T. Sakurai.
Osaka ... ... Mr. S. Soga.
Nagasaki ... ... Mr. R. Ōtsuka.
Hakodate ... ... Mr. U. Miyoshi.

War Department.

Vice-Minister ... ... Lieut.-General Ishimoto.
Director of the Bureau of Personal Affairs. Major-General Nakaoka.
„ „ „ „ „ Army Affairs ... Major-General Usagawa.
„ „ „ Department of Quarter-masters, Subsistance, Pay, &c. ... ... Mr. M. Tomatsu.
Director of the Medical Bureau... ... ... Dr. M. Koike.
„ „ Judge Advocates Bureau ... Lieut.-General Ishimoto.

Naval Department.

Vice-Minister ... ... Vice-Admiral M. Saitō.
Director of the Bureau of Naval Affairs ... „ „
„ „ „ „ „ Personnel... ... Rear-Adm. M. Hashimoto.
„ „ „ „ „ Medical Affairs. Baron Saneyoshi.
„ „ „ „ „ General Accounts and Supplies ... ... Mr. K. Murakami.
Director of the Bureau of Justice ... ... Mr. Y. Toki.

Department of Justice.

Vice-Minister ... ... Mr. B. Ishiwatari.
Director of the Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau ... ... Dr. J. Kawamura.
Director of the Prison Affairs Bureau ... Mr. K. Kubota.

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Department of Education.

Vice-Minister	Dr. S. Koba.
Director of the Bureau of General School Affairs	Mr. M. Sawayanagi.
„ „ „ Special School Affairs. ...	Mr. R. Fukuhara.
„ „ „ Technical School Affairs.	Dr. B. Mano.

Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Vice-Minister	Mr. H. Wada.
Director of the Bureau of Agriculture	Dr. J. Sakawa.
„ „ „ „ „ Commerce and Industry	Mr. M. Morita.
Director of the Bureau of Forest Affairs... ...	Mr. K. Kumê.
„ „ „ „ „ Mining	Mr. R. Tanaka.
„ „ Patent Bureau...	Mr. M. Isobê.
„ „ Marine Products Bureau	Mr. B. Maki.
Chief of the Commercial Museum	Mr. M. Oka.

Department of Communication.

Vice-Minister	Mr. K. Den.
Director of the Accountants Bureau	Mr. M. Seki.
„ „ Post and Telegraphs' Affairs ...	Mr. K. Komatsu.
„ „ Imperial Railway Bureau	Mr. I. Yamanouchi.
President of the Imperial Government Railway Works	Dr. S. Hirai.
Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau ...	Mr. K. Uchida.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

As referred before, the democratic movement which laid the basis of the present party politic in Japan dated as far back as 1874 when the late Counts Soejima and Gotō, and Count Itagaki (then all plain Mr.), who occupied Ministerial positions or those of equivalent standing memorialized the Government to make arrangements for the establishment of a national assembly, so that the Imperial oath made at the advent of His Majesty's reign about conducting the administration in conformity with popular wishes may be materialized. The time was evidently too premature for

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the birth of Constitutional Politics, the memorial was shelved and the memorialists resigned office. From that time till the creation of national legislative organ Count Itagaki and his followers were regarded as van guards and guardians of Japanese democracy. And they stood their ground with energy and resolution worthy of the honorable cause. Not unfrequently they came in collision with the authorities of the time; not a few zealots were carried by their excessive ardor to commit unlawful acts and were duly punished, while Itagaki himself was stabbed almost to death by a young reactionary. All those endeavors and agitations of the Liberals, as they began to call themselves, at last bore fruit in the shape of promulgation of an Imperial Rescript on 12th Oct., 1881, solemnly announcing the inauguration of Constitutional rêgime ten years hence, that is in 1890. On Feb. 11, 1899, the Constitution was made public, in the following year the 1st session of the Imperial Diet was convoked, and the Far East saw for the first time the birth of a Constitutional government.

Meanwhile Count Okuma organized another party in April, 1882, and named it Progressive Party. The history of these two political parties practically covers that of the whole party politics in Japan.

It is worthy of note that in principle the two parties have nothing to distinguish them; their programmes are only outwardly distinct but essentially identical. But they were not on good terms from the first, principally from personal grounds, just as a druggist eyes with enmity a new druggist's shop opened in his neighbourhood. But just as even these rival druggists are obliged to cast their lot against a common enemy, so the Liberals and Progressives, though full of abuse at each other in ordinary time, very often united their forces in confronting their common enemy, the Ministerial supporters. Their combined strength could always command an absolute majority in the Lower House, and the severity of this struggle between the party-men and the Ministerialists, sometimes called supporters of the old clan faction, is fully

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showed in the record of Parliamentary sessions and in that of Ministerial changes shown elsewhere. These frequent collisions originated from fundamental difference in respect to political principles between the Ministerialists and the party-men, the former holding the theory of non-party Cabinet and the latter, it is scarcely necessary to add, committed to the contrary cause of party Cabinet. All the leading statesmen who partook distinguished part in the work of consummating the Restoration declared that the Cabinet should be responsible only to the sovereign, and that even when opposed by an overwhelming majority in Parliament it may not resign so long as the sovereign continues to repose confidence in it. It needs hardly be added that the Government conducted according to such principle is sure to drag the Court into an arena of current politics and reduce it at times as focus of popular discontent. The non-party Ministerialists, harassed by the party-men in the Lower House, tried to profit themselves from the doings of their rivals and to create a party of their own. In 1892 the Nationalist Association (mark the term) was organized by the late Marquis Saigō and Viscount Shinagawa; but the field of provincial politics had already been fully occupied by either the Liberals or the Progressives to admit the intrusion of any third party. In spite of all the care bestowed on it by its "foster parents" and "guardians" the association, nicknamed as an illegitimate child of the non-party faction, failed to attain any vigorous growth, till at last, abandoned by the late Marquis and with the Viscount carried away by death, it gradually dwindled in power. At present it exists as an insignificant coterie of 20 seats or so in the House, with some local following, though it is known under the high-sounding title of the Imperialist Party.

When the non-party Ministerialists and the down-with-clan party-men had had enough of quarrels, some influential intermediaries with party leaning made their appearance, and succeeded in bringing them to some sort of compromise. The conclusion of secret understanding between the leaders of the two hostile forces was

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a result, Marquis (then Count) Itō representing the non-party interest and Count Itagaki representing the Liberals. In making this departure the non-party statesmen of course yielded a step to their rivals the party-men. This secret understanding was soon reflected in the Ministerial composition, Count Itagaki obtaining in 1896 as a reward of the promise of supporting the Government, the chair of Home Office in the Cabinet of the time, that is the 3rd Itō Cabinet. When this Cabinet fell a few months afterward the Progressives imitated the example set by their rivals, the Liberals, and effected an entente with the Matsukata Cabinet that succeeded the Itō Cabinet, and secured for their leader, Count Okuma, the post of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The alliance soon ended in rupture and the Matsukata Cabinet collapsed before the uncompromising attack in combined strength of its former allies the Progressives and their rivals the Liberals. The Itō Cabinet that followed fared no better and fell, also before the attack of the combined forces. But in tendering resignation to His Majesty, the retiring Premier adopted quite a resolute course, for he recommended the Opposition as his successors to form the Cabinet. This was a striking departure to the usual routine previously adopted in cases of this nature, though in Europe and America it is a matter of course. The result was a creation of the Coalition Cabinet of Counts Okuma and Itagaki, the first party Cabinet that was formed in Japan. For the sake of historical precision it should be noted that the formation of this Coalition Cabinet was preceded by the dissolution of the two rival parties to reappear under the fitting title of the Constitutional Party. To the lasting regret of all the friends of party politics and indeed of all those who have the interest of Constitutional Politics at heart this memorable experience, as it may be called, fell miserably. It fell because the party-men lacked administrative experience and discipline and because hungering for power from which they had been excluded so long, they, from respectable leaders who ought to know better to mere Tadpoles and Tapers, fell scrambling for "shares" in this general spoliation. Minis-

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ters and bureaux chiefs were beset the greater part of the day by their political followers who demanded some snug and lucrative posts as "reward of their long constancy in the cause of constitutional government." To make the matter worse the old rivalry between the Progressive and Liberal elements which had been brought together by necessity and never from sincere conviction began to be betrayed now and then about the share of power or posts, and the friction thus engendered was fanned by the remnant of the old non-party clique, for the coalition Government was obliged by necessity to retain in the two posts of Army and Navy statesmen of that clique. At last in about half a year the smouldering fire of rivalry broke out in open quarrel, and so the first party Cabinet ended in a miserable fiasco. The humorous side was not wanting in this story, for now the quarrel took a strange turn and for a while it was waged about the door-plate and designation of the now dissolved party, each seceding section, the Progressives and the Liberals, being equally eager to retain the title, Constitutional Party. The Liberals were now led by the late Mr. Hoshi, a born fighter and leader who had come home in a hurry from Washington where he represented Japan as soon as he had heard how matters were developing in Tokyo. Under his skilful direction the Liberals forestalled their rivals and could legally assume the name of Constitutional Party as their official designation. The Progressives had to content themseves with the second best and to assume the title, "Constitutional Headquarters Party." The public, however, do not care much about such nice distinction, and so the latter are known under their original name.

Fallen from the ambitious position, political parties were now to content themselves to play a second fiddle, and so as such the Constitutionalists (or Liberals) supported the newly formed Marquis Yamagata's Cabinet, a warrior-statesman who is absolutely opposed to the principle of party Cabinet, but who does not hesitate to utilize the service of partymen in passing measures through the Diet.

September, 1900, is memorable in the history of politic-

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al parties of Japan for on that date Marquis Itō appeared on political stage in a new rôle, i.e. as party leader. The advent of his party, the *Seiyukai* Political Association, was heralded by a loud flourish of trumpet announcing that he had made up his mind to devote himself to a grave task of forming a model political party. Round the banner raised with such pomp and vast expectation rallied quite a large number of public men, both veteran partymen and others without party experience, and the new party easily commanded an absolute majority in the House of Representatives. It was quite natural that the non-party Ministry and the *Seiyukai* soon came to collision, resulting in the resignation of the Yamagata Cabinet, to be succeeded as a matter of course by Marquis Itō and his followers. It was confidently expected by all that the *Seiyukai* would carry everything with flying colors through the Diet, but this prophesy implied easy placability of the Peers and so piqued its pride. In principle too the majority of the members of the upper House were leaned to conservatism with non-party prejudice. As it was the measures of the *Seiyukai* ministry that passed with a large majority through the lower House were threatened with rejection by the Peers, and it was not until after an Imperial rescript was issued wishing them to reconsider their position that the Peers grew conciliatory to the party Cabinet. However fate, it seems, was not in favor of this Cabinet, for in the following spring violent internal dissention took place over the financial policy, and at last the Cabinet resigned *en mass* in May of the year. Thus did for the second time party cabinet failed in Japan. The present, i.e. Katsura Cabinet that was formed as a successor was, as it still is, another non-party Cabinet, though sufficiently aware of the necessity of securing the support of the lower House, so much so that they are not often very scrupulous, according to their opponents, in making use of devises for Parliamentary manipulation. It is worthy of note that since the present Cabinet was formed in June, 1901, it twice dissolved the House of Representatives, and of course it is not on any favorable term with either the *Seiyukai* or the Progressives.

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The parties that are now to the front are the *Seiyukai* and the Progressive Party, the rest being minor organizations of no great importance.

The "Seiyukai."—This organ was created by Marquis Itō in August, 1900, and may essentially be regarded as a successor of the old Liberal Party dissolved at that time. At first this party held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives, but soon it began to lose this position, owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of those members who were "open to persuasion" coming from the Ministerial side. The "spiriting away" of the leader, Marquis Itō, as President of the Privy Council in July, 1903, further weakened the power of the Party. Marquis Saionji was occupying the Presidency of the Privy Council prior to the transfer of Marquis Itō to that post, and now the younger Marquis was installed as leader of the Constitutionalists with whom he was associated from the time of birth, and he continues to lead the Party. At present the Party holds about 130 seats in the Lower House in which it is still the strongest party, though not absolutely. Mr. Masahisa Matsuda, President of the House, is a member of the Party.

The Progressive Party.—The Party was formed by Count Ōkuma in April, 1882. Unlike the *Seiyukai* this party is more homogeneous in its composition and therefore able to present a firmer front than the other party. The party holds about 90 seats in the House, Mr. Minoura, one of the leaders of the party, being its Vice-President. Messrs. Inukai, Ōishi, Hatoyama, and Taketomi are other leaders of the party.

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CHAPTER VI.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

For convenience of administration the country is divided into 3 *fu* (municipal prefecture), 43 *ken* (rural prefecture) and the two special administrative dominions, i.e., Hokkaidō and Formosa. The last-named region which was ceded by China ten years ago may be left out here, as it is still placed under the semi-military control of a Governor-General and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so far as the administrative system is concerned. The 46 prefectures and one Dominion comprise, according to the returns compiled at the end of 1903, 639 *gun* or *kōri* (sub-prefectural counties), 60 cities, 1,121 rural towns, and 12,351 villages. The area and number of counties, cities, etc. contained in each prefecture and Hokkaidō are shown in the following table :—

Prefecture.	Square "Ri."	"Gun."	City.	Town.	Village.
Tokyo-fu	102.84	8	1	20	157
Kanagawa-ken... ...	155.67	11	1	21	202
Saitama-ken	265.99	9	—	42	343
Chiba-ken...	326.15	12	—	69	286
Ibaragi-ken	385.18	14	1	45	335
Tochigi-ken	411.77	8	1	30	145
Gumma-ken	407.25	11	2	37	170
Nagano-ken	853.76	16	1	21	372
Yamanashi-ken ...	289.85	9	1	7	235
Shizuoka-ken	503.82	13	1	38	306
Aichi-ken...	312.78	19	1	72	594
Miye-ken	368.55	15	2	19	325
Gifu-ken	671.45	18	1	42	301
Shiga-ken...	258.44	12	1	11	191
Fukui-ken...	272.40	11	1	9	171

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Ishikawa-ken	270.72	8	1	10	259
Toyama-ken	266.41	8	2	31	239
Niigata-ken	824.59	16	1	48	401
Fukushima-ken ...	846.07	17	1	37	384
Miyagi-ken	540.79	16	1	31	172
Yamagata-ken	600.15	11	2	24	206
Akita-ken...	754.00	9	1	41	198
Iwate-ken	899.19	13	1	23	217
Aomori-ken	607.03	8	2	9	159
Kyoto-fu	296.55	18	1	20	261
Osaka-fu	115.72	9	2	13	289
Nara-ken	201.42	10	1	18	142
Wakayama-ken... ...	310.62	7	1	16	215
Hyōgo-ken	556.68	25	2	29	403
Okayama-ken	420.98	19	1	28	402
Hiroshima-ken... ...	520.78	16	3	26	421
Yamaguchi-ken ...	389.99	11	1	9	220
Shimanê-ken	435.82	16	1	16	316
Tottori-ken	224.16	6	1	8	227
Tokushima-ken ...	271.28	10	1	2	137
Kagawa-ken	113.50	7	2	12	166
Ehimê-ken	341.17	12	1	18	283
Kōchi-ken	454.72	7	1	14	183
Nagasaki-ken	235.15	9	2	15	288
Saga-ken	160.08	8	1	7	127
Fukuoka-ken	317.81	19	4	38	342
Kumamoto-ken ...	465.47	12	1	33	331
Ōita-ken	402.73	12	—	28	251
Miyazaki-ken	487.34	8	—	9	91
Kagoshima-ken ...	602.31	12	1	—	380
Okinawa-ken	156.91	5	2	—	52
Hokkaidō-chō	6,095.36	88	3	19	456

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

A Governor appointed in each prefecture represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents the rights and interests of the people.

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A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towns, and villages are *bona fide* self-governing entities.

A local assembly is a guardian of local finance and exercises in short Parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least 3 *yen* a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The term is 4 years.

Below is given a table showing the returns for 1903 of the numbers of members, electors and those who are eligible.

Name of Prefecture.	No. of Members.	No. of Electors.	No. of those who are eligible.
Tokyo-fu	51	59,883	26,059
Kanagawa-ken ...	36	35,344	15,706
Saitama-ken	38	58,145	29,362
Chiba-ken	39	64,424	30,543
Ibaragi-ken	38	60,460	31,105
Tochigi-ken	32	37,736	19,781
Gumma-ken	32	41,622	17,609
Nagano-ken	39	69,474	26,940
Yamanashi-ken ...	30	19,386	7,545
Shizuoka-ken... ...	38	57,298	25,416
Aichi-ken	50	95,780	43,153
Miye-ken	35	57,552	30,725
Gifu-ken...	35	48,990	19,846
Shiga-ken	30	47,277	27,235
Fukui-ken	30	30,909	17,101
Ishikawa-ken ...	31	35,988	18,348
Toyama-ken	31	32,527	16,819
Niigata-ken	46	71,175	33,432
Fukushima-ken ...	37	59,955	30,748
Miyagi-ken	32	31,320	14,775
Yamagata-ken ...	32	36,952	19,996
Akita-ken	31	31,162	15,062
Iwate-ken	30	37,211	.. 13,202

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Aomori-ken	30	24,334	9,837
Kyoto-fu	35	47,387	22,364
Osaka-fu...	44	50,781	28,453
Nara-ken	30	24,011	12,444
Wakayama-ken ...	30	26,747	11,531
Hyōgo-ken	52	76,237	41,634
Okayama-ken ...	38	63,037	26,632
Hiroshima-ken ...	51	67,967	30,010
Yamaguchi-ken ...	35	43,839	17,340
Shimanê-ken	30	34,448	13,189
Tottori-ken	30	16,764	7,617
Tokushima-ken ...	30	26,117	10,544
Kagawa-ken	39	20,624	9,697
Ehimê-ken	35	37,407	14,533
Kōchi-ken	30	23,560	8,738
Nagasaki-ken... ...	34	34,442	10,452
Saga-ken...	30	35,940	18,132
Fukuoka-ken	41	60,842	31,605
Kumamoto-ken ...	37	54,106	23,654
Ōita-ken	32	43,710	16,236
Miyazaki-ken ...	30	27,415	10,342
Kagoshima-ken ...	37	49,461	14,015
Total	1,594	2,009,745	919,507

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTIONS.

Names given in the middle column are those of "provinces" into which the country was divided before the Restoration. Hence whatever interest and importance they retain are chiefly historical.

Local Administrative Jurisdictions.

Name of Prefecture. (Adm'tive div'on.)	Name of Province. (His'cal div'on.)	Name of Governor.
Tokyo-fu.....	Musashi (a part), Izu (islands). ...	Baron S. Senge.
Kyoto-fu	Yamashiro, Tango, Tanba (a part).	Mr. S. Ōmori.

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Osaka-fu	Settsu (a part), Kawachi, Izumi...	Mr. S. Takasaki.
Kanagawa-ken.....	Musashi (a part), Sagami	Mr. K. Sufu.
Hyōgo-ken.....	Harima, Tajima, Awaji, Settsu (a part), Tamba (a part).....	Mr. I. Hattori.
Saitama-ken	Musashi (a part).....	Mr. S. Kinoshita.
Ibaragi-ken	Hitachi, Shimōsa (a part).....	Mr. N. Terahara.
Chiba-ken	Awa, Kazusa, Shimōsa (a part)...	Mr. K. Ishihara.
Gumma-ken.....	Kōzuke.....	Mr. H. Yoshimi.
Tochigi-ken	Shimozuke	Mr. T. Shirani.
Nara-ken.....	Yamato	Mr. C. Kōno.
Miye-ken	Isê, Shima, Kii (a part).....	Mr. H. Arimatsu.
Wakayama-ken.....	Kii (larger part)	Count I. Kiyosumi.
Shizuoka-ken	Suruga, Tōtōmi, a part of Izu ...	Mr. Y. Kamei.
Yamanashi-ken ...	Kai	Mr. T. Ōyama.
Aichi-ken.....	Owari, Mikawa	Mr. I. Fukano.
Shiga-ken.....	Ōmi	Mr. S. Suzuki.
Gifu-ken	Mino, Hida	Mr. T. Kawaji.
Nagano-ken.....	Shinano	Mr. K. Seki.
Miyagi-ken	Rikuzen (larger part), Iwaki (a part)	Mr. T. Tanabê.
Fukushima-ken ...	Iwashiro, Iwaki (larger part) ...	Mr. Y. Arita.
Iwate-ken	Rikuchū (larger part), Rikuzen (a part), Mutsu (a part)	Mr. N. Oshikawa.
Aomori-ken.....	Mutsu (larger part)	Mr. M. Nishizawa.
Akita-ken	Ugo (larger part), Rikuchū (a part)	Mr. K. Oka.
Yamagata-ken.....	Uzen, Ugo (a part)	Mr. K. Tanaka.
Fukui-ken	Wakasa, Ichizen	Mr. K. Sakamoto.
Ishikawa-ken	Kaga, Noto.....	Mr. Y. Murakami.
Toyama-ken	Itchū.....	Mr. K. Rikê.
Niigata-ken.....	Ichigo, Sado	Mr. K. Abe.
Tottori-ken	Inaba, Hōki	Mr. S. Terada.
Shimanê-ken	Izumo, Iwami, Oki	Mr. B. Matsunaga.
Okayama-ken	Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchū	Mr. N. Wegaki.
Hiroshima-ken ...	Aki, Bingo	Mr. H. Yamada.
Yamaguchi-ken ...	Suhō, Nagato	Mr. T. Watanabê.
Tokushima-ken ...	Awa	Mr. T. Tokutsugu.
Kagawa-ken	Sanuki	Mr. M. Onoda.
Ehimê-ken	Iyo	Mr. K. Andō.

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Kōchi-ken	Tosa	Mr. S. Munakata.
Nagasaki-ken	Hizen (a part), Chishima, Iki ...	Mr. Y. Arakawa.
Fukuoka-ken	Chikuzen, Chikugo Buzen (a part)	Mr. Z. Kawashima.
Ōita-ken	Bungo, Buzen (a part)	Mr. T. Ōkubo.
Saga-ken	Hizên (larger part)	Mr. Kagawa.
Kumamoto-ken ...	Higo	Mr. S. Yegi.
Miyazaki-ken	Hyūga	Mr. S. Iwao.
Kagoshima-ken ...	Satsuma, Ōsumi	Mr. K. Chikami.
Okinawa-ken	Islands of Ryūkyū	Baron S. Narahara
Hokkaidō-chō	Hokkaidō	Baron Y. Sonoda.

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND THEIR MAYORS.

	P. at end 1903.	Names of Mayors.
Tokyo	1,795,128	Mr. Y. Ozaki.
Osaka	988,200	Mr. S. Tsuruhara.
Kyoto	379,409	Mr. K. Saigō.
Yokohama ...	324,775	Mr. M. Ichihara.
Nagoya	284,829	Mr. A. Aoyama.
Kobe	283,839	Mr. H. Tsubono.
Nagasaki	151,727	Mr. T. Yokoyama.
Hiroshima ...	113,545	Mr. S. Ban.
Kanazawa ...	97,548	Mr. M. Watarasê.
Sendai	93,773	Mr. C. Hayakawa.
Hakodate	84,746	Mr. N. Suyehiro.
Okayama	80,140	Mr. H. Okada.
Otaru	79,746	Mr. K. Yamada.
Fukuoka	70,107	Mr. N. Matsushita.
Wakayama ...	67,908	Mr. U. Kaō.
Tokushima ...	62,998	Mr. J. Kawamura.
Kurê	62,825	Mr. K. Arao.
Niigata	58,821	Mr. R. Yoshida.
Kagoshima ...	58,384	Mr. K. Kamimura.
Toyama	56,276	Mr. K. Katō.
Sapporo	55,304	Mr. K. Katō.
Kumamoto ...	55,277	Mr. K. Kamimura.
Saseho	52,607	Mr. O. Watanabê.

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SOME FACTS ABOUT TOKYO.

Finance.

Fiscal year.	Revenue. *yen.*	Expenditure. *yen.*
1897	5,926,545	3,481,174
1898	6,734,303	3,713,823
1899	7,910,547	4,831,041
1900	7,443,554	3,907,224
1901	8,467,170	4,941,973
1902	8,865,699	5,342,999
1903	6,564,609	3,320,994
1904 (Estimate)	7,951,029	6,347,777

Census Returns.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877	291,127	292,190	583,317
1882	462,945	422,500	885,445
1887	671,341	563,109	1,234,450
1892	666,041	569,988	1,235,029
1897	764,490	639,279	1,403,769
1898	776,860	648,506	1,425,366
1899	812,269	685,515	1,497,784
1900	817,495	680,070	1,497,565
1901	898,972	731,922	1,630,894
1902	940,661	764,367	1,705,028
1903	1,005,813	789,315	1,795,128

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CHAPTER VII.

FINANCES.

All matters relating to State expenses and finances must undergo the approval of the Imperial Diet before they can be settled, while all the settled accounts are required to pass the scrutinous examination of the Board of Audit which is an independent organ placed under the direct control of the Emperor.

BUDGET FOR APRIL, 1905—MARCH, 1906.

Revenue.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Sources of Revenue.	1904 (Estimated.)	1905 (Estimated.)	Comparison; Increase or Decrease.(*)
Ordinary :—			
Taxes.			
Land Tax	60,998	63,643	2,645
Income Tax	13,406	13,099	* 307
Business Tax	12,230	12,344	114
Tax on Liquors	62,353	60,533	*1,819
Tax on Soy	4,541	5,149	607
Sugar Excise	14,444	14,057	* 387
Customs Duties	18,668	21,009	2,340
Other Taxes	9,387	6,264	*3,122
Total	194,041	196,101	2,060
Stamp Receipts....	17,518	18,440	922
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property.			
Post and Telegraph Services ...	25,220	25,712	492
Forests	2,973	3,165	192

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Profit of Tobacco Monopoly... ...	21,072	32,011	10,938
Profit from Railways	9,207	9,581	374
Other Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property ...	2,528	3,641	1,113
Total	61,022	74,112	13,110
Interest on Deposits transferred ...	3,309	4,290	981
Transferred from Fund for Redemption of Formosan Public Works Loan	1,432	1,742	310
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,523	2,209	* 313
Total Ordinary	279,827	296,898	17,070
Extraordinary :—			
Proceeds from State Property sold ...	984	745	* 239
Local Contributions to Expenses incurred by the State for the Benefit of Certain Prefectures	835	833	* 2
Receipts from the Issue of Public Loans	4,740	1,600	*3,140
Chinese Indemnity transferred... ...	121	3,066	2,945
Forestry Fund transferred...	1,990	550	*1,439
Other Extraordinary Receipts	3,557	6,796	3,238
Total Extraordinary	12,229	7,435	*4,794
Total Revenue	292,057	304,333	12,276

Expenditure.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Branches of Expenditure.	1904 (Estimated.)	1905 (Estimated.)	Comparison; Increase or Decrease.(*)
Ordinary :—			
Imperial Household	3,000	3,000	—
Foreign affairs	2,258	2,338	80
Home Affairs	9,951	9,302	* 649
Finance	59,425	62,796	3,370

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Army	37,271	39,495	2,224
Navy	21,817	23,955	2,137
Justice...	10,197	10,178 *	18
Public Instruction	4,991	4,638 *	353
Agriculture and Commerce	2,880	2,743 *	136
Communications	19,943	20,612	668
Total Ordinary	171,736	179,060	7,323
Extaordinary :—			
Foreign Affairs	46	25 *	20
Home Affairs	14,183	3,219 *	10,964
Finance	114,787	5,806 *	108,981
Army	1,711	1,019 *	691
Navy	8,633	10,204	1,571
Justice...	474	65 *	409
Public Instruction	1,137	519 *	618
Agriculture and Commerce	3,678	3,735	53
Communications	16,792	6,871 *	9,920
Total Extraordinary	161,444	31,463	129,980
Total Expenditure	333,181	210,524	122,656

ANNUAL STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(in thousand of *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Revenue. Ordinary.	Revenue. Extra-ordinary.	Revenue. Total.	Expenditure. Ordinary.	Expenditure. Extra-ordinary.	Expenditure. Total.	Surplus.
1893	85,883	27,886	113,769	64,545	20,036	84,581	29,187
1894	89,748	8,421	98,170	60,421	17,707	78,128	20,041
1895	95,444	22,988	118,432	67,148	18,169	85,317	33,115
1896	104,904	82,114	187,019	100,712	68,143	168,856	18,162
1897	124,222	102,167	226,390	107,695	115,983	223,678	2,711
1898	132,869	87,184	220,054	119,072	100,685	219,757	296
1899	177,328	76,925	254,254	137,590	116,575	254,165	88
1900	192,170	103,684	295,854	143,615	292,750	3,104	

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1901 202,035	72,323	274,359	160,363	106,493	266,856	7,502
1902 221,240	76,101	297,341	171,059	118,166	289,226	8,114
1903 221,258	35,721	256,979	169,761	79,834	249,596	7,383
1904(Est'te)279,827	12,229	292,057	171,736	161,444	333,181	41,123
1905(Est'te)296,898	7,435	304,333	179,060	31,463	210,524	93,809

SOURCES OF ORDINARY REVENUE.

(in thousand *yen*.)

	Taxes.	Stamp Receipts.	Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property.	Others.	Total.
1893	70,004	——	11,743	4,135	85,883
1894	71,286	——	14,116	4,345	89,748
1895	74,697	——	15,951	4,795	95,444
1896	76,387	5,377	17,769	5,370	104,904
1897	94,912	5,970	19,772	3,566	124,222
1898	97,629	6,163	25,723	3,353	132,869
1899	126,034	11,942	34,742	4,609	177,328
1900	133,926	12,289	40,093	5,881	192,170
1901	139,574	12,274	44,327	5,858	202,035
1902	151,084	13,847	49,918	6,388	221,240
1903	146,149	14,170	52,802	8,135	221,258
1904 (Estimate)..	194,041	17,518	61,002	7,265	279,827
1905 (Estimate)..	196,101	18,440	74,112	8,243	296,898

SOURCES OF EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Loans.	Chinese Indemnity transferred.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.
1893	——	——	27,886	27,886
1894	——	——	8,421	8,421
1895	——	——	22,988	22,988
1896	2,976	11,789	67,348	82,114
1897	36,389	40,360	25,416	102,167
1898	35,352	46,187	5,644	87,184
1899	35,166	32,636	9,122	76,925
1900	38,139	31,240	34,305	103,684
1901	31,721	20,883	19,718	72,323

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1902	12,741	13,866	49,483	76,101
1903	6,391	9,524	19,805	35,721
1904 (Estimate)... ...	4,740	121	7,368	12,229
1905 (Estimate)... ...	1,600	3,066	2,768	7,435

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL TAXES AND DUTIES.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Land Tax.	Income Tax.	Business Tax.	Taxes on Liquor.	Customs Duties.
1893	38,808	1,238	——	16,637	5,125
1894	39,291	1,353	——	16,130	5,755
1895	38,692	1,497	——	17,748	6,785
1896	37,640	1,810	53	19,125	6,728
1897	37,964	2,095	4,416	31,105	8,020
1898	38,440	2,351	5,478	32,959	9,092
1899	44,861	4,837	5,507	48,918	15,936
1900	46,717	6,368	6,051	50,293	17,009
1901	46,666	6,836	6,481	58,017	13,630
1902	46,505	7,460	6,777	63,738	15,501
1903	46,872	8,244	7,048	52,820	17,378
1904 (Estimate)..	60,998	13,406	12,230	62,353	18,668
1905 (Estimate)..	63,643	13,099	12,344	60,533	21,009

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL STATE UNDERTAKINGS AND PROPERTIES.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Post and Telegraph.	Monopoly.	Railway.
1893	6,487	——	2,709
1894	8,381	——	3,176
1895	9,553	——	3,602
1896	10,406	——	3,970
1897	12,204	292,	4,558
1898	13,603	5,145	4,278
1899	17,424	7,559	6,901
1900	20,699	7,244	8,090
1901	20 934	10,866	7,706
1902	22,576	11,728	9,184
1903	24,844	14,898	10,277
1904 (Estimate) ...	25,220	21,072	9,207
1905 (Estimate) ...	25,712	32,011	9,581

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APPROPRIATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Civil List.	Foreign Affairs.	Home Affairs.	Finance
1893	3,000	643	19,127	26,100
1894	3,000	1,030	9,920	30,211
1895	3,000	1,348	11,171	31,987
1896	3,700	1,389	17,302	40,979
1897	3,000	1,564	16,853	49,315
1898	3,000	1,766	14,864	44,877
1899	3,000	2,031	28,076	53,768
1900	3,000	2,735	26,341	53,706
1901	3,000	2,767	25,753	58,126
1902	3,000	2,655	29,229	96,400
1903	3,000	4,316	26,940	57,921
1904 (Estimate)... ...	3,000	2,304	24,135	174,212
1905 (Estimate)... ...	3,000	2,364	12,521	68,602

Fiscal year.	Army.	Navy.	Justice.	Education.
1893	14,721	8,100	3,527	1,425
1894	10,408	10,253	3,439	1,256
1895	10,015	13,520	3,416	1,153
1896	53,242	20,005	3,615	1,749
1897	60,147	50,394	3,758	2,612
1898	53,897	58,529	4,135	2,995
1899	52,551	61,661	5,275	5,445
1900	74,838	58,274	8,334	5,834
1901	58,381	43,979	10,952	6,228
1902	49,442	36,326	11,451	7,096
1903	46,884	36,117	11,341	6,747
1904 (Estimate)... ...	38,982	30,451	10,671	6,128
1905 (Estimate)... ...	40,515	34,159	10,243	5,157

Fiscal year.	Agriculture and Commerce.	Communication.	Colonial Affairs.	Total.
1893	1,422	6,871	——	84,581
1894	1,196	7,620	——	78,128
1895	1,235	8,468	——	85,317
1896	1,630	13,000	12,246	168,856

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1897	2,879	22,105	11,047	223,678.
1898	3,856	23,921	7,811	219,757
1899	6,719	36,678	(Abolished.)	254,165
1900	11,582	48,101	——	292,750
1901	11,075	46,592	——	266,856
1902	7,195	46,429	——	289,226
1903	9,768	46,557	——	249,596
1904 (Estimate)... ...	6,558	36,735	——	333,181
1905 (Estimate)... ...	6,474	27,484	——	210,524

Note :—Appropriations for the Department of Justice were increased from 1900 in consequence of the maintenance of Prisons having been transferred to the Central Government. The decrease in the appropriations for the Army and the Navy from 1904 was in consequence of the War Expenditures having been set apart as special account.

FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CIVIC CORPORATIONS.

According to the existing regulations, the revenue and expenditures of local Governments and civic corporations are determined with the approval of the respective local legislative bodies.

Prefectural Finance.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Revenue.

Fiscal year.	Land Taxes.	Receipts from Other Sources.	Total.	Expenditure.
1893	16,710	15,103	31,814	24,503
1894	17,146	12,417	29,564	26,002
1895	18,024	9,571	27,596	24,802
1896	22,934	18,098	41,033	31,630
1897	24,809	21,229	46,039	40,047
1898	31,475	16,164	47,639	41,719
1899	37,079	19,191	56,271	48,478
1900	39,854	19,019	58,873	52,022
1901	43,155	15,565	58,721	52,478
1902 (Estimate)... ...	41,143	10,554	51,698	51,537
1903 (Estimate)... ...	39,729	9,322	49,051	49,049

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Finance of Municipal Corporations (Cities).

(in thousand *yen*.)

Revenue.

Fiscal year.	Land Taxes.	Receipts from Other Sources.	Total.	Expenditure
1893	1,627	8,383	10,010	4,498
1894	1,902	8,481	10,384	5,162
1895	2,249	8,721	10,971	6,242
1896	2,675	8,449	11,125	7,953
1897	3,480	10,181	13,662	10,568
1898	4,649	10,661	15,311	11,279
1899	6,090	13,742	19,833	15,010
1900	9,629	14,744	24,373	19,043
1901	10,924	17,407	28,332	22,112

Finances of Towns and Villages.

1893	14,939	9,152	24,092	22,451
1894	15,971	10,310	26,281	24,696
1895	18,194	10,756	28,950	26,875
1896	20,296	12,040	32,337	30,153
1897	24,722	16,144	40,866	38,201
1898	29,141	17,549	46,691	43,442
1899	32,794	20,406	53,201	49,376
1900	37,845	24,423	62,269	58,000
1901	44,245	26,070	70,316	65,300

Total of Prefectural, Municipal, Town and Village Revenue and Expenditure.

Fiscal year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893	65,916	51,453
1894	66,230	55,861
1895	67,518	57,920
1896	84,495	69,737
1897	100,568	88,817
1898	109,642	96,442

Fiscal year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1899	129,306	112,864
1900	145,517	129,066
1901	157,370	139,891
1802(Est'te)	51,698	51,537
1803(Est'te)	49,051	48,049

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AMOUNT OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL TAXES IN JAPAN AND AVERAGE BURDEN THEREOF PER CAPITA.

Fiscal year.	National Taxes.		Prefectural Taxes.		City Taxes.		Town & Village Taxes.	
	Amount Collected.	Per Capita.	Amount Collected.	Per Capita.	Amount Collected.	Per Capita.	Amount Collected.	Per Capita.
	(in 1,000 *yen*.)	(in 1 *yen*.)	(in 1,000 *yen*.)	(in 1 *yen*.)	(in 1,000 *yen*.)	(in 1 *yen*.)	(in 1,000 *yen*.)	(in 1 *yen*.)
1893	69,169	1.644	16,710	0.407	1,608	0.390	14,939	0.407
1894	70,417	1.660	17,146	0.414	1,902	0.447	15,971	0.425
1895	73,567	1.790	18,024	0.430	2,249	0.460	18,194	0.477
1896	75,042	1.725	22,934	0.542	2,675	0.602	20,296	0.528
1897	93,700	2.131	24,809	0.580	3,480	0.716	24,722	0.644
1898	96,187	2.119	31,452	0.714	4,649	0.901	29,141	0.751
1899	126,034	2.776	37,057	0.817	6,090	1.163	32,764	0.845
1900	133,926	2.950	39,854	0.904	9,629	1.818	37,845	0.975
1901	139,574	3.074	43,155	0.979	10,924	2.024	44,246	1.152
1902	151,030	3.327	41,143	0.933	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	158,488	3.491	39,729	0.901	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	194,041	4.274	32,382	0.735	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note:—The figures under the heading of National Taxes for the fiscal years from 1893 to 1901 represent settled accounts, those for 1902 actual accounts, and those for 1903 and 1904 the estimates in the budget.

The figures under the heading of Prefectural Taxes, City Taxes, and Town and Village Taxes for the fiscal years from 1893 to 1901 represent settled accounts and those for 1902 and the succeeding years are the estimates in the budget.

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Kinds of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Year of Issue.	Periods of Redemption commencing with	Ending in	Amounts of Loans outstanding at end of Mar., 1905. (in 1,000 *yen*.)
Internal Loan :—					
Old Public Loan	Without Interest	1872	1872	1921	3,730
Hereditary Pension Bonds	5%	From 1877 to 1878	1882	1906	16,631
Navy Loan	"	„ 1886 „ 1889	1891	1923	8,297
Consolidated Public Loan	"	„ 1887 „ 1897	1892	1951	167,128
War Loan	"	„ 1895 „ 1900	1900	1954	115,641
Imperial Japanese Government 5% Loan. — Railway Loan	"	„ 1893 „ 1901	1898	1955	39,549
— Public Works Loan ...	"	„ 1897 „ 1900	1902	1954	66,183
— Hokkaidō Rly. Loan.	"	„ 1898 „ 1900	1903	"	3,592
Formosan Public Works Loan	"	1900	——	1944	31,081
Exchequer Bonds	"	1904	1904	1908	205,036
Total	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	626,664
Foreign Loan :—					
Imperial Japanese Gov'nt 4% Sterling Loan. — Railway Loan	4%	1899	1909	1953	17,577
— Public Works Loan ...	"	"	"	"	78,052
— Hokkaidō Rly. Loan.	"	"	"	"	2,000
„ 6% Loans	6%	1904	1907	1911	214,786
Total	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	312,516
Total outstanding	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	**939.180**
Temporary Loan :—					
Loan for the Redemption of Paper Money	——	1890	1893	1912	22,000
Temporary Loan to cover the Expenses connected with the Formosan Public Works	6% and 7%	1899—1903	1900	1906	3,149
Temporary Loan to meet the Extraordinary War Expenses connected with the Russo-Japanese War	——	——	——	——	42,500
Temporary Loan to meet the extraordinary expense for manufacturing War-ships	——	——	——	——	2,500
	——	——	——	——	45,000
Treasury Bill	——	1904—1905	——	——	**115.149**
Total	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	**1,054,329**
Grand total	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	

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NATIONAL DEBTS EXISTING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Amount brought over from the Previous year.	Amount issued.	Total.	Amount redeemed.	Amount outstanding at the end of the year.	Debt per Capita.
1870.....	———	4,880	4,880	——	4,880	0.147
1880.....	246,744	3,044	249,788	3,779	246,008	6.766
1885.....	239,499	6,583	246,082	5,089	240,992	6.258
1886.....	240,992	9,950	250,943	21,019	229,923	5.885
1887.....	229,923	42,565	272,488	26,477	246,011	6.211
1888.....	246,011	25,955	271,966	31,126	240,839	6.010
1889.....	240,839	30,358	271,198	15,970	255,227	6.309
1890.....	255,227	25,347	280,575	5,338	275,236	6.759
1891.....	275,236	19,462	294,699	24,167	270,532	6.584
1892.....	270,532	40,850	311,382	50,244	261,137	6.309
1893.....	261,137	18,987	280,125	13,310	266,814	6.381
1894.....	266,814	53,601	320,416	20,968	299,447	6.998
1895.....	299,447	82,942	382,390	10,630	371,759	8.795
1896.....	371,759	23,695	395,454	12,119	383,335	8.868
1897.....	383,335	49,157	432,493	11,247	421,245	9.625
1898.....	421,245	263	421,509	8,256	413,253	8.815
1899.....	413,253	104,559	517,812	11,644	506,167	10.657
1900.....	506,167	24,710	530,877	16,113	514,764	10.685
1901.....	514,764	42,102	556,866	11,840	545,026	11.313
1902.....	545,026	46,147	591,173	31,552	559,621	11.477
1903.....	559,621	13,107	572,728	7,809	564,918	11.439

LOCAL LOANS.

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the local Government system had been completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature

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or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course in doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is required, though this restrictive provision may be waived for short-termed loans redeemable in not more than three years.

Local Loans Existing at the End of Each Year.

(in thousand *yen*.)

	Prefectures.	Districts.	Cities.	Towns and Villages.	Local Association.	Loans Redeemable within 3 years.	Total.
1893	1,529	.....	7,561	19	43	.....	9,093
1894	2,281	3	5,529	120	126	.....	10,061
1895	2,209	2	7,820	128	138	.....	10,299
1896	2,204	6	8,019	163	124	.....	10,518
1897	4,500	21	8,732	236	247	2,614	16,352
1898	7,885	45	11,501	383	448	3,219	23,483
1899	8,672	62	18,276	491	724	3,629	31,858
1900	9,719	135	25,849	829	1,195	5,010	42,739
1901	10,379	339	29,769	1,514	1,687	7,520	51,240
1902	10,712	509	35,130	1,984	2,058	19,714	61,110
1903	12,076	890	38,463	2,599	2,516	10,565	67,111

Local Loans.

(in thousand *yen*.)

	Amount Outstanding at the End of the year.	Increase Compared with Preceding year.
1893	9,093	4,814
1894	10,061	967
1895	10,299	238
1896	10,518	218
1897	16,352	5,834
1898	23,483	7,131
1899	31,858	8,374
1900	42,739	11,881
1901	51,240	8,501
1902	61,110	9,869
1903	67,111	6,001

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Classification of Local Loans.

(in thousand *yen*.)

At the End of	Education.	Sanitary.	Industry.	Public Works.	Redemption of Old Loans.	Others.	Total.
1893	9	4	.....	9,078	1	.....	9,093
1894	23	4	75	9,953	5	.....	10,061
1895	25	2	75	10,187	8	.....	10,299
1896	43	40	75	10,351	7	.....	10,518
1897	105	37	75	13,490	29	2,614	16,352
1898	204	85	85	19,738	150	3,219	23,483
1899	232	85	170	27,599	140	3,629	31,858
1900	336	86	285	36,811	208	5,010	42,739
1901	1,624	18	477	41,365	235	7,520	51,240
1902	6,346	1,117	502	49,462	1,013	2,667	61,110
1903	7,456	10,640	2,716	33,004	2,874	10,429	67,111

CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Before tne gold standard was adopted in 1899 Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. Japan no longer suffers from this evil and, so far as media of exchange are concerned, she is now at par with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows :—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574 grains).
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* coins, 10 *yen* coins, and 20 *yen* coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* pieces, 20 *sen* pieces, and 50 *sen* pieces.
4. Subsidiary copper coins to be of three denominations, 5 *sen* nickel pieces, 1 *sen* copper pieces and 5 *rin* copper pieces, and 2 *sen* pieces, 1 *sen* pieces, 5 *rin* and 1 *rin* pieces issued before to continue in circulation as before.

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AMOUNT OF COINS TURNED OUT BY THE MINT.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nickel Coins.	Copper Coins and Bronze Coins.	Total.
From opening of Mint to 1893 ...	*66,260	139,105	5,488	12,418	* 66,260 157,011
1894	* 1,680	29,801	350	———	* 1,680 30,151
1895	* 1,410	19,001	51	———	* 1,410 19,052
1896	* 1,050	12,741	650	———	* 1,050 13,391
1897	* 268 76,544	10,006	600	———	* 268 87,151
1898	22,150	17,011	750	100	40,011
1899	16,500	5,503	300	65	22,368
1900	12,500	1,000	300	———	13,800
1901	14,500	1,000	300	100	15,900
1902	37,500	800	——	———	38,300
1903	24,000	1,701	100	———	25,801

(* Face value of old gold coins.)

AMOUNT OF COINS IN CIRCULATION.

At the End of	Gold Coins.	Silver *Yen*.	Subsidiary Silver Pieces.	Nickel Pieces.	Copper Pieces.	Total.
1894.....	11,957	46,292	18,170	5,832	9,674	91,926
1895.....	12,254	47,192	20,751	5,884	9,606	95,689
1896.....	12,811	50,977	23,228	6,142	9,378	102,538
1897.....	79,899	31,048	29,395	6,743	9,350	156,438
1898.....	83,648	——	45,814	7,653	9,339	146,454
1899.....	93,360	——	54,610	8,187	9,316	165,475
1900	52,930	———	57,118	8,304	9,141	127,494
1901.....	59,342	———	58,298	8,662	9,095	135,399
1902.....	89,247	———	59,177	8,782	9,139	166,347
1903.....	101,780	——	59,959	8,780	9,038	179,559
1904.....	Unknown.	———	64,343	17,917	——	Unknown.

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VOLUME OF PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

(in thousand *yen*.)

At the End of	Government Paper Money.	National Bank Notes.	Convertible Bank Notes.	Total.
1894...	13,404	21,781	149,813	185,000
1895...	11,129	20,796	180,336	212,262
1896...	9,376	16,497	198,313	224,187
1897...	7,451	5,024	226,229	238,704
1898...	5,411	1,866	197,399	204,678
1899...	4,125	———	250,562	254,687
1900...	———	———	228,570	228,570
1901...	———	———	214,096	214,096
1902...	———	———	232,094	232,094
1903...	———	———	232,920	232,920
1904...	———	———	286,625	286,625

VOLUME OF SPECIE RESERVES.

At the End of	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Total.	Coins, Paper Money and Bank Notes in Circulation.
1894...	6,707	22,508	29,215	247,711
1895...	7,092	18,858	25,951	282,000
1896...	7,438	18,914	26,353	300,373
1897...	63,325	1,348	64,673	330,470
1898...	65,513	———	65,513	285,619
1899...	74,001	9,333	83,335	336,827
1900...	35,367	2,666	38,034	318,030
1901...	41,122	1,666	42,788	306,706
1902...	71,869	———	71,869	326,572
1903...	81,327	———	81,327	331,152
1904...	81,847	612	82,460	386,625

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CHAPTER VIII.

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The National Bank Regulations promulgated in November, 1872, were based on the American system. Four national banks were established under the regulations, which provided, among other things, for the convertibility of bank notes into gold specie. It soon transpired that it was impossible to maintain the convertible system, inasmuch as the excess issue had caused their depression. The banks were threatened with ruin. It happened that the Government conceived at that time the idea of adjusting the hereditary Pension Bonds to the extent of over 170 million *yen*. The Bank Regulations were amended in August, 1879, and the banks were allowed to use the public bonds as security against their notes made redeem able with Government notes. This amendment gave a powerful impulse to the creation of national banks, and within a few years as many as 153 were established. However as the bank notes were really inconvertible notes as they were convertible with the Government notes.

The Government made up its mind to remedy this state of affairs and to restore the credit of paper notes. As the first step toward that end the establishment of new national banks was not permitted after 1880 and it was farther provided that the national banks would be deprived of the notes issuing privilege, it having been exclusively granted to the newly created Bank of Japan. Meanwhile the charters of most of the national banks expired, and they continued their business as private banks, so that by February, 1899 the last relic of the old banking system disappeared.

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SPECIAL BANKS.

The Bank of Japan.

The Bank of Japan, the central bank of Japan, was founded in 1882 as a joint stock company in accordance with the Bank of Japan Ordinance. Its authorized capital was at first 10,000,000 *yen*, but it has since been trebled, i.e. 30,000,000 *yen* fully paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege to issue convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds and Treasury bills, or other bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature.

For any excess issue the Bank has to pay the tax of 5 per cent. or more per annum.

The Bank conducts following lines of business :—

1. "To discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, commercial bills, etc.; 2. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 3. to make loans on the security of gold or silver coins or bullion; 4. to make collection of bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are regular customers; 5. to receive deposits in current accounts and accept the custody of objects of value, such as gold, silver, other precious metals and documents; 6. to make advance in current accounts or loans for fixed periods upon the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills or other bonds and shares guaranteed by the Government."

In addition, the Bank undertakes on trust the management of the Treasury fund.

The Yokohama Specie Bank.

Founded in 1880 on the authorized capital of 3,000,000 *yen* for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, its capital at present amounts to 24,000,000 *yen* of which 18,000,000 *yen* has been paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege of getting its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding 20,000,000 *yen* a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

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The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank :—

1. "Foreign exchange; 2. inland exchange; 3. loans; 4. deposits of money and custody of objects of value; 5. discount and collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes and other cheques; 6. exchange of coins. The Bank may also buy or sell public bonds, gold or silver bullions and foreign coins, if the condition of business demands it. The Bank may be entrusted with affairs bearing on foreign loans and the management of public moneys for international account."

The Hypothec Bank of Japan.

Founded in 1896 as a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen* under the special patronage and control of the Government, it aims to furnish long-period loan at low rate of interest for the improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises of larger scale throughout the whole country.

The following lines of business transacted by the Bank :—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property, redeemable in annual instalments within a period of not more than fifty years; to make loans on a similar security, redeemable at a fixed term within a period of not more than five years, provided the total amount of such loans does not exceed one-tenth of the total amount of loans radeemable in annual instalments (the amounts of loans made on the security of any immovable property may not exceed two-thirds of the value thereof, as appraised by the Bank); to make loans without security to Prefectures, Districts, Cities, Towns, and other public bodies organized under Law; to make loans without security redeemable at a fixed term or in annual instalments in case of the adjustment of cultivated fields under the Farm Adjustment Law, when the whole body of land owners concerned make an applicatiou for loans with joint liability, or the adjustment committee

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makes an application for loans according to the provisions of contracts; to make loans in Formosa on the security of "Gyoshuken" (permanent right of the possessor of reclaimed land freely to use, to make profit from and to dispose of it, as prescribed by the special law now in force in Formosa, thus in effect almost perfect ownership); to take up the mortgage debentures of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks; to accept the custody of gold and silver bullions and negotiable instruments."

The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid-up capital, provided the amount of such debentures does not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalments and the debentures of the Local Hypothec Banks in hand. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings in proportion to the total amount of redemption of loans redeemable in annual instalments in the same year, and the debentures of the Local Hypothec Banks in hand. Besides, for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings. Amidst the general prohibition of lottery or any lottery-like system, this single exception has been made on behalf of the Hypothec Bank in order to enable it to attract smaller capitals to the subscription of its debentures.

The Local Hypothec Bank.

These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards.

The lines of business transacted by these Banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in smaller scope.

The Colonial Bank of Hokkaidō.

This Bank aims to promote enterprises of colonization and exploitation of Hokkaidō. It was established in 1900

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in the form of a joint stock company with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen*, to transact the following lines of business :—

"To make loans redeemable in annual instalments within a period of not more than thirty years, or redeemable at a fixed term within a period of not more than five years, on the security of immovable property; to make loans against the pledge of shares and debentures issued by joint stock companies, the object of which is to promote the colonization and exploitation of Hokkaidō, and to take up debentures of said companies up to an amount not exceeding one-fifth of the total sum of outstanding loans above mentioned; to make loans or issue bills of exchange on the security of agricultural products in the island; to take up deposits; to accept the custody of objects of value; to make loans without security redeemable in annual instalments or at fixed period to Ku (district), Chō (town) and Son (village) where the Law of the Ku, Chō and Son of Hokkaidō is in operation and other public bodies organized by law. This Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital. The debentures, however, may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalments. The debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings, in proportion to the total amount of repayment of said loans."

In order to give support to the Bank, the Government subscribed 1,000,000 *yen* of its shares on which for the first ten years no dividends are assigned.

The Bank of Taiwan (Formosa).

The Bank of Taiwan aims to further the economical development of the island, and is a joint stock company with a capital of five million *yen*, enjoying the privilege of issuing bank notes convertible in gold *yen* against the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion and Government bonds, Treasury bills, notes of the Bank of Japan, and any other negotiable papers or commercial bills of reliable nature. The amount of notes not covered by specie reserve is limited

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to 5,000,000 *yen* and may in no case exceed the amount of notes issued against specie reserve. Notes issued beyond this limit in case of emergency are subject to a tax of five per cent. or more per annum. The Government has subscribed one million *yen* of the shares of the Bank and the dividends accruing from these shares are added to the reserve fund of the Bank for the first five years, during which period the Government is engaged not to transfer its shares. The Government has further made an advance of 2,000,000 *yen* in silver to the Bank with no interest, to be added to the specie reserve for bank notes issued. The following lines of business are transacted by this Bank :—

"1. To discount bills of exchange and other commercial bills; 2. exchange business; 3. to collect bills for companies and merchants who are regular customers of the Bank; 4. to make loans on the security of immovable or movable property of a reliable nature; 5. to open current accounts; 6. to accept the custody of objects of value such as gold and silver coins, precious metals and documents: 7. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 8. to act as agent for other banks."

The Industrial Bank of Japan.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Established in April 1902) is a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, of which 2,500,000 *yen* is paid up. The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank :—

"1. To make loans or to subscribe to or take up public loan bonds, local loan bonds, companies' debentures; 2. to accept deposit of money and custody of valuable objects; and 3. to transact various kinds of trust business with local loan bonds, companies' debentures and shares."

Thus, loans without security or on the security of other than negotiable papers and discounts of bills are not within the scope of the Bank's business. In order to enable it to obtain necessary amount of capital for carrying out its object, the Bank is also endowed with the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of five times its paid-up capital,

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which, however, may not exceed the total amount of advances made by the Bank, the local loan bonds and companies' debentures appropriated by it. Besides, for the first five years dividend of 5 per cent. of its paid-up capital is guaranteed by the Government.

NUMBER OF BANKS (AT END 1904).

	No. of Banks.	Authorized Capital.
Special Banks	6	*Yen* 82,000,000
Local Hypothec Banks	46	„ 28,520,000
Saving Banks	456	„ 59,680,950
Ordinary Banks	1,762	„ 351,758,969
Total	2,270	„ 521,959,919

Note:—"Special Banks" comprises the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Formosa, and Hokkaidō Colonial Bank.

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN (AT END 1904).

	No. of Banks.	Authorized Capital.
Saving Banks	1	*Yen* 1,250,000
Ordinary Banks	5	„ 2,864,450
Total	6	„ 4,114,450

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Bank of Japan.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Advances.				Net Profits.	Rate of Dividends. %
					Loans.		Bills discounted.			
			Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.		
1895... ...	22,500	8,542	540,665	6,653	328,525	92,827	150,369	34,690	8,166	14.0
1896... ...	22,500	9,100	1,376,244	195,117	518,311	114,243	247,271	49,354	3,849	13.0
1897... ...	22,500	10,800	1,964,945	78,109	674,646	81,879	319,546	56,307	13,578	13.0
1898... ...	30,000	12,570	1,725,404	27,210	786,117	55,270	344,053	55,524	4,692	11.0
1899... ...	30,000	13,570	1,823,219	74,671	724,058	38,731	474,730	108,141	5,030	12.0
1900... ...	30,000	14,850	1,974,135	35,258	561,235	48,477	696,390	97,558	5,293	12.0
1901... ...	30,000	15,950	2,001,102	20,157	418,780	71,348	505,893	46,576	4,666	12.0
1902... ...	30,000	16,600	2,295,161	18,887	373,280	55,323	274,635	50,763	4,447	12.0
1903... ...	30,000	17,150	2,564,837	16,396	254,834	49,340	220 022	44,380	4,187	12.0
1904... ...	30,000	17,600	3,516,861	43,823	553,350	125,221	338,699	69,595	4,746	12.0

Yokohama Specie Bank.

1895... ...	4,500	4,336	322,413	13,050	64,095	4,395	28,434	4,286	1,057	15.0
1896... ...	6,000	6,118	556,037	10,186	139,582	8,696	52,158	6,033	1,448	15.0
1897... ...	9,000	6,798	673,454	36,133	170,081	4,912	66,382	9,313	3,734	15.0
1898... ...	10,500	7,403	835,505	40,612	271,882	20,668	84,862	12,726	2,489	15.0
1899... ...	12,000	8 016	1,009,774	73,491	352,498	21,482	114,910	12,423	5,822	15.0
1900... ...	18,000	8,678	887,534	52,978	282,461	26,506	160,597	18,305	2,519	13.0
1901... ...	18,000	9,035	851,534	46,510	294,056	25,496	115,655	9,021	2,879	13.0
1902... ...	18,000	9,837	987,035	58,461	359,412	31,693	73,028	8,305	2,861	12.5
1903... ...	18,000	10,586	1,159,664	72,871	365,880	31,966	76,425	17,918	2,541	12.0
1904... ...	18,000	9,520	——	70,545	——	——	——	——	——	——

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Ordinary Banks.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Number of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits. Total Amount.	Deposits. Balance.	Loans. Total Amount.	Loans. Balance.	Bills Discounted. Amount Transncted.	Bills Discounted. Balance.
1895	925	98,758	24,901	1,942,539	159,251	917,262	181,063	488,306	——
1896	1,126	132,661	43,143	2,567,835	203,762	1,284,909	262,920	766,902	——
1897	1,281	161,442	19,464	3,016,910	235,507	1,571,561	270,664	907,118	——
1898	1,448	189,829	20,306	3,570,423	287,912	1,749,979	294,799	969,144	——
1899	1,561	209,973	27,762	4,492,936	392,256	1,825,389	311,349	1,584,252	261,771
1900	1,802	239,364	33,032	5,670,511	436,779	2,114,925	351,550	2,119,275	301 647
1901	1,867	251,700	38,868	5,357,548	450,186	1,901,107	356,356	1,831,516	272,015
1902	1,841	258,111	45,679	6,070,431	536,702	2,059,182	376,466	1,998,691	310,947
1903	1,754	258,397	50,502	6,886,556	566,227	2,198,159	380,873	——	——

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Saving Banks.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.						Loans.		Bills Discounted.	
				Savings Deposits.		Common Deposits.		Deposits.					
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Amount Transacted.	Balance.	Amount Transacted.	Balance.
1895...	86	1,776	104	27,325	12,178	——	——	27,325	12,178	6,409	2,728	13,536	——
	* 6	* 112											
1896...	149	3,963	303	51,729	18,214	15,423	2,459	67,152	20,673	25,162	8,088	31,870	——
	* 44	*1,075											
1897...	221	8,622	812	75,866	25,393	48,169	7,651	124,035	33,044	50,699	16,569	46,468	5,790
	* 91	*2,075											
1898...	260	11,638	1,371	86,199	30,042	93,659	12,665	179,768	42,707	72,884	23,576	49,887	7,909
	*158	*3,327											
1899...	333	15,429	2,188	119,033	44,748	171,211	22,892	290,245	67,641	106,226	30,201	97,285	17,669
	*198	*4,549											
1900...	419	21,040	2,907	149,235	49,438	280,189	29,423	429,425	78,881	131,302	38,393	156,120	25,024
	*262	*5,794											
1901...	441	23,370	3,462	144,028	44,021	237,431	30,188	381,459	74,210	127,170	41,117	119,392	19,542
	*273	*6,238											
1902...	431	22,412	3,548	143,899	51,646	239,434	33,319	383,334	84,965	127,995	40,801	115,952	19,235
	*270	*6,418											
1903...	469	29,539	5,404	162,495	60,692	——	——	——	——	178,973	54,555	——	——
	*216	*5,394											

* Represents the number and capital of ordinary bank undertaking saving banks business in addition to their main business.

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LEADING BANK IN TOKYO (AT END 1904).

Special Banks.

Bank of Japan.

	Yen.
Capital (Paid-up)... ...	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	17 600,000
Deposits	43,823,718
Loans	195,817,177
Bank Note issued... ...	286 625,275

President ... ... Mr. S. Matsuo.
Vice-President... Mr. K. Takahashi.
Director ... ... Mr. M. Yamaguchi.
„ ... ... Mr. I. Morimura.
„ ... ... Mr. R. Sutō.

Yokohama Specie Bank.

Capital	24,000,000
Paid-up Capital	18,000,000
Reserve Fund	9,520,000
Deposits	70,545,247
Loans	55,477,649

President ... ... Mr. N. Sōma.
Vice-President... Mr. K. Misaki.

Branches Abroad.

London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Bombay, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Newchwang, Tairen (formerly Dalny), Liaoyang.

Industrial Bank of Japan.

Capital	10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	264,040
Amount Debenture Bonds Issued	8,855,000
Deposits	1,793,826
Loans	2,628,604

President ... ... Dr. J. Soyeda.
Director ... ... Mr. O. Banno.
„ ... ... Mr. T. Inouye.
„ ... ... Mr. T. Kaneko.
„ ... ... Mr. J. Saitō.

Hypothec Bank of Japan.

	Yen.
Capital	10,000,000
Paid-up Capital	3,250,000
Total Issue of Agricultural and Industrial Bonds	20,840,440
Total Issue of Saving Bonds	3,960,000
Loans redeemable in Annual Instalments, or in Lump	23,808,397
"Premium Saving Bonds" deposited with the Government	3,960,000

President ... ... Mr. S. Takahashi.
Vice-President... Mr. G. Simla.
Director ... ... Mr. Y. Ario.
„ ... ... Mr. K. Egarashi.
„ ... ... Mr. N. Kawakami.

Bank of Formosa.

Capital	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	352,000
Deposits	6,017,743
Loans	9,494,843
Bank Note Issued ...	5,901,245

President ... ... Mr. K. Yagiu.
Director ... ... Mr. M. Tatsuno.
„ ... ... Mr. T. Shimosaka.

Hokkaido Colonial Bank.

Capital (Paid-up)... ...	3,000,000
Reserve Fund	98,800
Deposits	1,086,149
Loans	2,985,901

President ... ... Mr. S. Minobé.

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Ordinary Banks in Tokyo.

(At the end of 1904.)

(in thousand *yen*.)

Name of Bank.	Established in	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Loans.	Proprietor or President.
The First Bank	1873	5,000	1,500	37,074	32,831	Baron Shibusawa.
Mitsui Bank.....	1876	5,000	5,800	46,644	22,932	Mitsui family. (Proprietor).
The 3rd Bank	1876	2,400	452	15,869	16,111	Mr. Z. Yasuda.
The 15th Bank	1877	18,000	890	13,360	12,824	Mr. K. Sonoda.
The 20th Bank	1877	850	103	4,000	4,132	Mr. K. Kojima.
The 27th Bank	1877	650	140	2,033	2,375	Mr. J. Watanabe.
The One Hundredth Bank...	1877	600	1,640	13,788	11,486	Mr. K. Takata.
Higo Bank	1877	1,000	450	1,343	2,753	Mr. Z. Yasuda.
Yasuda Bank	1880	2,000	1,030	15,685	15,902	Mr. Z. Yasuda. (Proprietor).
Kawasaki Bank	1880	1,000	500	7,209	6,179	Mr. H. Kawasaki. (Prop'tor).
Nakai Bank	1883	1,000	285	3,687	3,751	Mr. S. Nakai. (Proprietor).
Tōkai Bank	1889	600	301	7,895	7,443	Mr. C. Kikuchi.
Teikoku Shōgyō Bank	1994	5,600	585	8,196	11,471	Mr. K. Makoshi.
Mitsu-bishi Bank.....	1896	1,000	1,999	16,310	12,728	Baron Iwasaki. (Proprietor).
Meiji Shōgyō Bank	1896	1,520	124	2,270	3,139	Mr. Z. Yasuda.
Tokyo Bank.....	1896	1,000	271	4,803	5,478	Mr. K. Kobayashi.
Teiyu Bank	1897	1,000	56,000	2,647	4,240	Mr. N. Yamamoto.

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Leading Banks in Yokohama.

(At the end of 1904.)

(in thousand *yen*.)

Name of Bank.	Established in	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Loans.	President.
The 2nd Bank.....	1874	1,500	295	2,979	3,659	Mr. T. Hara.
The 74th Bank	1878	1,400	295	2,691	4,165	Mr. K. Ōtani.
Yokohama Bank.....	1891	1,000	642	2,372	3,000	Mr. S. Hiranuma. (Prop'tor).
Mogi Bank	1895	1,000	395	2,091	3,114	Mr. Y. Mogi. (Prop'tor).

Leading Banks in Osaka.

(At the end of 1904.)

(in thousand *yen*.)

Name of Bank.	Established in	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Loans.	Proprietor or President.
Kōno-ike Bank	1877	2,000	445	18,367	15,705	Mr. Z. Kōno-ike. (Pro'tor).
Naniwa Bank	1878	2,682	755	10,850	12,440	Mr. K. Nomoto.
Sumitomo Bank	1895	1,000	2,200	24,193	18,139	Mr. K. Sumitomo. (Pro'tor).
Kitahama Bank	1897	3,000	310	8,117	10,701	Mr. S. Iwashita.
The 34th Bank	——	1,527	565	12,083	12,055	Mr. K. Koyama.
Yamaguchi Bank.....	——	1,000	330	8,713	6,849	Mr. K. Yamaguchi.(Prop'tor).

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FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital... ... $10,000,000 | Reserve Fund $17,000,000

Manager in Yokohama.—Mr. V. H. Cæsar Hawkins.

International Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital £811,000

Manager in Yokohama.—Mr. H. C. Gulland.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Paid-up Capital ... ... £800,000 | Reserve Liabilities of
Reserve Fund ... ... £800,000 | Shareholders £800,000

Agent in Yokohama.—Mr. I. Williamson Jones.

CLEARING HOUSES.

Tokyo Clearing-House.

The Tokyo clearing-house commenccd its business at the end of 1887 with more or less good result, but the subsequent development of banking business necessitated the reorganization of the clearing-house, and in 1891 the new clearing-house, as it now stands, was established. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America. The number of associated banks is over 60, besides the Bank of Japan.

Osaka Clearing-House.

Founded in 1879 the Osaka clearing-house is the first of clearing-houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it now took also the lead in introducing the clearing-house. The number of associated banks is 60.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya have clearing-houses of their own.

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AMOUNT OF BILLS CLEARED AT VARIOUS CLEARING-HOUSES IN JAPAN.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kyoto.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Nagoya.	Total.
1904	1,854,392	898,682	125,967	618,444	530,309	129,025	4,146,823
1903	1,562,636	821,287	167,986	491,591	412,148	128,206	3,583,857
1902	1,350,791	663,659	155,956	416,126	251,596	43,083	2,881,213
1901	1,168,702	528,122	145,905	388,516	202,653	—	2,433,899
1900	1,405,449	523,552	167,566	348,306	168,228	—	2,613,104
1899	1,095,805	376,853	133,616	—	115,914	—	1,722,190
1898	790,247	225,940	69,034	—	100,843	—	1,186,065
1897	552,890	160,967	—	—	27,633	—	731,490
1896	417,425	138,409	—	—	—	—	555,834
1895	289,102	79,654	—	—	—	—	368,756

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ANNUAL AVERAGES OF OFFICIAL AND MARKET RATES.

(Daily rate per 100 *yen*).

Year.	Bank of Japan.						For the whole Country.					
	Loan.			Discount.			Loan.			Discount.		
	Max.	Mim.	Ave.	Max.	Mim.	Ave.	Max.	Mim.	Ave.	Max.	Mim.	Ave.
1895	2.20	2.00	2.10	2.10	1.90	2.01	3.69	2.62	3.16	3.81	2.98	3.40
1896	2.10	2.00	2.03	2.00	1.90	1.73	3.57	2.56	3.97	3.64	2.86	3.25
1897	2.50	2.10	2.27	2.20	2.00	2.06	3.80	2.65	3.21	4.05	2.83	3.37
1898	2.70	2.30	2.61	2.40	2.00	2.31	3.97	2.87	3.45	5.20	3.20	3.74
1899	2.20	1.80	2.00	1.90	1.60	1.75	3.53	2.41	2.84	3.78	2.51	2.96
1900	2.70	2.40	2.72	2.40	2.10	2.32	3.86	2.69	3.44	4.00	1.79	3.58
1901	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.91	3.91	3.58	3.99	3.35	3.68
1902	2.70	1.90	2.38	2.40	1.70	2.09	3.81	2.74	3.29	3.93	2.78	3.38
1903	1.90	1.70	1.74	1.70	1.60	1.62	3.45	2.47	2.93	3.45	2.44	2.91
'4-Jan.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.26	2.46	2.85	3.23	2.48	2.84
Feb.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.34	2.58	2.93	3.28	2.54	2.92
Mar.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.32	2.52	2.90	3.30	2.53	2.91
Apr.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.32	2.55	2.93	3.31	2.54	2.92
May	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.34	2.55	2.93	3.32	2.56	2.93
June	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	3.37	2.55	2.93	3.32	2.55	2.93
July	1.90	1.70	1.89	1.80	1.60	1.79	3.37	2.55	2.96	3.37	2.59	2.97
Aug.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80						
Sept.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80						
Oct.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80						
Nov.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80						
Dec.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80						

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ANNUAL AVERAGE QUOTATIONS OF LEADING SHARES.

Share and Face value.	Japan Railway.	Kansai Railway.	Kyūshū Railway.	Sanyō Railway.	Hokkaidō Mining Rly.	Japan Mail Steamship.	Tokyo Stock Exchange.
Year.	50 *yen.*	50 *yen.*	50 *yen.*	50 *yen.*	50 *yen.*	50 *yen.*	50 *yen.*
1895	94.800	63.050	54.167	61.667	91.658	85.000	325.218
1896	119.600	68.367	71.842	72.892	95.175	88.290	449.775
1897	——	60.775	68.583	63.917	91.592	64.035	269.490
1898	67.060	50.492	68.583	54.406	92.367	52.000	165.800
1899	75.033	51.725	66.308	62.667	98.500	67.533	225.817
1900	71.708	41.017	54.075	54.192	84.708	64.167	171.417
1901	69.400	37.533	51.700	52.775	72.892	68.475	133.892
1902	75.015	42.900	57.292	56.450	77.975	78.942	158.633
1903	78.133	44.550	58.933	60.758	78.575	83.083	171.725
'4-Jan.	71.800	37.100	54.300	57.700	64.500	69.700	144.500
Feb.	70.409	35.600	51.700	56.000	65.900	69.100	158.600
Mar.	72.900	36.900	52.800	57.600	68.400	71.000	166.600
Apr.	74.200	37.100	53.300	58.800	69.000	70.800	163.800
May	75.800	38.000	55.900	60.600	72.600	79.100	180.100
June	76.600	36.900	55.800	60.100	72.300	80.500	182.200
July	76.400	37.300	55.900	60.900	71.700	79.800	179.900
Aug.	77.100	36.600	55.200	60.400	72.400	80.900	180.700
Sept.	75.900	36.000	54.600	60.000	69.000	75.800	169.500
Oct.	76.500	36.300	55.500	61.100	69.100	75.200	160.300
Nov.	75.000	35.500	56.200	60.500	69.400	75.900	155.700
Dec.	75.700	34.500	55.800	61.000	68.300	75.300	140.800

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NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS AT THE SAVINGS BANKS IN JAPAN.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Depositors.			Amount of Deposits.		
	Savings Bank.	Post Office.	Total.	Savings Bank.	Post Office.	Total.
1895...	589	1,223	1,812	12,178	28,965	41,143
1896...	1,098	1,273	2,371	18,214	28,251	46,465
1897...	1,736	1,253	2,990	25,393	25,754	51,147
1898...	2,327	1,240	3,568	30,042	22,005	52,047
1899...	3,057	1,397	4,454	44,748	23,455	68,203
1900...	3,814	1,983	5,797	49,458	24,088	73,546
1901...	4,104	2,368	6,472	44,021	27,315	71,336
1902...	4,560	2,865	7,426	51,646	29,692	81,339
1903...	——	3,237	——	60,602	31,471	92,163
1904...	——	4,498	——	——	38,109	——

Note :—Figures for Savings Bank represent the actual account at the end of each calender year, and the figure for Post Office represent those at the end of each fiscal year ending March of the following year.

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CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE.

GROSS AREA.

Excluding Formosa the gross area of land in Japan proper is 38,555,229 *cho*, distributed as follows:—

1. Land belowing to the Crown, Government, etc.	21,394,805
2. Private Land	14,272,339
Total	35,667,144
Highways, places under water, etc.	2,888,085
Grand total	38,555,229

ARABLE LAND.

Gross area of arable land is 6,120,519 *cho*, corresponding to only 15.7 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper.

Arable land may be classified as follows:—

Paddy fields	2,748,575
Upland fields	2,296,698
Others	1,075,246
Total	6,120,519

MARGIN OF RECLAMATION.

There being more than 80 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper still remaining unutilized for purpose of tillage, the question is how far that portion may be brought under cultivation. Experts calculate that supposing land

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inclined less than 15 degrees admits of being utilized there is still left a considerable margin of reclamation.

	Whole area.	Inclined at less than 15°.	Area under tillage.	Land inclined less than 15° not yet reclaimed.
	(*cho.*)	(*cho.*)	(*cho.*)	(*cho.*)
Honshū	22,636,578	5,602,786	3,777,312	1,825,474
Shikoku.....	1,790,346	439,671	305,959	133,712
Kyūshū	3,676,347	1,102,666	883,008	219,656
Hokkaidō	7,848,783	2,383,889	288,925	2,094,965

Whether this work of reclamation pays or not is of course another question.

FARMING POPULATION.

Exact returns on farming population are not yet available, though the returns made in 1901, the only available data compiled recently, put it at 28,000,000 divided into 4,800,000 households, the two roughly corresponding to 60 per cent. of the census returns for the whole country. As yet Japan must be called an agricultural country, remarkable has her progress been in manufacture.

TENANT-FARMERS.

Returns about tenant farmers as distinguished from independent farmers are even less reliable, the only latest available returns being those compiled in 1888. According to the returns in question 60 per cent. of paddy-fields were tilled by their owners and the remaining 40 by tenant-farmers, 68 per cent. of upland farms by their proprietors and the remaining 32 by tenant-farmers. Farmers tilling their own lands bore the ratio of one to two of those who were partly land-owners and partly tenant-farmers, according to the same returns. The share which land-owners and tenant-farmers take out of the produce of the farm is, roughly stating, 6 for the former and 4 for the other, in regard to paddy-fields, while the relative ratio is 4½ and 5½ respectively for upland-farms.

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STAPLE FARM PRODUCT.

RICE.

Year.	Area ("cho").	Production ("koku").	Production per "tan."
1895	2,784,682	39,960,798	1.438
1896	2,792,499	36,240,351	1.298
1897	2,787,181	33,039,293	1.185
1898	2,817,624	47,387,666	1.682
1899	2,839,550	39,698,258	1.394
1900	2,828,479	41,466,734	1.466
1901	2,847,357	46,914,434	1.360
1902	2,847,191	36,932,266	1.080
1903	2,864,139	46,473,298	1.310
1904	———	51,401,997	——
Normal Yield ...	———	42,296,936	——

Note:—Normal yield" represents the average of the seven preceding years beginning with 1903 inclusive, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

Exports and Imports of Rice.

Year.	Exports. Quantity. (*koku.*)	Exports. Value. (*yen.*)	Imports. Quantity. (*koku.*)	Imports. Value. (*yen.*)
1895	719,324	7,207,346	674,141	4,357,096
1896	756,803	7,951,087	744,801	5,662,337
1897	517,678	6,141,218	2,520,558	21,528,429
1898	420,047	5,920,185	4,678,501	48,219,810
1899	871,534	10,282,021	660,237	5,960,166
1900	253,563	3,576,569	914,792	9,021,536
1901	520,617	6,908,913	1,244,775	11,878,958
1902	507,695	6,679,544	1,803,629	17,750,817
1903	328,974	4,959,880	4,864,962	51,960,272
1904	———	4,724,859	———	59,791,910

Barley, Naked Barley and Wheat.

Year.	Barley. (*koku.*)	Naked barley. (*koku.*)	Wheat. (*koku.*)	Total. (*koku.*)
1895	8,551,122	7,017,777	3,978,941	19,537,840
1896	7,853,597	5,927,487	3,559,412	17,340,466
1897	8,028,698	6,165,792	3,811,000	18,005,490

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1898	8,913,560	7,366,605	4,181,888	20,462,053
1899	8,512,726	6,682,021	4,141,205	19,335,952
1900	8,659,487	7,495,336	4,236,850	20,391,673
1901	8,988,974	7,293,867	5,375,376	20,658,217
1902	8,146,047	6,325,082	3,954,497	18,425,626
1963	7,462,220	4,207,497	1,875,388	13,545,105

Miscellaneous Grains.

Year.	Millet. (*koku.*)	Buck wheat. (*koku.*)	Year.	Italian millet. (*koku.*)	Sarva millet. (*koku.*)
1895	243,066	1,192,377	1895	2,331,506	923,862
1896	245,734	1,090,254	1896	2,548 458	912,154
1897	260,414	990,195	1897	2,395,158	806,274
1898	291,852	1,192,807	1898	2,626,588	901,472
1899	377,768	999,410	1899	2,217,154	861,318
1900	384,452	1,285,394	1900	2,487,187	864,601
1901	384,619	1,193,549	1901	2,563,422	892,947
1902	286,734	948,886	1902	2,003,317	567,299
1903	359,541	1,172,815	1903	2,312,677	894,359

Beans.

	Soja Beans. (*koku.*)	Red Beans. (*koku*).
1895	2,943,478	560,277
1896	3,163,683	615,675
1897	2,999,490	567,724
1898	3,100,973	618,804
1899	3,108,708	654,885
1900	3,410,693	822,775
1901	3,562,176	866,448
1902	3,136,909	708,712
1903	3,647,830	918,219

Sweet Potatoes and Potatoes.

Year.	Sweet Potatoes. (*kwan*).	Potatoes. (*kwan*).
1895 ...	711,813,132	44,273,903
1896 ...	725,942,023	44.220,605
1897 ...	662,391,590	58,528,287
1898 ...	716,956,146	34,088,550
1899 ...	661,444,862	64,594,705
1900 ...	756,935,532	71,775,433
1901 ...	711,639,519	73,682,653
1902 ...	712,126,036	53,832,873
1903 ...	751,177,667	71,296,171

Leaf Indigo and Leaf Tobacco.

Year.	Indigo. (*kwan.*)	Tobacco. (*kwan.*)	Year.	Indigo. (*kwan.*)	Tobacco. (*kwan.*)
1895 ...	17,373,344	8,873,911	1900 ...	16,582,230	10,846,452
1896 ...	17,918,863	8,393,597	1901 ...	13,223,148	7,820,205
1897 ...	19,415,593	8,871,370	1902 ...	12,495,151	8,349,679
1898 ...	17,758,510	9,302,560	1903 ...	13,550,402	11,509,358
1899 ...	17,044,410	10,609,531			

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Fibries.

Year.	*Cotton.* Acreage. (*cho*).	*Cotton.* Output. (*kwan*).	Year.	*Hemp.* Acreage. (*cho*).	*Hemp.* Output. (*kwan*).
1897	44,444	7,034,253	1897	22,349	3,569,159
1898	40,288	7,280,530	1898	25,188	3,775,917
1899	33,773	5,231,955	1899	17,910	2,921,954
1900	28,262	4,894,322	1900	18,203	2,652,774
1901	23,893	4,432,238	1901	17,576	2,994,028
1902	20,700	3,322,047	1902	16,891	2,687,594
1903	15,546	2,950,717	1903	16,619	2,665,101

RAW SILK.

Mulberry Trees.

Year.	Area.	Year.	Area.
1894...	253,889	1899...	299,595
1895...	266,164	1900...	300,789
1896...	288,937	1901...	303,459
1897...	298,203	1902...	317,145
1898...	304,312	1903...	319,176

People Pursuing Sericulture.

Year.	No. of Households.	Year.	No. of Households
1898...	1,314,129	1901...	1,476,227
1899...	1,356,823	1902...	1,434,837
1900...	1,440,831	1903...	1,445,220

Cocoons.

Year.	Total Production. (*koku.*)	Cocoons. (*koku.*)	Cocoons double. (*koku.*)	Cocoons pierced. (*koku.*)	Cocoons waste. (*koku.*)
1894...	1,797,042	1,388,071	206,946	50,553	152,272
1895...	2,258,173	1,796,030	244,983	53,396	163,764
1896...	1,831,378	1,422,139	195,327	49,417	164,495
1897...	2,121,944	1,647,831	243,257	55,896	174,960
1898...	2,027,339	1,598,833	204,879	53,433	170,193
1899...	2,512,562	2,004,366	259,554	61,328	187,3'4
1900...	2,753,903	2,200,536	285,277	64,639	203,451
1901...	2,526,181	1,998,018	267,057	57,189	203,917
1902...	2,549,224	2,032,845	266,628	51,587	198,167
1903...	2,587,082	2,074,263	267,452	50,602	194,752

Cocoons Classified by Season.

Year.	Spring Cocoons. (*Koku.*)	Summer Cocoons. (*Koku.*)	Autumn Cocoons. (*Koku*).
1894	1,257,836	373,996	166,010
1895	1,697,803	324,028	236,342

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1896	1,384,411	255,438	191,529
1897	1,654,722	273,257	193,965
1898	1,504,351	301,393	221,595
1899	1,819,936	372,142	320,484
1900	2,029,806	377,466	346,631
1901	1,798,672	345,617	381,892
1902	1,774,936	414,516	414,516
1903	1,652,385	378,897	555,000

Production of Silk, Raw, Waste.

Year.	Raw silk. (*Kwan.*)	Waste silk. (*Kwan.*)	Total. (*Kwan.*)
Average for 1886 to 1889 ...	781,851	274,893	1,056,744
1890...	843,272	320,099	1,163,371
1891...	1,087,976	426,409	1,514,385
1892...	1,096,088	522,544	1,618,632
1893...	1,233,554	541,268	1,774,821
1894...	1,296,783	590,801	1,887,584
1895...	1,603,311	696,377	1,999,688
1896...	1,442,720	610,083	2,052,803
1897...	1,557,561	629,375	2,166,936
1898...	1,479,747	655,118	2,134,865
1899...	1,754,242	762,401	2,516,643
1900...	1,755,751	738,905	2,494;656
1901...	1,750,427	711,485	2,461,912
1902...	1,792,928	765,250	2558,178
1903...	1;844,390	755,180	2,599;570

Leading Districts of Raw Silk Production.

(1903.)

Districts.	Families engaged.	Value. *yen.*
Gumma	42,240	9,005,772
Aichi	2,553	4,672,176
Yamanashi	12,935	6,062,426
Nagano	19,251	25.743,122
Fukushima	34,087	5,892,655
Yamagata	26,647	3,686,576

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Exports of Raw Silk.

Year.	Quantity. (*Kin.*)	Value. (*Yen.*)
Average for 1886 to 1890	3,330,728	20,598,621
1891	5,325,148	29,356,339
1892	5,406,856	36,299,744
1893	3,712,213	28,167,411
1894	5,484,059	39,353,156
1895	5,810,046	47,866,257
1896	3,918,994	28,830,602
1897	6,919,861	55,630,460
1898	4,837,329	42,047,411
1899	5,946,911	62,627,721
1900	4,630,903	44,657,029
1901	8,697,706	74,667,331
1902	8,678,166	76,859,478
1903	7,315,521	74,428,907
1904	9,658,582	88,740,701

Where Exported (Raw Silk).

	1899. (*Kin*).	1901. (*Kin*)	1902. (*Kin*).	1903. (*Kin*).
U. S. A.	3,820,477	5,142,376	4,878,494	4,585,026
France	1,803,464	2,035,818	1,575,251	1,654,028
Italy...	260,298	1,341,913	1,290,480	971,312
England	28,663	17,105	46,413	3,352
Switzerland	3,677	7,579	61,569	—
Canada	—	62,113	115,170	4,326
Russia	30,337	82,234	87,758	96,385
Other countries ...	2	8,568	186	1,102
Total	5,946,611	8,697,706	8,078,166	7,315,531

Imports (from China).

Year.	Ordinary Cocoons. Quantity. (*Kin.*)	Ordinary Cocoons. Value. (*Yen.*)	Wild Cocoons. Quantity. (*Kin.*)	Wild Cocoons. Value. (*Yen.*)
1899...	804,219	639,952	150,810	373,085
1900...	589,813	609,595	147,940	350,385
1901...	441,215	342,469	213,018	433,184
1902...	648,680	546,032	418,463	955,276
1903...	1,008,300	926,856	250,575	596,725

TEA.

Area under Tea Plant.

Year.	Area. *Cho.*	Year.	Area. *Cho.*
1894...	59,000	1899...	57,883
1895...	57,728	1900...	49,266
1896...	59,479	1901...	48,848
1897...	58,892	1902...	49,046
1898...	58,648	1903...	48,632

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Number of Tea-Manufacturers.

Year.		Year.	
1898	774,060	1901	611,863
1899	621,590	1902	594,933
1900	568,147	1903	579,658

Output of Various Kinds of Tea.

Year.	Green. 1st Kind. (*Kwan.*)	Green. 2nd Kind. (*Kwan.*)	Green. 3rd Kind. (*Kwan.*)	Black. (*Kwan.*)	Oolong. (*Kwan.*)	Green. 4th Kind. (*Kwan.*)	Total. (*Kwan.*)
1894	4,435	105,402	5,144,733	48,661	17,244	2,562,757	7,883,232
1895	5,523	91,206	6,077,186	53,401	13,556	2,358,008	8,598,880
1896	4,550	70,340	5,974,209	37,894	16,848	2,396,552	8,500,393
1897	4,304	64,837	5,999,393	30,283	15,880	2,357,259	8,471,956
1898	4,219	70,586	5,919,738	36,069	18,911	2,392,195	8,441,718
1899	4,239	91,570	4,789,164	33,040	11,290	2,589,581	7,518,884
1900	4,325	81,438	4,895,684	35,862	9,365	2,585,514	7,612,188
1901	4,237	75,494	4,717,710	38,310	21,384	2,153,202	7,643,301
1902	4,210	61,171	4,596,265	30,981	24,512	2,066,289	6,938,235
1903	5,733	73,750	4,721,962	25,223	8,028	1,876,416	6,729,809

Leading Districts of Tea Production (1903).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Value. *yen.*	Districts.	Families engaged.	Value. *yen.*
Shizuoka	61,698	3,662,992	Miye	28,077	741,776
Kyoto	9,167	880,816	Nara	9,421	348,342
Shiga	23,484	664,078	Kumamoto	17,649	382,084

Exports of Tea.

Year.	Quantity. (*Kin.*)	Value. (*Yen.*)	Year.	Quantity. (*Kin.*)	Value. (*Yen.*)
Average for 1886 to 1890	34,812,854	6,786,978	1897	32,632,683	7,860,460
1891	39,923,999	7,033,050	1898	30,826,632	8,215,665
1892	37,518,203	7,525,316	1899	34,731,634	8,498,783
1893	36,443,555	7,702,088	1900	32,240,147	9,035,819
1894	37,458,587	7,930,287	1901	32,248,471	8,854,327
1895	38,826,661	8,879,242	1902	32,759,580	10,484,017
1896	33,241,472	6,372,329	1903	36,209,614	13,935,253
			1904	35,612,944	12,833,836

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Destinations of Green Tea Exported.

Year.	U.S.A. (*Kin.*)	Canada. (*Kin.*)	China. (*Kin.*)	Others. (*Kin.*)	Total. (*Kin.*)
1899.....	23,149,340	4,419,734	210,258	119,257	27,998,589
1900.....	20,453,255	5,417,409	102,956	288,274	26,261,895
1901.....	20,269,456	5,869,968	264,641	247,774	26,651,839
1902.....	24,236,705	2,882,348	285,076	326,295	27,730,425
1903.....	26,993,133	3,592,998	26,011	397,530	31,009,672

Destination of Black Tea Exported.

Year.	U.S.A. (*Kin.*)	Siberia. (*Kin.*)	Others. (*Kin.*)	Total. (*Kin.*)
1899	848,454	13,531	73,151	925,136
1900	1,100,855	35,530	25,523	1,161,908
1901	1,719,624	12,560	2,886	1,735,070
1902	402,362	5,756	16,130	424,148
1903	751,749	10,181	30,931	792,591

STOCK-FARMING.

Cattle.

Year.	Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.
1897...	1,127,730	70,639	15,794	1,214,163
1898...	1,135,968	79,157	15,351	1,230,476
1899	1,139,466	95,924	17,475	1,252,855
1900...	1.127,016	115,021	19,177	1,261,214
1901...	1,148,202	114,333	19,806	1,282,341
1902...	1,129,787	124,707	20,888	1,275,382
1903...	1,076,377	189,520	20,219	1,286,116

Horses.

Year.	Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.
1897...	1,561,320	30,776	1,096	1,593,192
1898...	1,555,627	31,563	898	1,588,088
1899...	1,504,496	41,876	781	1,547,153
1900...	1,484,824	56,048	1,107	1,541,979
1901...	1,461,416	70,198	1,559	1,433,173
1902...	1,434.831	78,805	1,737	1,515,373
1903...	1,411,274	87,296	16,175	1,514,745

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Birthrates and Deathrates of Cattle and Horses.

Cattle.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1897	127,794	19,212
1898	129,648	17,174
1899	145,400	19,171
1900	144,443	17,988
1901	151,453	17,592
1902	151,820	17,549
1903	155,789	16,394

Horses.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1897	97,252	28,231
1898	101 456	25,584
1899	103,934	26,116
1900	104,582	26,183
1901	101,315	23,943
1902	100,896	27,889
1903	102,937	23,605

Sheep, Goats and Swine.

Year.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
1899	2,462	58,694	206,217
1900	2,400	59,914	181,176
1901	2,545	54,724	202,037
1902	2,289	62,203	213,417
1903	2,288	62,407	212,569

Animals Slaughtered for Food.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1897	158,504	41,049	6,805	107,034
1898	167,985	41,478	8,388	108,217
1899	208,877	47,150	7,755	89,219
1900	233,385	53,531	8,329	93,904
1901	190,402	45,442	7,873	106,808
1902	206,030	47,875	7,125	124,263
1903	233,570	53,832	8,105	123,558

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CHAPTER X.

MINES AND MINING.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA.

The strata existing in Japan proper may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

Sedimentary Rocks.

Archæan...	3.78	
Palæozoic	10.24	
Mesozoic	7.95	
Cainozoic	45.84	
		67.81

Igneous Rocks.

Old period	11.27	
Young period	20.92	
		32.19
		100.00

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA.

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks or in the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and the Chichibu system or in Palæozoic formation.

Mines working veins :—

Gold :—Hashidate in Echigo, Yamagano in Satsuma, Zuiho and Kinkwaseki in Formosa.

Gold-silver :—Sado in Sado, Ikuno in Tajima, Innai in Ugo, Ponshikaribetsu in Hokkaidō.

Copper :—Ashio in Shimozuke, Osarusawa, Ani and Arakawa in Ugo, Okoya in Kaga, Obiye in Bitchū.

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Lead:—Hosokura in Rikuzen, Kami-oka in Hida.
Antimony:—Ichinokawa in Iyo.
Tin:—Taniyama in Satsuma.

Mines working stratified deposits:—
Gold:—Ushio, Serigano and Okuchi in Satsuma.
Silver:—Tsubaki in Rikuchū.
Copper:—Hibira and Makimine in Hyūga, Itsuki in Higo, Besshi in Iyo, Higashiyama in Awa, Kunê in Tōtōmi, Kosaka in Akita.
Iron:—Kama-ishi and Sen-nin in Rikuchū, Akadani in Echigo, Nakakozaka in Kōzuke, etc.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS.

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposists in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthractite coal-fields are found in the Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyūshū and Hokkaidō are.

Principal Coal-fields.

Hokkaido coal-fields.—Yūbari, Sorachi, Poronai, and Ikushumbetsu are the principal fields in Hokkaidō, all these being worked by the Hokkaidō Tankō Tetsudō Kaisha (Hokkaidō Colliery and Railroad Co.). The seams contained in the Yubari-field are the most extensive, there being four seams, dipping at an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees, and measuring 4 to 25 ft. in thickness including parting. Sorachi contains 13 seams each measuring over 3 ft. in thickness, but as they dip too suddenly, 20–80, much difficulty is experienced in working. At present only the tenth seam is worked. Over 2 seams occur in Poronai, dipping at an angle of 18 to 40°, though at some places as much as 80°. At present five of the seams are worked. Ikushumbetsu is reserved for future exploitation. Yūbari employs about 4,000 mine-workers and produces about 1,500 tons a day, and Sorachi and Poronai about 2,000 workers each, producing 500 to 600 tons.

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Chikuho coal-fields.—These comprise by far the greater part of the coal-fields in Kyūshū, and are at the same time the largest fields in Japan, producing more than one half of the whole output in the country. They extend over 30 miles north and south and 8 to 16 miles east to west. The principal seams contained are five with the thickness varying from 2 to 3 ft.

The Mi-ike coal-fields.—These form another important coal measure in Kyūshū, occupying about 14,006 acres with an output of 962,091 tons in 1902. Several seams are found but only the first seam is worked at present, and it measures about 8 feet in thickness, dipping with an angle of 5½ degrees. Heavy pumping appliances are at work, the pits being exceedingly watery. At present more than 5,000 workpeople of various descriptions are at work.

Takashima coal-fields.—The three small islands, Takashima, Hajima, and Nakanoshima, lying about seven miles from Nagasaki are collectively called as Takashima coal-fields. The seams at Takashima were worked in advance of the other two as to order of exploitation. In fact the Takashima seams are noteworthy as being the first coal mine worked in European style. Takashima contains sixteen seams of which five are workable, while of the thirteen in Hajima six are workable. At present the latter is the more valuable of the two, the other being somewhat exhausted from long working. All the working galleries in both are situated under the sea. At present about 3,000 hands are employed, producing about 16,000 tons a day. Takashima coal ranks best as to quality of all the different kinds of coals produced in Japan.

Petroleum.

Petroleum veins are principally found in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, and especially in the province of Echigo. The petroleum industry in Echigo dates from 1890, when for the first time boring with regular machineries was tried with excellent result. Five oil fields are found in that district, namely, Higashiyama, Nishiyama,

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Amase, Niitsu and Kubiki. All those produce about one million barrels of petroleum altogether, that is about one half of the whole consumption in Japan. The Standard Oil people hold an important lease in Echigo. Hokkaidō, Formosa and Tōtōmi produce more or less oil, but the yield is still insignificant.

NUBMER OF TITLE-DEEDS AND ACREAGE OF MINES FOR MINING AND EXPLORATION.

Year.	Prospection. No. of Lots.	Prospection. Acreage. (*Tsubo.*)	Mining. No. of Lots. Where Mining Operations are going on. (*Tsubo.*)	Mining. No. of Lots. Where Mining has been stopped. (*Tsubo.*)	Mining. No. of Lots. Total. (*Tsubo.*)	Mining. Acreage. Where Mining Operations are going on. (*Tsubo.*)	Mining. Acreage. Where Mining has been stopped. (*Tsubo.*)	Mining. Acreage. Total. (*Tsubo.*)
1893	5,700	821,895,953	1,991	1,522	3,513	114,194,689	72,812,370	187,007,059
1894	6,095	1,114,841,736	2,253	1,472	3,725	154,760,190	83,399,761	238,150,951
1895	3,972	882,650,358	2,413	1,863	4.276	174,350,129	110,457,075	284,807,204
1896	3,411	945,875,576	2,565	2,317	4,882	114,408,986	159,486,976	273,895,962
1897	4,143	1,518,084,652	2,591	2,532	5,123	235,317 648	210,090,844	445,408,492
1898	3,959	1,652,228,849	2,700	2,570	5,270	253,604,003	242,245,290	495,849,293
1899	3,995	1,702,748,427	2,595	2,685	5,280	268,971,275	286,420,369	555,391,644
1990	5,184	2,185,566,080	2,412	2,977	5,389	284,949,967	305,528,386	589,778,353
1901	6,859	2,680,328,613	2,503	3,221	5,724	312,937,834	392,036,491	704,974,325
1902	6,467	2,480,928,646	2,730	3,178	5,908	331,540,029	456,616,253	788,156,282
1903	5,850	2,280,040,226	2,539	3,319	5,858	368,339,756	470,155,758	838,495,514

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AMOUNT OF PRINCIPAL MINERAL PRODUCTS.

	Metals.							Non-metallic Elements.		
Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Iron.	Antimony.	Manganese.	Coal.	Sulphur.	Petroleum.
1894...	209,509	19,209,527	33,186,229	2,375,927	5,182,463	2,618,551	22,240,739	4,302,280	31,257,166	151,986
1895...	239,041	19,272,544	31,856,887	3,241,032	6,879,306	2,805,729	28,520,061	4,810,835	25,884,250	149,497
1896...	256,519	17,156,666	33,464,615	3,257,126	7,299,579	2,237,615	29,833,267	5,059,848	20,863,373	208,400
1897...	276,427	14,478,485	33,982,217	1,284,856	7,464,364	1,951,068	25,701,496	5,229,662	22,636,870	231,220
1898...	309,145	16,118,242	35,039,592	2,837,570	6,296,225	2,061,829	19,162,323	6,749,602	17,202,173	280,742
1899...	446,716	14,978,060	40,459,709	3,313,464	6,151,033	1,568,462	18,893,440	6,775,571	17,062,186	474,686
1900...	566,535	15,681,595	40,528,612	3,130,080	6,624,447	716,477	26,384,526	7,488,891	24,064,196	767,508
1901...	660,153	14,598,749	45,652,927	3,004,983	7,853,163	911,462	27,115,884	9,027,325	27,580,478	983,799
1902:..	793,518	15,371,045	48,390,637	2,740,741	8,568,059	1,026,601	18,110,792	9,701,682	30,478,728	877,837
1903...	835,847	15,627,245	55,312,343	2,875,601	9,016,383	977,228	9,344,482	10,138,707	38,123,175	1,065,116

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OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL MINES IN 1903.

Gold and Silver.

Name of Mine.	Output of Ores. (*Kwan.*)	Products. Gold. (*Momme.*)	Products. Silver. (*Momme.*)
Ponshikaribetsu (Hokkaidō) ...	2,161,466	9,991	1,244,499
Innai (Akita)	5,186,744	18,415	2,291,460
Kosaka („)	56,826,334	30,995	2,218,386
Hashidate (Niigata)	945,824	41,153	——
Sado (Sado)	14,729,659	120,369	1,077,794
Kuratani (Ishikawa)	2,902,939	25,818	351,940
Ikuno (Hyōgo)	6,843,617	57,166	1,376,424
Taiō (Ōita)...	1,452,724	29,201	20,564
Serigano (Kagoshima)	2,526,340	34,502	38,627
Ōkuchi („)	2,274,052	30,434	13,074
Ushio („)	4,426,039	124,255	39,394
Yamagano („)	3,817,769	83,550	83,158
Kamioka (Gifu)...	3,543,693	——	1,050,536
Yoshioka (Okayama)	2,215,366	——	417,740
Omotani (Fukui)	1,334,363	——	371,664
Kuki (Shimanê)...	702,176	——	392,505

Copper.

Name of Mine.	Output of Ores. (*Kwan.*)	Production. (*Kin.*)
Ani (Akita) ...	2,310,422	1,579,212
Kosaka(„)...	56,270,995	7,999,703
Osarusawa („)	4,086,893	2,915,251
Arakawa („).	1,780,623	1,482,772
Hisachii („)..	1,228,293	870,748
Kusakura (Niigata)	1,082,146	940,834
Ashio(Tochigi)	13,257,590	11,540,295
Ogoya (Ishikawa)	1,191,583	849,463
Omotani (Fukui)	1,334,363	508,446
Obie (Okayama)	3,610,719	968,365
Yoshioka („)	2,215,366	859,228
Ikuno (Hyōgo)	6,843,617	1,084,836
Besshi(Ehimê)	30,314,482	8,909,331
Hibira (Miyasaki	7,086,001	1,450,300
Makimime („).	5,790,368	1,461,245
Itsuki (Kumamoto)... ...	1,833,995	691,007

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Lead.

Name of Mine.	Output of Ores. (*Kwan.*)	Production. (*Kin.*)	Name of Mine.	Output of Ores. (*Kwan.*)	Production. (*Kin.*)
Kamioka (Gifu) ...	3,453,699	1,662,685	Mozumi (Gifu) ...	1,068,603	490,931

Iron.

Name of Mine.	Output of Ores. (*Kwan.*)	Production. (*Kwan.*)	Name of Mine.	Output of Ores. (*Kwan.*)	Production. (*Kwan.*)
Kamaishi (Iwatê) ...	13,198,245	5,505,831	Sen-nin (Iwatê) ...	1,490,146	727,261

Manganese.

Name of Mine.	Production. (*Kin.*)	Name of Mine.	Production. (*Kin.*)
Mirika (Hokkaidō)	759,544	Koyanodani (Kyoto) ...	937,500
Iwasaki (Aomori)	2,742,619		

Coal.

Name of Mine.	Area. (*Tsubo.*)	Production. (*Metre ton.*)	Name of Mine.	Area. (*Tsubo.*)	Production. (*Metre ton.*)
Sorachi (Hokkaidō) ...	6,581,189	153,742	Katsuno (Fukuoka)	694,530	348,589
Horonai („)..	873,111	214,532	Meiji („) ...	1,838,641	454,285
Yūbari („)	5,014,966	463,874	Yamano („)...	635,345	152,911
Iriyama (Fukushima) ...	475,795	159,280	Namazuda („).	2,337,796	229,076
Naigo („) ...	2,830,820	145,307	Kanada („)...	653,457	151,422
Ōtsuji (Fukuoka)	1,738,905	261,749	Tagawa („) ...	5,962,419	458,231
Ōno-ura(„)...	1,575,790	364,401	Akaike („) ...	536,694	150,287
Shinnu („) ...	3,310,112	408,398	Mi-ike („)...	17,098,166	1,106,604
			Takashima (Saga)... ...	3,396,619	199,259

Petroleum.

Name of Field.	Area. (*Tsubo.*)	Production. (*Koku.*)	Name of Field.	Area. (*Tsubo.*)	Production. (*Koku.*)
Urase (Niigata) ...	211,761	101,660	Nagaminê (Niigata) ...	1,317,852	136,067
Hirê („) ...	146,016	76,808	Kumasawa („)...	124,342	102,715
Nagaminê („)...	172,841	89,699	Oguchi („) ...	259,407	106,060

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Sulphur.

Name of Mine.	Output. (*Kwan.*)	Production. (*Kin.*)
Oshinokobui (Hokkaidō)	2,894,568	4,473,528
Yamagatakobui („)...	3,834,656	8,656,541
Iwao-nobori („)	2,266,012	4,489,559
Tsurugizan (Iwate)	3,076,878	4,600,898
Kokonoye-yama (Ōita)	945,280	2,363,200

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

Year.	For Ships. (*Ton.*)	For Railways. (*Ton.*)	For Factories. (*Ton.*)	Salt Manufactures. (*Ton.*)	Total. (*Ton.*)	Export. (*Ton.*)
1894.....	519,446	166,554	1,092,656	533,153	2,311,810	1,701,130
1895.....	740,753	221,221	1,188,563	517,415	2,667,952	1,844,815
1896.....	687,087	257,957	1,553,005	546,639	3,044,688	2,194,412
1897.....	886,048	843,420	1,822,223	496,532	4,058,233	2,103,012
1898.....	784,879	387,466	2,527,844	657,859	4,358,048	2,186,790
1899.....	1,234,912	495,976	2,594,669	669,325	4,994,882	2,487,614
1900.....	1,452,194	502,936	2,631,846	633,533	5,220,409	3,352,548
1901.....	1,375,695	617,804	3,813 923	805,279	6,625,857	2,922,215
1902.....	1,522,095	698,467	3,446,886	782,736	6,450,185	2,938,741
1903.....	1,744,342	732,992	3,674,567	822,244	6,974,145	3,440,539

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CHAPTER XI.

FORESTRY AND FISHERY.

FORESTRY.

AREA.

Forests occupy about 59 per cent. of the whole area of the country,, and although not a small portion of the so-called woods are areas planted with young trees, on the whole Japan may be considered as being fairly well wooded. Evils of rockless denudation from which the country has been suffering are gradually disappearing.

The forests in Japan may be broadly classified as follows according to proprietorship :—

Area of Forest.

(At end of March, 1904)

Ownership.	Protection Forest. (*Cho.*)	Utilization Forest. (*Cho.*)	Total. (*Cho.*)
State Forest	273,241	12,270,652	12,543,893
Crown Forest	23,214	1,427,903	1,451,117
Shrine or Temple, Public Institution and Private Forests	460,923	7,049,280	7,510,203
Grand total	757,378	20,747,835	21,505,213

PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES.

Principal trees in sub-tropical forests are :—Camphore tree (Cinnamonum camphora), several species of oaks (Quercus ilex, Q. gilva, Q. acuta, etc.), several species of pines (Pinus densiflora, P. Thunbergii), etc.

Principal trees in the temperate forests are :—*Hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa), *Sugi* (Cryptomeria japonica),

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Hiba (Thujopsis dolabrata), *Momi* (Abias firma), *Tsuga* (Tsuga Sieboldii), several species of pine, (above are all evergreens), *Keyaki* (Zelkowa Keaki), *Buna* (Fagus sylvatica), *Katsura* (Cercidiphyllum japonica), *Yachidamo* (Flaxinus mandshurica), Walnut and Chestnut, several species of oaks, Popular, Prunus, etc. (all these are deciduous trees).

Principal trees in frigid forests are:—*Todo-matsu* (Abies Sachaliensis), *Yezo-matsu* (Picea ajanensis), some species of birch, etc.

FOREST ECONOMY.

Some idea about forest economy may gathered from the following data obtained from the State forests, though they are much less favorably situated in this respect than the Crown and people's forests.

Financial Yield, 1892–1901.

	1892.	1894.	1897.	1901.
Total yield...	811,059	998,620	1,451,666	2,176,522
Total area	7,541,633	7,715,793	7,773,155	7,581,201
Yield per *cho*	0.108	0.129	0.187	0.288

Net Profit, 1892–1901.

Year.	Total area.	Gross receipts.	Gross disbursements.	Net profit.	Profit per *cho*.
1892...	7,541,633	811,059	522,792	288,297	0.038
1894...	7,715,793	998,620	582,874	415,746	0.054
1897...	7,773,155	1,451,666	917,690	533,976	0.069
1901...	7,586,201	2,176,522	1,029.966	1,146,556	0.151

The ratio given in the two tables being that for the whole area of State forests, it will become considerably increased when the comparison is made on the utilization area alone.

FISHERY.

FISHERY POPULATION.

There are about 900,000 families of fishermen or over three million individuals engaged in the marine industry. The figures correspond to about 15 per cent. of the entire population.

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FISHING-BOATS.

Fishing-boats for use either on the sea or in fresh-water number about 420,000. However nine out of ten are open-boats not exceeding 30 ft. in length, as shown below :—

	Boats over 30 ft. in length.	Boats less than 30 ft. in length.	Total.
Honshu...	4,398	238,238	142,636
Shikoku	334	30,684	31,018
Kyūshū...	275	76,397	76,672
Hokkaidō	12,675	59,522	72,197
Total	17,682	404,841	422,523

The Government is encouraging the construction of foreign style fishing-boats by offering bounty for them, the Law for Encouraging Pelagic Fishery being in force since 1898.

	Boats and Crew receiving Bounties by Law.			Boats Licenced to Pursue Sealing, though without Receiving Bounty.	
Year.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Crew.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
1897	8	794	214	1	99
1898	14	1,418	379	—	—
1900	15	1,621	392	1	93
1901	14	1,028	296	3	165
Total	51	4,762	1,281	5	357

NUMBER AND KIND OF NETS.

The latest returns available about the number and kinds of nets used in the different part of the Empire are not quite up-to-date, being in fact those of 1891 :—

Kind.	Honshū.	Shikoku.	Kyūshū.	Hokkaidō.	Total.
Pound-net	20,329	876	632	5,551	27,388
Spread-net, etc.	19,093	1,170	3,188	6	23,447
Purse seine, etc....	7,640	326	228	79	8,273
Trawl-net, etc.	85,366	6,897	12,439	7,462	112,164
Seine-net, etc.	21,374	3,463	7,041	1,511	33,398

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Drift-net and grill-net ...	540,252	11,275	24,639	234,830	810,996
"Square-net"	6,395	540	1,781	150	8,866
"Throw-net"	62,135	2,512	14,797	20	79,464
Total	762,584	27,049	64,745	249,609	1,103,987

VALUE OF TAKES AND OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

The value of takes and of marine products recently are as follows :—

Year.	Takes. *yen.*	Marine products. *yen.*
1896	38,132,001	24,155,239
1897	45,038,816	29,740,358
1898	44,840,022	26,190,460
1899	52,151,878	31,678,766
1900	56,833,150	32,725,411
Average	47,399,173	18,898,047

The returns for 1900 may be distributed among the main divisions of the country, as :—

	Takes. *yen.*	Marine products. *yen.*
Honshū	34,430,746	16,147,437
Shikoku	4,303,031	2,317,218
Kyūshū	6,251,304	3,630,684
Hokkaidō	11,848,069	10,630,072
Total	56,833,150	32,725,411

Principal kinds of fish of commercial value are these :—

Kind.	*yen.*	Kind.	*yen.*
Herring	7,144,072	Tunny	1,814,704
Sardine	7,306,780	Yellow-Tail	2,224,297
Bonito	4,365,887	"Tai"	4,109,802
Cuttle-Fish	1,562,951	Salmon	1,023,419
Calamaries	1,136,710	Prawns	1,345,340
Mackerel...	2,159,018		

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Principal kinds of manufactured marine products are :—

Kind.	Value. *yen.*	Kind.	Value. *yen.*
Cuttle-fish	2,466,004	Bonito(dried and smoked)	4,881,303
Sardine (dried or boiled or salted)	5,375,037	Cured herring (for food)	1,204,332
		Herring (guano)	7,058,117

SHELL-FISH AND MOLLUSKS.

The ear-shell (*Haliotis*) is of the greatest commercial value of all the shell-fish caught in our seas, both flesh and shell being very much in demand. The oyster which comes next in importance is reproduced artificially in many places. The pearl shell-fish is also artificially reproduced near Toba, Miye-ken, according to a patented process.

	Ear-shell.	Oyster.
Average of five years... ...	429,616 *yen.*	142,398 *yen.*

SEA-WEEDS.

The *Kombu* (Laminaria) occupies the foremost place commercially, then come the *Amanori* (Porphyra tenella. Kijelhum), *Tengusa* (Galidium lamouroux), *Hijiki* (Cystophyllum I. Agardh), *Arame* (Ecklonia Hornemanna), *Wakame* (Undaria Suringar), all of which are used as food.

	Kombu.	Tengusa.
Average (five years)	574,231 *yen.*	206,746 *yen.*

FISH-FERTILIZERS.

The demand of fish-fertilizers has lately become quite marked, so active indeed that the supply can hardly keep pace with it. A large quantity of bean-cakes from North-China is therefore arriving in Japan to make good this deficit. The following table shows the average amount of our fish-fertilizers made at home and of Chinese bean-cakes imported, during the recent ten years.

	Home-made fish-fertilizers.		Chinese bean-cakes.	
	Quantity. (*kwan.*)	Value. (*yen.*)	Quantity. (*kwan.*)	Value. (*yen.*)
Average of 10 years...	38,891,592	7,592,450	20,282,109	2,524,415

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LEADING DISTRICTS OF MARINE PRODUCTION (1903).

Districts.	Value. *yen.*	Districts.	Value. *yen.*
Nagasaki...	1,174,860	Iwatê	1,142,972
Chiba	1,472,730	Hiroshima	821,930
Miye	889,677	Kagoshima	969,345
Shizuoka...	1,290,808	Hokkaidō	11,791,984

SALT INDUSTRY.

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan proper refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa, in consequence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper, but it is likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys great natural advantages. Salt is a state monopoly in the island.

Salt Production.

(Exclusive of Formosa.)

Year.	Salt fields (Area.) (*Cho.*)	No. of Furnace.	Production. Salt-fields. (*Koku.*)	Other sources. (*Koku.*)	Total. (*Koku.*)	Value. (*Yen.*)	Average price per *Koku.* (*Yen.*)
1894...	7,721	17,144	6,205,955	119,936	6,325,891	3,483,078	0.56
1895...	7,507	16,253	5,883,903	111,149	5,995,052	3,866,674	0.64
1896...	7,578	16,547	5,082,240	152,784	5,235,024	7,620,616	1.46
1897...	7,841	18,453	6,055,711	122,383	6,178,094	10,104,771	1.64
1898...	7,906	19,975	6,180,157	184,822	6,364,979	8,218,514	1.29
1899...	7,639	16,188	5,692,983	118,038	5,811,021	7,542,912	1.29
1900...	7,774	17,584	6,444,123	146,955	6,591,078	9,388,694	1.42
1901...	7,970	18,977	6,791,920	117,044	6,908,964	8,707,310	1.26
1902...	8,255	18,679	5,996,842	124,107	6,120,949	8,869,569	1.45
1903...	7,967	18,096	6,316,043	166,442	6,482,485	9,426,832	1.46

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Leading Districts of Salt Production (1903).

District.	Salt fields. (*Cho.*)	Production. (*Koku.*)	Value. (*Yen.*)
Hyōgo	953	748,114	962,823
Okayama...	505	522,690	567,683
Hiroshima	604	909,900	1,337,065
Yamaguchi	1,041	969,769	1,306,489
Tokushima	525	458,010	626,370
Kagawa	4,070	1,237,284	1,636,104
Ehimê	359	347,701	437,302

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CHAPTER XII.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY BEFORE THE RESTORATION.

The principal forms of manufacturing industry that existed before the country was opened to foreign commerce were these :—

1. Raw silk. 2. Silk fabrics. 3. Hemp fabrics. 4. Cotton fabrics. 5. Porcelain. 6. Lacquered-wares. 7. Copper wares. 8. Japanese paper. 9. Matting. 10. *Sake* and Soy. 11. Iron ware and cutlery. 12. Wood, bamboo and leathern ware.

NEW INDUSTRIES INTRODUCED AFTER THE RESTORATION.

The principal new industries which have appeared after the opening of the country may be mentioned :—

Cotton and silk spinning, weaving, shipbuilding, iron industries of various sorts, cement, glass, bricks, matches, straw-plaits and chip-plaits, paper of foreign style, leather, tobacco, beer and wine, sugar refining, india-rubber goods, paint, artifical fertilizers, coal, gas, cokes, electric industries of various sorts, &c. &c.

FACTORIES. (1).

(Run by motors)

	Steam-power.			Water-power.		Steam and water-power.	
Year.	Factories.	Engines.	Horse-power.	Factories.	Horse-power.	Factories.	Horse-power.
1894.....	1,098	1,808	32,858	1,090	2,429	221	5,744
1895.....	1,287	2,031	49,773	1,085	3,035	386	8,444
1896.....	1,654	2,625	56,508	994	2,881	389	5,040
1897.....	1,671	2,992	55,968	832	2,946	407	4,520

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1898.....	1,812	2,985	68,918	810	6,010	323	4,088
1899.....	1,869	3,059	69,322	375	4,019	61	3,544
1900.....	2,084	3,284	83,581	265	7,629	39	4,182
1901.....	2,278	3,593	82,092	438	5,514	48	3,979
1902.....	2,449	4,057	90,778	497	5,298	45	4,825
1903.....	2,205	3,454	75,676	1,004	9,511	107	5,364

FACTORIES. (2).

Year.	No. of Factories not run by Motors.	Total No. of Factories.	No. of Operatives, employed.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
1894.....	3,576	5,985	———	———	———
1895.....	4,396	7,154	———	———	———
1896.....	3,603	7,640	173,614	261,218	434,832
1897.....	4,377	7,287	182,792	254,462	437,254
1898.....	4,121	7,085	177,632	234,573	412,205
1899.....	4,394	6,699	158,793	264,378	423,171
1900.....	4,896	7,284	164,712	257,307	422,019
1901.....	4,585	7,340	167,904	265,909	433,813
1902.....	4,830	7,821	185,621	313,269	498,890
1903.....	4,533	8,274	182,404	301,435	483,839

Note:—In 1903 other motors besides those mentioned were employed as follows:—

	No. of Factories.	No. of Engines.	No. of Horse-power.
Petroleum	163	190	807
Electric	86	125	5,233
Gas	123	177	1,093
Electric and steam ...	19	124	2,332
Gas and steam	6	78	475
Others.....	28	75	2,306

FACTORIES (1903).

Kinds of Enterprises.	Factories run by motors.	Factories not by motors.	Employees. (Daily average.)
Textile Industry.			
Filature	2,078	415	133,026
Spinning	139	40	76,341
Weaving	147	1,666	59,278
Braiding	17	35	2,329

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Machinery.			
Machine-making	140	30	7,849
Shipbuilding	21	26	12,384
Tools and Implements...	103	76	11,796
Casting	36	41	2,194
Chemical.			
Ceramics	49	408	13,914
Gas	5	—	184
Paper-making	44	44	5,924
Dyeing	47	97	4,325
Manufacture of Inflammable Substances.....	5	9	471
Artificial Manures	49	190	20,438
Druggist	8	—	2,963
Others	72	52	1,769
Food and Drinking.			
Brewing	40	349	8,866
Sugar-refining	2	3	554
Tobacco-manufacture ...	152	247	20,747
Tea-curing	5	6	344
Cleaning of Grains and Flour.....	78	9	1,627
Confectionery	15	29	874
Canning, &c.	14	10	734
Others	11	103	2,174
Miscellaneous.			
Printing	123	111	10,851
Paper Ware.....	4	48	1,490
Wood & Bamboo Ware	70	91	4,620
Feather Ware	8	17	1,438
Reeds & Straw-plait Ware	2	140	6,432
Stone Industry.....	6	9	259
Lacquer Ware	1	10	247
Others	35	102	5,657
Special Workshops.			
Electricity	17	—	333
Metallurgy	112	101	46,694
Coal	79	15	11,485
Total.....	3,741	4,533	483,839

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CHIEF MANUFACTURED GOODS. (1).

(in thousand.)

Year.	Raw Silk. (*Kwan.*)	Waste Silk. (*Kwan.*)	Woven Goods. (*Yen.*)	Matting. (*Yen.*)	Porcelain and Earthern Ware. (*Yen.*)	Lacquered Ware. (*Yen.*)	*Sake.* (*Koku.*)	Cotton Yarns. (*Kwan.*)	Oils. (*Kwan.*)	Wax. (*Kwan.*)
1894	...1,296	590	71,395	3,627	3,203	2,595	3,970	14620	4,703	1,936
1895	...1,603	696	96,193	5,720	4,816	3,119	4,636	18,437	5,448	3,009
1896	...1,442	610	104,977	4,832	5,205	2,295	4,147	20,583	5,857	2,724
1897	...1,537	629	122,481	5,650	5,163	4,106	4,398	26,134	6,919	2,604
1898	...1,479	655	143,739	4,608	4,965	4,885	4,197	32,163	6,135	2,542
1899	...1,754	762	174,997	6,186	5,867	5,640	3,989	43,052	7,479	2,894
1900	...1,755	738	178,234	6,793	6,873	6,284	4,615	32,419	7,944	2,448
1901	...1,750	711	153,595	8,551	6,935	5,768	4,041	33,115	7,553	1,681
1902	...1,792	765	151,187	8,506	6,911	5,538	3,309	38,458	9,314	2,252
1903	...1,844	755	138,286	6,982	6,975	5,371	——	39,120	6,388	4,301

Note:—The figures relating to *Sake* represent the quantities manufactured during one "brewing year," beginning October and ending September next year.

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CHIEF MANUFACTURED GOODS. (2).

(in thousand.)

Year.	Beer. (*koku.*)	Soy. (*koku.*)	Matches. (*yen.*)	Straw-plait. (*yen.*)	Paper. (Japanese.) (*yen.*)	Paper. (Foreign.) (*yen.*)
1894.....	14	1,329	4,480	——	8,061	2,288
1895.....	21	1,409	5,502	——	9,126	2,619
1896.....	32	1,505	5,464	——	10,308	2,745
1897.....	65	1,528	6,548	——	12,261	3,006
1898.....	81	1,532	6,446	——	12,392	2,901
1899.....	87	1,838	5,871	2,752	11,992	4,947
1900.....	120	1,557	5,886	2,926	13,985	7,001
1901.....	91	1,717	9,266	2,516	12,650	7,140
1902.....	93	1,762	8,608	2,377	14,179	7,150
1903.....	—	——	9,872	3,885	12,413	7,171

WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS AND OPERATIVES, (1894 TO 1903).

Year.	Weaving houses.	Machine looms.	Hand looms.	Looms. (Total.)	Operators. (Male.)	Operators. (Female.)	Operators. (Total.)
1894...	660,444	——	——	820,585	48,175	895,416	943,591
1895...	660,408	——	——	949,123	57,850	985,016	1,042,866
1896...	637,523	——	——	934,201	57,334	921,386	978,720
1897...	665,356	——	——	947,134	54,119	987,110	1,041,229
1898...	654,196	——	——	946,413	52,860	988,098	1,040,958
1899...	391,517	32,642	711,895	744,537	38,935	780,866	819,801
1900...	368,448	26,253	743,717	769,970	40,137	828,117	868,254
1901...	347,352	16,351	703,199	719,550	43,172	747,946	791,118
1902...	302,267	17,898	692,497	710,395	42,751	730,213	772,964
1903...	385,983	24,836	599,259	624,095	27,048	611,310	638,358

PRODUCTION OF WOVEN GOODS, (1894 TO 1903).

(in thousand *yen.*)

Year.	Value of Piece goods.	Value of Obi-ji (Japanese sashes.)	Others.	Total value.
1894.....	64,013	7,337	44	71,395
1895.....	85,077	11,110	5	96,193

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1896	92,751	12,226	——	104,977
1897	106,422	13,233	2,825	122,481
1898	122,256	17,568	3,914	143,739
1899	133,134	18,532	23,331	174,997
1900	136,778	18,534	22,721	178,234
1901	126,963	14,735	17,896	153,595
1902	119,147	13,857	18,182	151,187
1903	88,049	10,375	39,861	138,286

PRINCIPAL WEAVING DISTRICTS (1903).

	Weaving houses.		Looms.				
District.	Indep'ent est'ment.	Piece-work.	Machine looms.	Hand looms.	Total looms.	Operators.	Other operators.
Tokyo.....	3,516	1,721	1,131	9,166	10,297	14,232	5,026
Kyoto.....	2,960	3,361	848	19,946	20,794	30,911	20,657
Osaka	1,357	17,329	3,486	33,306	36,792	36,307	7,520
Niigata 13,268		5,530	1,123	29,967	31,090	31,783	4,573
Saitama 21,049		9,166	757	37,875	38,632	46,271	6,613
Gumma 13,145		20,021	340	35,875	36,215	41,393	9,054
Tochigi	1,869	10,552	483	23,553	24,036	19,884	6,532
Nara	1,279	30,515	40	34,747	34,787	34,843	10,596
Yamanashi	9,932	1,263	17	16,634	16,651	16,447	4,177
Shiga	1,689	9,085	757	13,046	13,803	12,318	13,461
Gifu.....	2,624	2,265	799	9,649	10,448	9,016	2,394
Fukushima	4,750	589	—	11,211	11,211	14,031	——
Yamagata	3,224	3,433	20	12,640	12,660	10,931	3,676
Fukui	3,253	744	—	22,703	22,703	24,726	——
Ishikawa.....	3,381	2,546	1,241	16,238	17,479	17,208	3,779
Hiroshima	2,712	6,140	56	11,857	11 913	13,973	4,118
Yamaguchi	3,366	13,321	1	23,366	23,367	19,728	4,602
Wakayama	655	11,770	220	23,234	23,454	22,691	1,378
Ehimê.....	7,617	15,603	70	27,485	27,555	26,904	7,017
Fukuoka	781	12,016	338	16,730	17,068	16,858	8,844
Okinawa	6,070	——	—	13,927	13,927	15,074	——

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Cotton Spinning Mills and Productions.

Year.	Number of mills.	Capital invested.	Daily average of working spindles.	Production of Yarn.	Cotton Consumed.	Average Price of Yarn per Picul (48 Kwan.)	Daily average of male hands.	Daily average of female hands.	Working hours of a day.	Coal Consumed.
		Yen. (in 1,000.)	*Piece.* (in 1,000.)	*Kwan.* (in 1,000.)	*Kwan.* (in 1,000.)	*Yen.*	*Head.*	*Head.*		*Ton.* (in 1,000.)
1894.....	45	13,308	476	14,620	17,179	85	8,229	26,923	22	131
1895.....	47	16,392	518	18,457	21,771	87	9,650	31,140	22	156
1896.....	61	22,860	292	20,585	24,803	92	11,394	36,087	22	192
1897.....	74	36,414	768	26,134	32,068	93	9,933	35,059	19	241
1898.....	77	42,342	1,027	32,163	42,544	84	16,183	50,620	20	370
1899.....	83	33,023	1,170	43,052	42,962	91	16,445	57,540	19	449
1900.....	80	35,908	1,144	32,419	38,323	109	12,262	43,760	18	342
1901.....	81	36,690	1,181	33,115	38,681	113	13,481	49,540	19	374
1902.....	80	34,459	1,301	38,458	44,286	99	14,375	57,513	21	437
1903.....	76	34,405	1,290	39,120	45,521	105	13,160	57,166	20	406

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Principal Counties of Cotton Spinning (1903).

District.	No. of Factories.	Capital invested. *Yen.*	Daily average of horse power in operation (steam).	Coal consumed. *Ton.*	Daily average of working spindles.	Operators. (Daily average.)	Cotton consumed. *Kwan.*	Production of yarn. *Kwan.*
Tokyo.....	5	8,153,400	3,565	46,928	129,113	6,991	2,835,679	2,428,714
Osaka	19	11,604,154	13,925	144,022	447,533	23,688	15,285,823	13,353,755
Hyōgo.....	5	1,482,500	4,629	49,404	143,174	7,404	5,921,564	4,951,970
Miye	4	2,349,975	2,250 30 (water)	19,108	73,132	3,526	2,603,792	2,215,549
Aichi	6	2,590,000	3,601	34,479	125,047	7,175	4,186,425	3,608,704
Shizuoka	2	2,425,000	780 (water)	——	28,858	2,998	642,326	476,238
Okayama...	9	1,726,300	3,143	35,153	108,233	5,489	4,698,927	4,099,649

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LEADING MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF MATS AND MATTING.

(Year ending June, 1904.)

Districts.	Families engaged.	Value of Mat for Floor and Matting.	Value of Fancy Matting for Exports.
		yen.	*yen.*
Okayama	9,152	438,591	2,907,358
Hiroshima	13,257	507,563	667,481
Ōita	22,205	646,680	101,896

LEADING CERAMIC DISTRICTS (1903).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value.
			yen.
Kyoto	242	621	670,865
Kanagawa	89	372	375,252
Aichi	1,159	7,541	2,093,866
Gifu	764	3,578	889,693
Ishikawa	374	1,124	289,703
Saga	259	2,085	631,177

LEADING LACQUER WARE DISTRICTS (1903).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value.
			yen.
Kyoto	151	496	387,247
Shizuoka	610	2,456	539,660
Fukushima	463	1,802	334,120
Ishikawa	653	1,159	690,270
Wakayama	454	2,304	822,295

LEADING BRONZE AND COPPER WARE DISTRICTS (1903).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value.
			yen.
Kyoto	114	543	203,250
Osaka	261	2,735	1,894,263
Niigata	248	976	146,498
Toyama	406	1,831	278,000

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LEADING OIL DISTRICTS (1903).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in 1,000 *yen*.)
Osaka	225	1,100	1,800
Chiba	393	518	402
Miye	220	597	453
Aichi	116	456	463
Shiga	216	522	499
Fukuoka	587	840	711

LEADING WAX DISTRICTS (1903).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in 1,000 *yen*.)
Hyōgo	127	163	494
Ehime	384	948	1,845
Fukuoka	471	1,086	3,037
Saga...	294	695	399

LEADING DISTRICTS FOR MATCH INDUSTRY (1903).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen*.
Osaka	65	5,856	1,710,981
Hyōgo	67	8,973	6,569,197
Aichi	37	2,401	774,014

LEADING STRAW-PLAITS DISTRICTS (1903).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen*.
Aichi	3,470	12,680	597,300
Okayama	24,093	121,939	2,523,658
Kagawa	7,734	16,982	454,924
Hiroshima	1,109	3,331	141,643

LEADING JAPANESE-PAPER DISTRICTS (1903).

Districts.	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen*.
Tokyo	500	6,797	795,630
Shizuoka	2,788	4,845	835,654

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Gifu	4,708	14,552	1,073,653
Yamaguchi	3,660	12,761	600,833
Fukushima	1,627	4,511	411,644
Ehime	4,770	12,154	980,732
Kōchi	4,915	14,182	2,361,750

FACTORIES CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT (1903).

Name of Factory.		Engines.	Horse power.	Employees.	Wage per day. Male. (*Sen.*)	Wage per day. Female. (*Sen.*)	Coal consumed. (*Ton.*)
Printing Bureau	Printing	4	196	905	45	20	1,730
	Type foundry...	2	140	513	45	20	876
	Paper Mill ...	11	1,132	772	40	20	12,177
	Total	17	1,468	2,190	—	—	14,783
Mint		17	326	141	45	—	2,117
Tokyo Arsenal		...104	5,974	14,446	65	21	29,816
Osaka „		47	3,212	9,456	60	24	20,038
Senji Woolen Factory ...		11	503	1,960	37	20	13,401
Canning Factory		2	70	207	44	22	6,232
Clothing Stock		2	105	464	36	26	276
Surveying & Map drawing...		5	70	1,284	60	—	48
Yokosuka Shipyard	Dockyard ...	32	614	4,683	50	—	12,953
	Arsenal	3	100	906	55	—	1,585
Kure Shipyard	Shipbuilding...	41	2,715	2,611	47	—	6,909
	Ship-Engine ...	6	106	2,233	49	—	5,526
	Arsenal	41	3,001	6,120	41	—	22,844
	Steel Work ...	12	3,735	1,908	50	—	100,000
Saseho Shipyard	Shipbuilding ...	8	655	1,593	60	—	3,101
	Ship-Engine ...	8	241	1,522	57	—	2,534
	Arsenal	2	40	922	40	—	2,181
Maizuru Shipyard	Shipbuilding ...	2	120	209	42	—	93
	Ship-Engine ...	2	425	300	38	—	331
	Arsenal	2	66	244	36	—	510
Naval Arsenal		12	284	1,468	54	25	3,579
Shimonose Powder Work...		1	62	238	28	16	1,825
Takeshiki Dockyard... ...		3	60	336	71	—	393
Ominato Dockyard		2	70	79	62	—	78
Steel Works		13	14,279	3,046	50	—	119,598
Telegraph and Light-house Stores		4	61	208	59	—	455
Railway Works...		26	611	3,413	56	—	3,191

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CHAPTER XIII.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS.

(Based on official translation.)

PATENTS.

I. **Who may obtain a Patent.**—In the Patent Law there is no restriction as to who may obtain a patent, so that any original inventor or his assignee or successor, whether a Japanese subject or an alien, or even a subject of non-treaty power if actually residing in Japan, may apply for a patent. However only a natural person can be an inventor, and a juridical person can apply for a patent, only as an assignee or successor. An application by an assignee or a successor must be accompanied by a document testifying the assignment or the certificate of the succession; and if such assignment or succession takes place after the filing of an application, the assignee or successor must apply to replace the name of the original applicant by his own, besides producing the above document. For assignment or succession of a patent, there is a special rule. No official of the Patent Office can apply for a patent.

II. **Kinds of Patent.**—There are three kinds of patent:—

1.—The Original Patent which is granted for an original invention.

2.—The Patent granted for an improvement on a patent in another's possession.

3.—The Supplementary Patent which is also an improvement but by a patent holder on a patent in his own possession. Supplementary patents are transferred with the original.

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III. **Subject Matter.**—Only an invention of an industrial article or a process, or an improvement thereof, is entitled to a patent; so that nothing but a process of industrial manufacture or an invention useful for industrial purposses, is patentable. An invention must also be original, so that no invention not first or new is entitled to a patent. The following articles are also not patentable:—

1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genuss-mittel);
2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3.—Articles which are prejudicial to public order or morality;
4.—Articles publicly known or used before the time of the application, excepting those which are known to the public by way of experiment for a term not exceeding two years.

IV. **Application, Demand, and Grant.**—To obtain a patent an appliction addressed to the Director of the Patent Office, is to be filed at the Patent Office, accompanied by a specification and the necessary drawings, one application being limited to a single invention. The specification must contain:—

1.—The title of the invention.
2.—The nature and purpose of the invention.
3.—A brief explanation of the drawings.
4.—Detailed description of the invention, and, if it is an improvement, also its relation to the original invention.
5.—The parts to which the applicant lays claim as his own invention.

In the claim only the essential parts of the invention are to be mentioned, and in the drawings the parts necessary to explain the invention, and if it is an improvement, to show its relation to the original invention, must be shown. After accepting an application and the accompanying documents, the Director, if he thinks it necessary, may order the applicant to deposit a model or specimen, and such a model or specimen must be made of a strong material, and must not exceed in size one cubic

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"shaku" (about one cubic foot), except in cases in which it is impossible.

On receiving applications the Director enters them on the Book of Application and notifies the applicants the serial number of their applications. The applications are then referred to Examiners, who examine them according to the class and in the order of the serial number of applications. As the Patent Law grants to the first inventor only, the Office decides also, as in United States, cases of interference. Thus, if an Examiner finds any application entrusted to him to interfere with another pending application or with a patented invention, he gives a decision of an interference, and informs the parties interested of the decision. If the parties interested are satisfied with the decision, the Director orders them to produce minute circumstances concerning their inventions, and submit the case to on Examiner to decide the priority. Thus an interference requires two decisions; first the decision by which an invention is declared to interfere with another, and second the decision by which the priority is established. Any party not satisfied with one or both of the decisions, may demand a re-examination or a trial before the Office, as has been mentioned above.

After going through such procedure, when an invention is decided to be entitled to a patent, the Director issues letters-patent, signed by himself, and delivers it to the applicant together with the specification and drawings. The statement of the decision is also delivered to the applicant.

V. **Term.**—The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, and a supplementary patent expires with its original. As for a re-issued patent, it is nothing more than a correction of errors in the specification and drawings, and its term can never extend beyond the date of the expiration of its original.

VI. **Patent Fee.**—The fee for a patent is ten *yen* per annum for the first three years, fifteen *yen* per annum

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for the next three years, and so on, the fee being increased by five *yen* per annum after every three consecutive years. The fee for a supplementary patent is twenty *yen* to be paid once for all. For registration of an assignment of a patent or of making it a joint property, the fee is ten *yen*, and for registration of a pledge it is five *yen*.

VII. **When a Patent is void.**—A patent is void, if it is found that the invention for which the patent has been granted, is not original, or is publicly known or used, or is an article of food, drink or taste, or is prejudicial to public order or morality, or if matters important to the working of the invention have been purposely omitted from the specification, or if matters not important have been purposely inserted in it. And any person who has found any patent to be void, may demand a trial before the Office, as has been already said.

VIII. **Revocation.**—Every patent holder incurs an obligation to exploit the invention for which the patent has been granted. But in this respect the Japanese Law takes a liberal view, and a patent may be revoked only when the patentee does not work and exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years, without proper reason, and refuses to accept an offer of another to buy or use the invention under reasonable terms. So that no patent will be revoked on the ground of non-exploiting alone, but a compulsory measure is taken only in the case when a patent holder, while he himself is not giving to the public the benefit of the invention, prevents others from availing themselves of it. The Director is authorized to revoke also a patent when any patentee fails to pay the patent fee within sixty days after it falls due, or when he does not appoint the agent required by the law within six months, without proper reason.

IX. **Transfer.**—In the Patent Law a patent is considered as ordinary property, and is allowed to be assigned with or without limitations, or to be made a joint property, or to be pledged as a security. But to set up such an act

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against a third person, it must be registered at the Patent Office, and to register such an act, an assignee, joint owners, or holder of the pledge must send in an application, together with the letters-patent and documents, in original and duplicate, certifying the cause of registration, and paying the fee as mentioned above.

DESIGNS.

I. **Who may enjoy Exclussive Right to a Design.**—Any author of a design or his assignee or successor may have the design registered and enjoy exclusive right to use it. But the right to a design prōduced by a person at the expense of his employer, belongs to the employer or the person at whose request it was devised. Any applicant for the registration of a design is, therefore, required to produce a certificate that he has the right to make such an application, and such certificate is to conform to the forms described in connection with an application for a patent. As in the case of a patent an official of the Patent Office cannot have a design registered.

II. **Kinds of Designs.**—There are two kinds of design, the original design and the similar design.

III. **Subject Matter.**—Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations, which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered; in other words, any designs of aesthetic worth, not of practical utility, are entitled to protection. Designs that cannot be registered are those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, those which are prejudicial to public order or morality, those which have been publicly known or used before the application for registration is made or those similar thereto, excepting those similar to the applicant's own design.

IV. **Restrictions to Exclusive Use of a Design.**—The exclusive use of a design is restricted to an article or articles designated by the applicant in his application.

V. **Application.**—An applicatiçn for registration of a design is to be filed at the Patent Office. It must be ac-

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companied by a model, specimen, or drawing, and must contain names of the articles with which the design is to be used. One application is limited to one design and one class of articles, according to the classification fixed by the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce. A model or specimen must not be larger than a cube of 2 *shaku* (1 *shaku* being about 1 foot) excepting when a large size is absolutely necessary. The drawing must show all essential parts of the design, or an unmounted photograph may be produced in place of the drawing.

When two or more applications are made on identical or similar designs, the earliest will be registered, and when the applications are made at the same time none will be registered.

VI. **Term.**—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, and that for a similar design expires with the original.

VII. **Fees.**—The design fee must be paid for each class of articles on which it is used, at the rate of three *yen* yearly from the first to the third year, five *yen* yearly from the fourth to the sixth year, and seven *yen* yearly from the seventh to the tenth year. To register a similar design three *yen* is to be paid once for all. For registration of assignment or of making it a joint property the fee is two *yen*, and for registration of pledge it is one *yen*.

VIII. **When void.**—A design is void even after it was registered, if it is found to be not in conformity with the law as mentioned above.

IX. **When revoked.**—The owner of a design registered has no obligation to use it, but if he fails to pay the design fee or does not appoint an agent required by the law within six months, without sufficient reason, the Director may cancel the registration.

X. **Transfer.**—A design, like a patent, can be assigned, be made a joint property, or be pledged as a security. But unless such an act is registered at the Patent Office, it cannot be set up against a third party. In making such a registration, a similar design, if there is one, must be trans-

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ferred together with its original, otherwise such a registration will not be made. The procedure for obtaining such a registration is the same as in the case of a patent.

TRADE-MARKS.

I. **Who may enjoy the Exclusive Use of a Trade-mark.**—Any individual, firm, or company, or even a trade-union, that desires the exclusive use of a trade-mark to distinguish its merchandise, may apply for its registration. When two or more persons apply to register a trade-mark to be used by them jointly, such an application must be accompanied by a document certifying that they are carrying on a business jointly.

II. **Kinds of Trade-marks.**—There are two kinds of trade-marks, the original trade-mark and the similar trade-mark.

III. **Subject Matter.**—There is no rule concerning the subject matter of the trade-mark, but nothing that has not special and distinguishing features, can be registered as a trade-mark. The following also cannot be registered as trade-marks :—

1.—Those which are identical with, or similar to, the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest ;

2.—Those which are identical with, or similar to, the national flag, the military and naval flags, or the badges of Imperial Orders of Japan, or the national flag of other countries ;

3.—Those which are or may be injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public ;

4.—Those which are identical with, or similar to, marks already registered by another, or marks in the case of which not more than one year has elapsed since the registration lost its validity and which are intended to be applied to identical goods ;

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5.—Those which are identicai with, or similar to, marks used by another before the operation of this Law;

6.—Those which indicate merely the common names of goods, or the place of production, those which indicate the quality, nature, or form of goods by means of characters, devices, or marks generally used in commerce, or those which are the name of a person, a trade, a company, or a firm in common use and written in ordinary style;

7.—Borders, ground designs, marks which have no special or distinctive appearance.

IV. **Scope of the Exclusive Use.**—The exclusive use of a trade-mark is limited to the articles designated by an applicant in his application.

V. **Application.**—An applicant for registration of a trade-mark must designate in his application the articles on which the trade-mark is to be used, and one application is limited to one trade-mark and to one class of goods, as classified by the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce. An application must be accompanied by specimens of the trade-mark, which must be made on strong paper, and generally three of them are required for each application. If a trade-mark to be registered in Japan, is one which is already registered in another State, such an application must be accompanied by a copy of the certificate of the registration and the specification filed in that State, duly certified.

If two or more persons apply for registration of identical or similar trade-marks, the first application will be registered, and if the applications are filed at the same time, none will be registered.

On receiving the written statement that his trade-mark has been allowed to be registered, an applicant must pay the trade-mark fee, and at the same time deposit at the Office a printing block of the mark.

VI. **Term.**—The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already

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registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his trade-mark after the expiration of a term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration. And if such an applicant has obtained a renewed registration in another country, his application is to be accompanied by a document testifying that such a certificate has been obtained in that country.

VII. **Fee.**—The trade-mark fee is thirty *yen* for each trade-mark and for each class of merchandise. For renewal of a registration and for registration of a similar trade-mark the same sum must be paid.

VIII. **When a Registered Trade-Mark is void.**—A registered trade-mark is void, if it is found to have been registered in contravention to the law, as mentioned above. But there are some exceptions to this. Those which have been registered but were not first in application, those which are identical with or similar to, marks used by another from a time prior to the operation of this law, or those which are identical with or similar to, marks in the case of which not more than one year has elapsed since the registration lost its validity and which are intended to be applied to identical goods, are not voidable after a lapse of three years from the date of registration.

IX. **When Registration is cancelled.**—A registered trade-mark is liable to be cancelled, if the owner adds to it a false statement concerning the quality, the place of production, etc., or if he neglects to appoint the agent required by the law for more than six months, without proper reason. The registration of a trade-mark is cancelled only in the above mentioned cases, the owner's not using it not affecting the force of registration. However, the right to it expires, when the owner retires from the business in which the trade-mark was used.

X. **Transfer.**—A trade-make can be assigned or be made a joint property, but unless such a transfer is register-

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ed at the Office it cannot have any force against a third party. A trade-mark must be transferred together with the business; it can never be made over alone. In transfer of a trade-mark which has a similar trade-mark, the similar trade-mark must be transferred together with the original, or it must be disused, otherwise such transfer will not be registered.

STATISTICS.

The number of applications filed at the Japanese Office by Japanese and foreigners, for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and the number of patents granted and of designs and trade-marks registered since the enforcement of the law are as follows :—

Patents.

	No. of Applications.	No. of Patents granted.		No. of Applications.	No. of Patents granted.
1885.....	425	99	1895.....	1,112	223
1886.....	1,384	205	1896.....	1,213	169
1887.....	906	109	1897.....	1,542	188
1888.....	778	183	1898.....	1,789	293
1889.....	1,064	209	1899.....	1,915	597
1890.....	1,180	240	1900.....	1,980	586
1891.....	1,288	367	1901.....	2,372	606
1892.....	1,344	379	1902.....	3,053	871
1893.....	1,337	318	1905.....	3,253	1,024
1894.....	1,250	326	Total ...	29,195	6,929

Designs.

	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.		No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1889.....	176	23	1897.....	320	90
1890.....	498	82	1898.....	265	52
1891.....	290	117	1899.....	342	139
1892.....	262	48	1900.....	397	130
1893.....	250	59	1901.....	514	141
1894.....	336	64	1902.....	930	252
1895.....	318	94	1903.....	1,181	366
1896.....	309	96	Total ...	6,377	1,573

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Trade-marks.

	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.		No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1884.....	883	nil	1895.....	1,373	923
1885.....	1,296	949	1896.....	1,578	858
1886.....	624	508	1897.....	3,228	2,335
1887.....	757	361	1898.....	2,232	1,597
1888.....	568	436	1899.....	2,837	1,942
1889.....	1,029	664	1900.....	2,776	1,767
1890.....	819	583	1901.....	2,608	1,621
1891.....	898	554	1902.....	3,529	2,016
1892.....	1,146	588	1903.....	3,743	1,924
1893.....	1,243	648			
1894.....	1,350	877	Total ...	34,417	21,151

APPLICATIONS BY FOREIGNERS.

The following table shows the number of applications, filed at the Japanese Office by foreigners, for patents and registrations of designs and trade-marks, and the number of patents granted and the number of designs and trade-marks registered, from November 1896 to December 1903 :—

	Patents.		*Designs.*		*Trade-marks.*	
	No. of applications.	No. registered.	No. of applications.	No. registered.	No. of applications.	No. registered.
Germany	228	100	7	1	1,274	950
Great Britain	339	189	12	9	1,598	1,183
The United States.	831	486	1	1	450	338
Switzerland	11	8	—	—	53	32
Portugal	1	1	—	—	1	1
France	78	43	4	1	245	200
Denmark	20	8	—	—	3	3
Holland	10	3	—	—	7	5
Sweden-Norway ...	18	11	—	—	4	3
Belgium	3	2	—	—	8	4
Spain	4	—	—	—	11	8
Austria-Hungary ...	23	10	—	—	14	14
Italy.....	12	5	—	—	4	3

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Brazil	2	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	8	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,586	869	24	12	3,672	2,744

Besides the above the number of applications made by foreigners residing in Japan and the number of registrations are as follows :—

	Patents.		*Designs.*		*Trade-marks.*	
	No. of applications.	No. registered.	No. of applications.	No. registered.	No. of applications.	No. registered.
Turkey	—	—	—	—	4	2
China	—	—	—	—	20	10
Korea	5	2	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	2	—	—	24	12

REVENUE OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

	Yen.		*Yen.*
1886	8,556	1895	22,065
1887	7,058	1896	38,797
1888	10,429	1897	68,262
1889	17,368	1898	59,396
1890(Jan. to Mar. next year)	22,794	1899	87,782
1891	22,004	1900	91,300
1892	22,937	1901	91,058
1893	22,745	1902	124,979
1894	23,881	1903	136,375

DESIGNS OF PRACTICAL UTILITY.

(To come in force on 1st July, 1905.)

A novel design of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered for application to an industrial article, unless it comes under any of the following clauses :—

1.—When a design of identical with, or similar to, the one already used in Japan before the registration, is applied for articles of identical or similar description.

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2.—When a design identical with, or similar to, the one sent in for registration was previously mentioned in a public publication in such a way as to easily admit its application to articles identical with, or similar to, the article for which the design submitted for registration is to be applied.

3.—Those which are identical with, or similar to, the Imperial Crysanthemum Crest.

4.—Those which are prejudicial to public order or morality, or are calculated to mislead the public.

The registrant of a design of practical utility enjoys the exclusive right to produce, sell, disseminate or use the article for which the design has been registered.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of a term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

An applicant for registration of a design of practical utility must pay in the registration fee at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered design is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

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CHAPTER XIV.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of Japan, and indeed even home trade, remained in an insignificant state prior to the discontinuation of the isolation policy, for whatever trade existed in those days was carried on only with China, Korea, Netherlands and Portugal, and even this was limited in scope. It was only after the conclusion of the treaties first with the United States of America, then with Russia, Great Britain, France, and Netherlands, all in 1858, and after the establishment of regular trading ports at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Hakodate, and elsewhere, and especially after the abolition of the feudal system in 1868 and the rehabilitation of the Imperial regime, that a new era began with our foreign trade. In May of 1866, as the result of an agreement with the Ministers of Great Britain, France, United States of America and Netherlands the rate of import and export duties was fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The following is a table showing the progress of foreign trade during the last 34 years.

Export and Import of Commodities.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Excess of Exports or Imports.
1871.....	17,968	24,916	39,885	* 3,948
1872.....	17,026	26,174	43,201	* 9,148
1873.....	21,635	28,107	49,742	* 6,471
1874.....	19,317	23,491	42,779	* 4,144

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1875.....	18,611	29,975	48,586	*11,364
1876.....	27,711	23,964	51,676	3,746
1877.....	23,348	27,420	50,769	* 4,072
1878.....	25,988	32,874	58,862	* 6,886
1879.....	28,175	32,953	61,128	* 4,777
1880.....	28,395	36,626	65,021	* 8,231
1881.....	31,058	31,191	62,250	* 132
1882.....	37,721	29,446	67,168	8,275
1883.....	36,268	28,444	64,712	7,823
1884.....	33,871	29,672	63,544	4,198
1885.....	37,146	29,356	66,503	7,789
1886.....	48,876	32,168	81,044	16,707
1887.....	52,407	44,304	96,711	8,103
1888.....	65,705	65,455	131,160	250
1889.....	70,060	66,103	136,164	3,956
1890.....	56,603	81,728	138,332	*25,125
1891.....	79,527	62,927	142,454	16,600
1892.....	91,102	71,326	162,428	19,776
1893.....	89,712	88,257	177,970	1,455
1894.....	113,246	117,481	230,728	* 4,235
1895.....	136,112	129,260	265,372	6,851
1896.....	117,842	171,674	289,517	*53,831
1897.....	163,135	219,300	382,435	*56,165
1898.....	165,753	277,502	443,255	*111,748
1899.....	214,929	220,401	435,331	* 5,472
1900.....	204,429	287,261	491,691	*82,831
1901.....	252,349	255,816	508,166	* 3,467
1902.....	258,303	271,731	530,034	*13,428
1903.....	289,502	317,135	609,637	*27,633
1904.....	319,250	371,167	690,417	*51,916

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of Imports.)

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports or Imports.
1871	——	——	——
1872	4,480	2,691	789

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1873	5,122	3,080	2,042
1874	13,995	1,071	12,923
1875	14,663	298	14,365
1876	10,675	8,267	2,408
1877	9,441	2,173	7,267
1878	8,328	2,189	6,139
1879	12,778	3,134	9,644
1880	13,222	3,638	9,584
1881	7,490	1,856	5,634
1882	4,430	6,160	* 1,730
1883	3,156	5,451	* 2,294
1884	5,005	5,611	* 606
1885	4,256	7,546	* 3,290
1886	9,626	9,171	454
1887	11,035	8,871	2,164
1888	7,833	8,732	* 899
1889	5,188	14,173	* 8,984
1890	13,778	1,200	12,577
1891	1,452	13,885	*12,435
1892	9,729	22,883	*13,154
1893	12,289	11,186	1,102
1894	34,379	26,783	7,595
1895	27,301	5,874	21,427
1896	11,598	39,142	*27,543
1897	19,219	81,466	*62,247
1898	86,987	42,563	44,423
1899	11,178	20,163	* 8,985
1900	56,707	11,517	45,189
1901	14,049	10,960	3,088
1902	2,028	32,161	*30,132
1903	19,001	27,807	* 8,806
1904	107,786	33,946	73,839

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of imports.)

TRADE IN 1904.

The trade returns of 1904—*Y.* 319,250,000 in exports, *Y.* 371,167,000 in imports, in all *Y.* 690,417,000—are the record-breaking figures being three times the figures for

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1894. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that Japan was engaged all that while in deadly struggles with Russia. It is true large arrivals of war materials must have been chiefly responsible for the increase of imports by more than 54 millions compared with the returns of last year, but in exports also an increase of about 30 millions was recorded. On the whole therefore the prospect of foreign trade must be considered as being decidedly hopeful.

Monthly Trade Returns in 1904.

(in thousand *yen*.)

	Commodities.			Specie and Bullion.		
Month.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports or Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports or Imports.
Jan.	24,782	28,454	3,672	13,978	1,689	†12,289
Feb.	23,295	30,180	6,884	11,074	947	†10,126
Mar.	22,354	34,288	11,933	19,101	500	†18,601
Apr.	20,886	31,248	10,361	15,756	126	†15,629
May	23,429	35,091	11,662	12,387	4,884	† 7,502
June	22,716	23,371	654	9,173	3,479	† 5,693
July	22,373	23,427	1,053	1,691	4,254	2,563
Aug.	29,782	28,719	†1,062	5,859	3,888	† 1,971
Sept.	31,088	30,907	† 181	3,728	9,204	5,476
Oct.	34,847	33,414	†1,432	5,674	2,251	† 3,422
Nov.	34,693	33,598	†1,095	3,909	522	† 3,387
Dec.	29,009	38,588	9,579	5,460	2,196	† 3,264
Total ...	319,250	371,167	51,916	107,786	33,946	†73,839

(Figures marked with a dagger denote excess of export.)

Exports and Imports of Specie in 1904.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Export	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
To China	15,477	1,149	16,627
„ Hongkong...	10,855	372	11,228

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To Korea	—	68	68
„ British India	19	—	19
„ Russian Asia	1	—	1
„ Great Britain	150	—	150
„ U. S. A.	80,285	13	80,298
„ Germany	71	62	133
„ Others	—	—	—
Total	106,026	1,769	107,795
Import	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
From U. S. A.	153	8,876	9,030
„ Korea	5,142	17	5,159
„ China	160	18,148	18,309
„ Hongkong	—	1,059	1,059
„ Others	—	327	327
Total	5,156	28,490	33,916

TRADAL FEATURES IN LEADING OPEN PORTS.

Yokohama heads the list as to aggregate volume of foreign trade, which reached over *Y.* 306 millions in 1904; Kobe with *Y.* 262 millions followed next. Yokohama is chiefly conspicuous in imports, for exports fall far below them; on the other hand in Kobe the relative position is reversed. Yokohama transacts chiefly with America and Europe and therefore its staple exports consist of raw silk, silk tissues and other silk goods. Imports are chiefly machineries and other materials relating to manufacture. The principal customers for goods shipped from Kobe are China, Korea and other neighboring places, and from them arrive, in return, raw materials for industry. The remark about Kobe also applies to Osaka, Moji is a principal coal depot, as is Nagasaki to some extent.

TRADE RETURNS IN LEADING PORTS.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Ports.	Exports.		Imports.		Total of Exp. & Imp.	
	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.
Yokohama... ...	170,209	146,580	136,265	110,878	306,474	257,459
Kobe	87,976	90,518	174,855	154,534	262,831	245,052

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Osaka	30,790	18,394	16,977	16,506	47,767	34,901
Nagasaki	4,303	4,956	20,856	12,867	25,159	17,824
Hakodate	2,034	3,008	827	4,104	2,862	7,113
Niigata	18	93	960	1,253	979	1,346
Shimonoseki ...	1,302	721	972	1,373	2,275	2,094
Moji	12,999	15,519	10,154	3,380	23,154	23,900

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent to our foreign trade has become more and more in evidence from about ten years since. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of its exports, followed by America and Asia; in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1902 the relative positions of these great divisions of the globe were reversed, and in the exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America.

To review the relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns from 1874 to 1904 are given in the following tables :—

Relative Shares of Asia, Europe, America and Australia in the Trade of Japan.

(in thousand *yen*.)

	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Asia.....	1874	3,655	8,665	12,320
	1879	6,257	7,466	13,723
	1884	7,590	9,791	17,381
	1889	15,668	22,991	38,660
	1894	32,304	48,582	80,886
	1899	90,656	98,356	189,012
	1904	134,531	182,538	317,070
Europe.....	1874	6,702	12,994	19,697
	1879	10,614	22,138	32,752
	1884	11,305	17,279	28,585
	1889	25,190	36,180	61,371
	1894	31,219	56,335	87,554
	1899	49,943	77,882	127,825
	1904	72,389	120,528	192,918.

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America.....	1874	7,464	1,047	8,512
	1879	10,879	3,212	14,091
	1884	13,130	2,489	15,620
	1889	26,109	6,173	32,282
	1894	45,535	11,027	56,563
	1899	66,277	38,397	104,675
	1904	104,610	58,965	163,575
Australia ...	1874	—	—	—
	1879	79	78	158
	1884	246	26	272
	1889	486	267	753
	1894	1,098	534	1,632
	1899	2,169	1,708	3,878
	1904	4,438	4,399	8,837

Exports to Various Countries.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Countries.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Asia :—					
China	31,871	42,925	46,838	64,994	67,985
British India	8,704	9,657	5,067	8,086	9,404
Hongkong	39,177	41,786	25,876	29,724	29,150
Corea	9,953	11,372	10,554	11,761	20,389
Straits Settlements...	——	——	8,269	7,108	5,260
Russian Asia	3,541	2,290	2,144	2,239	27
French India	114	148	158	197	373
Dutch India	362	683	750	912	1,082
Philippine Islands...	1,257	2,580	1,731	1,675	1,675
Siam	35	32	56	73	149
Total	95,017	111,477	101,267	126,775	134,531
Europe :—					
Great Britain	11,262	11,482	17,346	16,544	17,643
France	19,150	27,275	27,283	34,279	36,320
Germany	3,555	5,251	4,737	5,185	4,104
Italy	7,129	12,569	13,287	11,003	12,070
Belgium	296	519	600	487	312
Austro-Hungary ...	467	1,386	1,143	981	543
Switzerland	117	150	755	264	588
Holland	119	344	745	224	432
Russia	623	852	968	1,125	53

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Sweden & Norway...	4	29	6	2	8
Spain	20	34	83	67	169
Turkey	54	44	41	105	68
Denmark...	18	24	20	29	73
Portugal	—	1	—	—	—
Total	42,852	59,965	67,019	70,301	72,389
America :—					
U. S. of America ...	52,566	72,309	80,232	82,723	101,250
British America ...	2,950	3,276	3,485	2,923	3,211
Mexico	32	60	101	72	143
Peru...	3	5	2	12	9
Total	55,553	75,651	83,822	85,731	104,610
All Others :—					
Australia...	2,530	2,533	2,172	3,352	4,438
Egypt	277	308	449	322	518
Hawaii	1,294	1,902	1,833	2,253	2,097
Total	4,103	4,744	5,454	5,928	7,097
Other Countries ...	326	308	344	486	631
Unknown	210	202	393	278	—
Grand Total ...	198,063	252,349	258,303	289,502	319,260

Imported from Various Countries.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Countries.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Asia :—					
China	29,960	27,256	40,590	45,458	54,810
British India	23,516	42,779	49,302	69,894	68,111
Hongkong	10,659	11,141	2,454	1,739	2,495
Corea	8,805	10,052	7,957	8,912	6,400
Straits Settlements...	—	—	1,674	1,323	2,725
Russian Asia	5,716	4,515	5,963	8,267	4,527
French India	3,632	4,082	5,649	15,579	17,615
Dutch India	4,698	5,075	3,568	10,842	17,696

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Philippine Islands...	2,284	2,981	1,493	3,421	2,468
Siam	585	1,195	1,695	3,726	5,785
Total	89,860	109,081	120,353	169,165	182,538
Europe:—					
Great Britain	71,638	50,575	50,364	48,736	74,992
France	8,095	3,752	4,745	5,107	3,334
Germany	29,199	28,320	25,812	26,958	28,697
Italy	450	154	186	311	273
Belgium	7,949	5,810	6,977	7,578	6,104
Austro-Hungary ...	4,502	4,738	2,376	3,676	1,374
Switzerland	3,012	2,203	1,951	2,187	1,960
Holland	809	408	772	814	499
Russia	309	210	103	291	1,995
Sweden & Norway...	330	420	441	310	661
Spain	74	149	154	101	102
Turkey	—	5	1	2	29
Denmark	10	10	18	18	92
Portugal	10	20	11	17	10
Total	126,393	96,785	93,916	96,114	120,528
America:—					
U. S. of America ...	62,761	42,769	48,652	46,273	58,116
British America ...	316	181	517	499	837
Mexico	2	3	1	1	9
Peru...	10	—	—	18	2
Total	63,090	42,954	49,171	46,792	58,965
All Others:—					
Australia...	2,455	1,777	1,672	1,199	4,399
Egypt	1,468	1,889	2,418	2,401	2,476
Hawaii	5	6	22	6	8
Total	3,929	3,674	4,113	3,607	6,884
Other Countries ...	3,484	2,696	3,485	782	2,102
Unknown	503	625	691	673	271
Grand Total ...	287,261	255,816	271,731	317,135	371,290

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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Staple exports from Japan are raw silk, *habutaye* and other silk goods, cotton yarns, matches, fancy matting, tea, camphor, marine products, copper, coal, etc. Of these raw silk, *habutaye* and other silk goods stand out conspicuous in volume and value, and have in the United States of America and France their best customers. In 1874 the total value of their export amounted to 5,598,000 *yen* approximately, and 1904 they advanced to about 132,326,000 *yen*, in increase of over 24 fold. Cotton yarns and goods go mostly to China, Hongkong and Korea, matches and coal to China, Hongkong and British India; fancy matting to the United States of America, etc: marine products to China and Hongkong; copper to Hongkong, England, Germany, etc.

Annual Export of Staple Commodities.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Raw Silk.	Cotton Yarn.	Silk Tissues.	Cotton Tissues.	Coal.	Copper.	Tea.
1890.....	13,859	2	1,167	173	3,099	5,352	6,326
1891.....	29,356	7	1,763	243	3,179	4,877	7,033
1892.....	36,269	7	4,434	544	2,854	4,863	7,525
1893.....	28,167	59	4,074	1,109	3,288	4,569	7,702
1894.....	39,353	955	8,430	1,861	4,674	4,903	7,930
1895.....	47,866	1,034	9,997	2,315	5,409	5,157	8,879
1896.....	28,830	4,029	7,416	2,344	6,242	5,478	6,372
1897.....	55,630	13,490	9,839	2,645	8,316	5,774	7,860
1898.....	42,047	20,116	12,773	2,802	12,240	7,267	8,215
1899.....	62,627	28,521	17,432	4,144	11,784	11,383	8,498
1900.....	44,657	20,589	18,603	5,958	13,703	12,725	9,035
1901.....	74,667	21,465	25,627	5,727	17,542	13,904	8,854
1902.....	76,859	19,901	27,878	6,211	17,270	10,261	10,484
1903.....	74,428	31,418	29,091	8,270	19,260	14,906	13,935
1904.....	88,750	29,268	37,995	7,743	14,817	12,907	12,833

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Of the imports into Japan machineries, iron ware, petroleum, sugar, raw cotton, cotton fabrics, woollen goods.

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etc. are the principal items. Of the machines locomotives and mules surpass all the rest, the former coming from England and the United States and the latter from England. Iron ware come from the United States, and Russian Asia; sugar from China, Hongkong, and Germany; ginned cotton from the United States, Hongkong and British India; cotton goods from England and Germany; woollen goods from England, Germany, Belgium, and France.

Annual Import of Staple Commodities.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.	Wollen & worsted Tissues.	Cotton Tissues.	Sugar.	Rice.	Iron and Steel.
1890.....	5,365	9,928	6,726	4,093	8,489	12,302	5,505
1891.....	8,199	5,589	4,809	3,390	7,811	3,907	4,090
1892.....	12,324	7,131	5,662	4,631	9,604	2,052	3,715
1893	16,151	7,284	6,476	5,650	11,564	3,254	5,366
1894.....	19,610	7,977	6,269	6,863	13,324	8,413	9,178
1895.....	24,822	7,082	9,104	6,785	11,830	4,357	10,487
1896.....	32,573	11,371	16,136	11,513	13,853	5,662	14,503
1897.....	43,620	9,625	9,610	9,492	20,002	21,528	16,777
1898	45,744	8,547	10,641	10,745	28,619	48,218	19,491
1899.....	62,210	4,963	9,072	8,873	17,645	5,969	15,469
1900.....	59,471	7,043	17,755	18,240	26,691	9,021	31,664
1901.....	60,650	4,873	7,841	8,926	33,529	11,878	19,970
1902.....	79,784	1,747	9,964	15,057	14,486	17,750	18,768
1903.....	69,518	766	10,343	10,761	21,005	51,960	21,918
1904.....	73,418	303	14,770	9,179	23,043	59,716	—

STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(tons in thousand.)

Year.	Japanese.	Chinese.	British.	French.	German.	Austro-Hangarian.
1895	93	—	1,741	61	333	55
1896	472	2	2,035	54	354	40
1897	650	9	1,890	56	448	68
1898	845	16	1,408	64	329	41

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1899	3,028	23	3,241	282	531	99
1900	3,363	6	3,739	294	1,030	172
1901	3,861	6	4,080	303	1,192	252
1902	4,309	7	4,126	249	1,186	163
1903	5,130	12	4,734	213	1,268	190
1904	1,173	28	5,980	217	1,567	164

Note:—Prior to 1899, in case one vessel entered two or more ports, her tonnage was measured at the first entry only, but every entry has been repeated since 1900.

Year.	Russian.	Denmark.	Norwegian.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	Total.
1895	85	3	235	83	56	2,749
1896	145	—	285	82	17	3,493
1897	152	—	182	69	41	3,569
1898	175	2	152	101	36	3,174
1899	284	9	184	379	45	8,110
1900	356	24	268	311	38	9,606
1901	455	34	240	404	47	10,879
1902	466	28	279	536	46	11,399
1903	353	71	392	961	91	13,419
1904	20	35	728	1,172	286	11,376

STEAMSHIPS ENTERING PORT IN 1904.

	Yokohama.	Osaka.	Kobe.	Moji.	Nagasaki.	Total (with Others.)
Japanese.....	113,056	94,273	353,271	229,971	116,029	1,173,448
Austro-Hungarian	39,614	——	52,856	59,686	5,416	164,966
British.....	1,266,600	18,080	1,668,799	1,519,376	829,316	5,980,426
Chinese.....	1,768	4,754	5,017	14,546	947	28,545
Korean.....	——	13,544	20,910	29,008	2,944	69,620
Holland	36,328	——	63,764	59,954	——	172,495
French.....	65,696	——	118,692	22,284	4,165	217,917
German	336,439	11,076	527,300	372,725	266,307	1,587,282
Italian.....	5,988	——	——	——	1,706	9,400
Sweden.....	——	1,987	6,967	9,629	2,976	22,557
Norway.....	19,117	16,723	135,609	242,644	72,218	728,657
Russian.....	——	——	——	——	15,940	20,253
U. S. A.....	371,683	3,872	391,345	183,465	219,555	1,172,847
Denmark.....	5,991	——	9,564	15,608	872	35,681
Total..	2,291,951	164,167	3,354,989	2,758,603	1,562,978	11,376,984

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TARIFF SYSTEM.

The tariff system of Japan, as before mentioned, was originally based on the treaties concluded with the foreign countries and the rate of import and export duties was fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. *ad valorem.*

In 1897 a new Tariff System was promulgated and was put in force in January 1899. According to it imports were divided into three main classes, dutiable goods, non-dutiable goods, and prohibited goods. The tariff for dutiable goods ranged from 5 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, and were divided into 16 grades. The schedule had as standard rate, so to say, 20 per cent. for ordinary refined goods, to decrease in one direction but to rise in another. (1) Natural produce, (2) scientific instruments and apparatus and raw materials, (3) machinery, (4) half-manufactured materials, (5) articles of ordinary consumption occupied the decreasing side of the schedule, while articles of luxury and liquors and tobacco occupied the other extreme.

In 1899 the tariff for manufactured tobacco was raised to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, alcohol to 250 per cent., Chinese liquor, *sake*, and other distilled liquor etc. to 80 to 100 per cent. In the same year raw materials required by the State monopolies and match industry were relieved from all duties as were also artificial and natural fertilizers. In 1901 the rate on tobacco was advanced to 150 per cent. and that on alcohol to 42 *sen* per litre, and at the same time rate on some other imports was also advanced more or less. Then coming to 1902 a law for putting a duty of 15 to 25 per cent. on raw eggs was promulgated. For the special taxes occasioned by the War the reader is referred to the appendix and to consult the column, "Extraordinary special tax."

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CHAPTER XV.

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Total Number of Companies.

(in thousand *yen*.)

At the End of Year.	Number.	Authorized Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
1896	4,549	619,223	397,510
1897	6,077	852,972	532,522
1898	7,016	930,835	621,676
1899	7,621	1,028,299	683,820
1900	8,588	1,127,822	779,251
1901	8,594	1,201,080	829,455
1902	8,600	1,226,731	878,763
1903	9,218	1,253,113	887,606

Companies with Capital of above 100,000 *Yen.*

At the End of Year.	Number.	Authorized Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
1896	926	546,418	342,279
1897	920	724,925	445,667
1898	1,359	819,463	544,812
1899	1,519	911,841	603,830
1900	1,793	996,489	688,182
1901	1,857	1,070,580	737,454
1902	1,904	1,099,787	787,033
1903	1,943	1,122,080	791,106

Companies Established by Foreigners.

At the End of Year.	Number.	Authorized Capital.	Paid-up Capital
1901...	{ 89 / *59 }	1,404,465	
1902...	{ 47 / *115 }	29,489	
1903...	{ 54 / *112 }	16,016	10,784

Note :—Figures marked with an asterisk (*) denote number of companies whose capital is unknown.

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Number and Capital of Companies Classified according to Kind of Enterprise.

(in thousand *yen*.)

At the End of Year.	Agricultural.		Industrial.		Commercial.		Transportation.		Total.	
	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.
1896...	117	1,657	1,367	89,900	2,777	192,735	334	113,217	4,595	397,510
1897...	148	2,229	1,881	105,381	3,630	260,227	454	164,684	6,113	532,522
1898...	166	2,336	2,164	122,066	4,178	300,039	536	197,233	7,044	621,676
1899...	176	2,303	2,253	147,783	4,619	335,586	583	198,146	7,631	683,820
1900...	220	2,614	2,554	158,851	5,197	389,051	627	228,733	8,598	779,251
1901...	206	2,645	2,477	166,293	5,323	417,292	596	243,224	8,602	829,455
1902...	214	2,551	2,427	173,232	5,325	440,303	646	262,676	8,612	878,763
1903...	249	3,196	2,440	173,346	5,855	451,680	702	262,382	9,247	887,606

Note:—In this table banks are included under the head of commercial companies and railway companies under that of transportation.

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NOTES ABOUT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Though insurance companies after the European system date from about 1881 in our country, it was from 1890 when the Commercial Code was promulgated that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March 1899 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract and in 1900 the Law for Insurance Business and the control and supervision of insurance companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either by a joint stock company or under the "mutual system," must have a capital of not less than 100,000 *yen*. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies as transacting business in Japan.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Life Insurance Companies.

(in thousand *yen*.)

At the End of Year.	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses
1894	8	539	2,075	31,909	1,256	609
1895	9	721	2,781	44,551	1,674	906
1896	23	1,752	3,987	83,185	4,045	2,931
1897	25	1,880	5,605	119,662	5,752	4,012
1898	26	1,952	7,741	152,194	7,545	5,374
1899	25	2,052	10,210	166,831	9,587	7,424
1900	43	2,740	12,943	195,586	7,979	4,608
1901	40	2,800	15,258	197,684	8,120	4,924
1902	37	2,802	16,937	181,651	7,760	4,799
1903	38	2,698	19,687	205,668	8,822	5,484

Fire Insurance Companies.

(in thousand *yen*.)

At the End of Year.	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses.
1894	3	700	67	23,796	559	280
1895	4	1,799	161	42,132	796	325

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1896	6	2,150	409	73,391	1,314	556
1897	6	2,150	716	108,098	1,755	740
1898	7	3,400	1,210	142,486	2,163	914
1899	7	3,460	1,513	236,301	2,999	1,980
1900	20	4,063	1,671	327.054	3,939	2,625
1901	19	4,061	1,819	351,206	3,133	2,873
1902	20	4,137	6,835	427,852	4,365	3,325
1903	19	5,426	2,175	565,196	4,841	3,582

Marine Insurance Companies.

(in thousand *yen*.)

At the End of Year.	No. of Companies	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses.
1894	3	1,710	516	201,480	2,027	1,844
1895	3	2,100	362	283,504	2,425	2,237
1896	3	2,100	475	442,164	3,094	2,952
1897	4	3,000	345	743,347	4,684	4,119
1898	4	3,250	407	794,058	5,979	5,661
1899	3	2,500	290	453,145	3,468	3,027
1900	4	2,375	1,707	——	5,503	5,424
1901	3	1,875	965	——	2,841	2,078
1902	3	1,875	1,246	17,071	3,602	2,983
1903	3	1,875	1,533	21,730	3,488	2,747

Carriage Insurance Companies.

(in thousand *yen*.)

At the End of Year.	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses.
1900	1 *3	9 *3,000	26	——	60	32
1901	1 *3	53 *2,750	9	——	333	285
1902	1 *3	53 *2,750	33	336 *1,130	89	49
1903	1 *3	53 *2,750	49	1,658	90	44

Note :—*Represents carriage insurance transacted as subordinate business by insurance companies dealing in other insurance business.

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Leading Life Insurance Companies. (1904).

(in thousand *yen.*)

Name of Company.	Founded in	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.	Amount of Premium.
Kyōsai Life	1894	75	1,950	14,167
Jinju Life	1897	50	1,156	14,455
Meiji Life	1881	100	3,627	26,584
Nippon Life	1889	100	4,902	37,473
Teikoku Life ...	1889	250	4,502	37,350
Yūrin Life.....	1894	110	923	9,912

Leading Fire Insurance Companies. (1904).

(in thousand *yen.*)

Name of Company.	Founded in	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.	Amount of Premium.
Meiji Fire	1893	250	1,573	80,473
Nippon Fire	1892	250	769	108,931
Nippon Shuzō Fire.....	1896	500	206	54,217
Osaka Fire	1893	192	101	15,317
Tokyo Fire	1887	1,250	1,258	146,343
Yokohama Fire	1897	1,250	486	73,968

Leading Marine Transport Insurance Companies. (1904).

(in thousand *yen.*)

Name of Company.	Founded in	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves.	Amount of Premium.
Nippon Marine.	1896	750	459	232,307
Teikoku Marine & Fire.	1893	750	254	2,457
Tokyo Marine.....	1879	375	1,363	—

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CHAPTER XVI.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The pernicious effect of the enforcement of seclusion policy by the Shogun government was long felt even after the new Imperial Government had been established. Till the appearance of the Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha (Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Company) in 1877 and the birth of Kyōdō Unyu Kaisha (Union Shipping Company) and the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company) in 1882 and 1884, the maritime business remained insignificant. The amalgamation of the Mitsubishi Kisen Kaisha and the Kyōdō Unyu Kaisha in 1885 after a desperate competition under the title of Nippon Yūsen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), marked a new era in the shipping trade of Japan. The Government policy to encourage the development of mercantile marine enterprise by granting subsidies and aids was further expanded in 1896 when the Navigation Encouragement Law was promulgated to encourage open sea navigation and the Shipbuilding Eucouragement Law to encourage shipbuilding of larger crafts of above 700 tons.

STEAMSHIPS, SAILING VESSELS AND JUNKS.

(in thousand *ton* or *koku*.)

At the End of Year.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Japanese Junks.	
	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage. *Ton.*	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage. *Ton.*	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage. *Koku.*
1893.....	680	176	749	48	17,209	2,878
1894.....	745	273	722	46	17,300	2,876
1895.....	827	341	702	44	17,360	2,960
1896.....	899	373	644	44	17,612	3,066
1897.....	1,032	438	715	48	19,097	3,320

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1898.....	1,130	477	1,914	170	19,099	3,049
1899.....	1,221	510	3,322	286	18,479	2,713
1900.....	1,329	543	3,850	320	18,796	2,785
1901.....	1,395	583	4,020	336	19,758	2,921
1902.....	1,441	610	3,977	336	18,744	2,351
1903.....	1,088	657	3,514	322	1,114	475
1904(Sept.)	1,193	753	3,524	323	1,144	468

Note:—(1) Only Japanese junks, the capacity of which are over 50 *koku*, are taken into account in this table. (2) The figures for 1903 and '04 represent only those for registered vessels.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TONNAGE.

At the End of Year.	20–500 tons.	500–1,000 tons.	1,000–2,000 tons.	2,000–5,000 tons.	Over 5,000 tons.	Total.
1893	308	36	43	13	—	400
1894	335	39	46	40	1	461
1895	373	41	58	55	1	528
1896	396	48	64	61	1	570
1897	435	51	69	63	8	626
1898	479	51	68	62	14	674
1899	549	56	65	67	16	753
1900	639	61	70	72	17	859
1901	733	66	74	76	20	969
1902	785	66	81	81	20	1,033
1903	814	77	86	89	22	1,088
1904(Sept.)...	882	85	162	46	18	1,193
			(1,000–3,000 tons.)	(3,000–6,000 tons.)	(over 6,000 tons.)	

NUMBER OF SAILING VESSELS.

At the End of Year.	20–100 tons.	100–500 tons.	500–1,000 tons.	Over 1,000 tons.	Total.
1893	108	102	7	1	218
1894	85	104	6	1	196
1895	68	98	6	1	173
1896	67	91	6	1	165
1897	69	95	6	1	171
1898	635	668	5	2	1,310

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1899	1,752	1,025	4	2 · 2,783
1900	2,201	1,104	3	1 · 3,309
1901	2,362	2,201	2	— · 4,565
1902	2,348	1,241	2	— · 3,591
1903	2,291	1,221	2	— · 3,514
1904 (Sept.)	2,314	1,207	2	1 · 3,524

SHIPS BUILT AT HOME OR PURCHASED ABROAD.

Built at Home.

Year.	Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tonnage.	Sailing Ships. No.	Sailing Ships. Tonnage.
1870–1892	447	42,325	640	58,141
1893	26	3,967	4	459
1894	33	5,847	10	1,311
1895	47	8,977	6	951
1896	36	5,860	11	1,061
1897	57	10,698	18	2,472
1898	54	13,929	202	20,836
1899	53	18,157	216	20,342
1900	53	15,308	193	17,873
1901	71	31,829	67	16,328
1902	67	16,328	137	13,035
1903	65	33,612	124	9,925

Purchased Abroad.

Year.	Steamers. No.	Steamers. Tonnage.	Sailing Ships. No.	Sailing Ships. Tonnage.
1870–1892	238	123,914	120	31,949
1893	10	13,036	2	1,778
1894	38	96,072	—	—
1895	35	66,424	2	572
1896	27	34,891	—	—
1897	22	67,454	—	—
1898	10	44,110	1	114
1899	9	25,474	1	83
1900	13	28,492	2	235
1901	12	19,344	1	113
1902	10	20,684	—	—
1903	17	33,440	1	161
1904	72	177,259	—	—

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FOREIGN STEAMERS PURCHASED OR CHARTERED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR.

Japan possessed the merchant fleet of 970,000 tons at the end of 1903, but owing to the stupendous amount of transport service required by the War no less than 70 steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 262,732 were purchased from the outbseak of hostilities till the close of February, 1905. Steamers chartered during 1904 were as follows :—

At the End of		At the End of	
Jan. ... ... —	——	July 66	134,553
Feb. 7	18,760	Aug. 64	134,024
March 55	120,659	Sept. 72	142,338
April 70	152,596	Oct. 72	142,950
May 76	166,149	Nov. 66	128,949
June 76	161,812	Dec. ... ... —	——

LEADING STEAMSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company).

Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyōdō Unyu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 *yen* and had more than ten vessels built at home and abroad. In 1895 the company was ready to put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. As the company had been running a regular service to Bombay, its scope of business now included four ocean routes.

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For those four regular lines, the company is granted a certain rate of subsidy by the Government. The European and American lines are a fortnightly service, while the service to Australia and Bombay is once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade, a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports, and those on the Yangtze. The total length of the cpmpany's regular services is 44,418 miles.

Year.	Vessels employed.		Paid-up Capital.	Re-ceipts.	Expen-ditures.	Pro-fits.
	No.	Tonnage. *Ton.*	(in 1,000.) *Yen.*	(in 1,000.) *Yen.*	(in 1,000. *Yen.*	(in 1,000. *Yen*
1893	52	86,182	8,800	6,514	4,925	1,588
1894	57	101,342	8,800	15,494	10,704	4,790
1895	54	96,966	8,800	11,243	9,581	1,661
1896	66	160,418	18,000	10,600	10,727	(-)127
1897	66	183,580	22,000	14,846	12,545	2,300
1898	66	195,535	22,000	16,675	13,958	2,717
1899	67	204,713	22,000	21,116	16,360	4,755
1900	71	219,074	22,000	23,281	17,837	5,444
1901	70	221,871	22,000	22,615	18,044	4,570
1902	77	242,163	22,000	23,642	18,820	4,822
1903	76	248,850	22,000	21,301	16,850	4,450
1904	—	———	22,000	*10,727	*9,241	*1,485

Note :—The figures represent the actual account for each year ended 30th, September.
(*) denotes the account from Oct., 1904 to March, 1905.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company).

The company was created in 1884 with the express object with the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit, Formosa and Korean and Chinese ports.

The total length of the company's regular services is 19,727 miles.

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Year.	Vessels employed. No.	Vessels employed. Tonnage. *Ton.*	Paid-up Capital. (in 1,000.) *Yen.*	Receipts. (in 1,000.) *Yen.*	Expenditures. (in 1,000.) *Yen.*	Profits. (in 1,000,) *Yen.*
1893	49	17,488	1,800	1,008	887	121
1894	52	18,538	1,940	1,529	1,208	320
1895	55	22,535	1,940	2,234	1,723	510
1896	57	26,636	2,696	1,957	1,740	216
1897	60	42,415	5,068	2,506	2,468	38
1898	55	40,555	5,500	3,524	3,140	383
1899	57	42,851	5,500	3,671	3,137	533
1900	73	57,584	5,500	4,979	4,170	809
1901	80	63,653	5,500	5,577	5,090	487
1902	77	63,493	5,500	6,000	5,480	519
1903	81	66,429	5,500	6,614	5,054	559
1904	84	69,040	5,500	9,270	6,961	1,309

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company).

The Tōyō Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular fortnightly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus.

Year.	Vessels employed. No.	Vessels employed. Tonnage. *Ton.*	Paid-up Capital. (in 1,000.) *Yen.*	Receipts. (in 1,000.) *Yen.*	Expenditures. (in 1,000.) *Yen.*	Profits. (in 1,000.) *Yen.*
1898	3	18,322	*2,646	* 113	* 70	* 43
1899	3	18,309	†3,250	†2,811	†2,516	†295
1900	4	22,309	3,250	3,142	2,729	412
1901	5	26,374	3,250	3,321	2,727	594
1902	5	26,390	3,250	3,710	3,039	670
1903	5	26,390	3,250	3,416	2,877	539
1904	7	34,089	3,250	1,859	1,575	283

Note :—(*) shows the figures for 28 months from June, 1896 to September, 1898; (†) those for 14 months from October, 1898 to December, 1899.

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SUBSIDIES TO NAVIGATION AND SHIPBUILDING.

According to the Navigation Encouragement Law now in force a Japanese steamer of not less than 1,000 tons in displacement and engaged in foreign service is entitled to receive the prescribed rate of subsidy according to the distance covered and the tonnage of such vessels. A sister enactment to the above is the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law which agrees to grant bounty to Japanese builders who build steamers of not less than 700 tons.

At present the two laws are costing the Government about 8¼ million *yen* a year, the subsidies and bounty lately granted showing the following account:—

	Yen.
To the Nippon Yusen Kaisha	5,231,191
To the Tōyō Kisen Kaisha	1,013,880
To the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha	977,210
To the Mitsu Bishi Building Yard	337,190
To the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	198,321
To Ōya Shichibei	140,000
To the Mitsu Bishi Gōshi Kaisha	80,539
To the Kawasaki Building Yard	74,158
To the Daitō Kisen Kaisha...	57,873
To Others	184,847
Total	8,295,209

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CHAPTER XVII.

RAILWAYS.

The laying of the Tokyo-Yokohama line, a distance of 18 miles, in 1872 by the Government heralded the present activity of railway service of Japan. The work of extension has steadily advanced, and ten years later the total mileage of state railway grew to 114. In 1883 a first private railway comyany was established, to be succeeded by rapid organization of similar others. At present the private lines are much longer than the state lines as shown elsewhere.

MILEAGE OPEN TO TRAFFIC.

At the End of Fiscal Year.	State. m. ch.	Private. m. ch.	Total. m. ch.
1872	18.00	——	18.00
1877	65.11	——	65.11
1882	114.66	——	114.66
1887	300.43	293.24	593.67
1892	550.49	1,320.28	1,870.77
1893	557.49	1,381.03	1,983.52
1894	580.69	1,537.35	2,118.24
1895	593.22	1,697.21	2,290.43
1896	631.62	1,875.29	2,507.11
1897	661.65	2,287.05	2,948.70
1898	768.37	2,652.13	3,420.50
1899	832.72	2,806.00	3,638.72
1900	949.69	2,905.16	3,855.05
1901	1,059.48	2,966.48	4,026.16
1902	1,226.56	3,010.60	4,237.36
1903	1,344.72	3,150.56	4,495.48

CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES.

The total amount of capital invested by the Government in railway enterprises is *Y.* 156,635,866 from the out-

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set to end of March 1904, an average of *Y.* 118,033 per mile. On the other hand private capitals invested amounted to *Y.* 232,884,824, or an average of *Y.* 73,931 per mile.

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

(in thousand *yen.*)

At the End of Fiscal Year.	Authorized Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Already Borrowed.
1883...	5,965	3,821	—	—
1884...	11,829	5,162	—	—
1885...	11,829	6,648	—	—
1886...	12,079	8,274	2	—
1887...	12,129	9,072	129	—
1888...	31,870	14,996	230	—
1889...	45,390	27,943	367	—
1890...	52,390	38,492	510	—
1891...	52,960	43,441	549	—
1892...	56,235	46,737	774	—
1893...	63,145	48,869	517	—
1894...	80,290	59,176	1,322	5,778
1895...	99,228	71,626	1,161	5,520
1896...	120,015	89,010	1,587	5,350
1897...	175,396	122,542	2,169	5,410
1898...	213,886	153,924	2,681	10,174
1899...	227,799	169,999	3,374	10,640
1900...	238,042	181,267	3,635	11,017
1901...	242,535	192,811	4,401	12,839
1902...	251,675	202,603	5,155	12,852
1903...	262,340	209,853	6,038	18,364

PASSENGER RECEIPTS.

Fiscal Year.	State.	Private.	Total.	Receipts per Passenger.	Receipts per Mile per Passenger.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Sen.*
1890	3,183,383	1,966,532	6,149,915	0.226	1.10
1891	3,029,866	2,646,669	5,673,535	0.220	1.11
1892	3,335,609	3,122,945	6,458,555	0.227	1.11

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1893	3,791,501	3,404,926	7,196,427	0.221	1.10
1894	4,229,005	4,326,804	8,555,809	2.234	1.03
1895	5,656,410	5,883,506	11,539,916	0.234	1.07
1896	5,984,581	7,242,495	13,227,076	0 200	1.13
1897	7,003,795	9,904,292	16,908,087	0.199	1.16
1898	7,722,425	11,929,364	19,651,789	0.199	1.20
1899	9,291,050	14,126,326	23,417,376	0.229	1.37
1900	10,441,171	16,100,291	26,541,462	0.233	1.39
1901	10,648,762	16,929 621	27,578,383	0.248	1.45
1902	11,520,422	17,097,369	28,617,791	0.260	1.53

GOODS RECEIPTS.

Fiscal Year.	State.	Private.	Total.	Receipts per ton.	Receipts per ton per mile.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Sen.*
1890	778,798	998,742	1,777,540	1.139	2.69
1891	830,045	1,409,707	2,239,752	1.079	2 32
1892	1,075,342	1,743,455	3,818,797	1.043	2.06
1893	1,243,350	2,166,556	3,409,906	0.977	2.02
1894	1,589,565	2,933,926	4,523,491	1.056	1.94
1895	1,808,489	3,838,127	5,646,616	1.059	1 99
1395	1,646,323	4,439,366	6,085,689	0.889	1.94
1897	2,064,716	6,055,547	8,120,263	0.941	1.97
1898	2,810,033	7,499,787	10,309,820	1.040	2.15
1899	3,731,976	8,994,869	12,726,845	1.077	2.12
1900	4,499,792	10,926,376	15,426,168	1.071	2.11
1901	4,404,917	11,431,032	15,835,949	1 099	2 00
1902	5,053,487	12,152,660	17,206,147	1.067	1.89

NET EARNINGS.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal Year.	State Railroads.	Private Railroads.	Total.
1893	3,442	3,468	6,910
1894	3,637	4,647	8,285
1895	5,052	6,348	11,400
1896	4,457	7,404	11,862
1897	4,941	11,647	16,588

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1898	4,800	11,493	16,293
1899	7,122	13,766	20,888
1900	8,819	15,662	24,481
1901	8,418	16,579	24,997
1902	9,270	17,572	26,842
1903	10,212	19,283	29,495

ACCOUNT PER ONE MILE.

(Government and Private Railroads.)

Fiscal Year.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1893	5,378	2,349	3,645
1894	6,735	2,639	4,096
1895	8,418	3,233	5,174
1896	9,065	3,923	5,142
1897	10,279	4,623	5,656
1898	10,211	5,580	5,631
1899	10,915	5,347	5,568
1900	12,095	5,592	6,467
1901	12,215	5,964	6,251
1902	12,570	5,146	6,424
1903	12,780	6,053	6,727

LEADING PRIVATE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Founded.	Paid-up Capital.	Loans.	Mileage open to traffic.
		(in 1,000 *yen.*)		Mile.
Bōsō Railway	1893	1,300	889	39
Gan-yetsu „	1897	2,400	195	49
Hankaku „	1896	4,000	2,500	69
Hoku-yetsu „	1897	3,700	3,000	84
Hokkaidō Tankō „ ...	1889	10,225	——	207
Hokkaidō „	1900	6,340	3,676	108
Kōbu „	1888	2,643	600	27
Kyoto „	1895	3,489	——	22
Kyūshū „	1888	47,434	1,531	430
Kwan-sai „	1888	24,181	900	194
Nankai „	1896	4,780	140	36

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Nippon Railway... ...	1881	46,500	——	860
Sangū „	1890	1,850	——	26
Sanuki „	1888	1,330	179	27
Sanyō „	1888	29,278	3,050	366
Sōbu „	1889	4,200	858	72
Tōbu „	1897	2,096	888	41

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CHAPTER XVIII.

EDUCATION.

During the pre-Restoration days learning was not regarded as an essential qualification of the aristcratic classes, as knowledge and skill in swordmanship was universally acknowledged to be. In fact in the eyes of ordinary *samurai* culture was considered as a sign of physical disability and therefore a thing suitable only to weaklings and effeminate courtiers at Kyoto whose delicate health did not allow them to attend to the noble art and practices of *samurai*. Of course each feudal fief had its own school side to side with fencing courts, riding-ground, etc., and the cultivation of learning was equally encouraged as that of the art of *samurai*, only it was never popular with the young bloods of the clan. In most places a school existed more for decency's sake and less from practical necessity.

It is worthy to note that the educational system of "New Japan" was arranged on American model, the first foreign adviser on education having been an American gentleman, Dr. David Murray. He was an adviser to the Minister of Education from 1875 to 1897 and established the public school system of Japan.

GENERAL STATISTICS ABOUT EDUCATION.

Number of Schools (at the end of March, 1904).

Kind of school.	Government.	Communal.	Private.	Total.
Primary...	2	26,836	300	27,138
Blind & Deaf &Dumb...	1	1	18	20
Normal...	—	61	—	61
Higher normal	3	—	—	3
Middle...	1	228	40	269
Higher girls...	1	82	8	91

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Higher school	8	—	—	8
Universities	2	—	—	2
Special	8	3	28	39
Technical	9	1,508	80	1,597
Others	8	678	1,308	1,994
Total...	43	29,397	1,782	31,222

Number of Students and Pupils (at the end of March, each Year).

Kind of school.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Primary	5,084,099	5,135,487	4,930,604	4,683,598	4,302,623
Blind and Dumb-and-Deaf	1,049	1,063	797	621	456
Normal	19,466	19,194	17,982	15,639	12,829
Higher Normal ...	1,219	1,091	860	803	580
Middle	98,000	95,027	88,391	78,315	69,179
Higher girls	25,719	21,523	17,540	11,984	8,857
Higher	5,074	4,781	4,361	5,684	5,090
Universities	4,543	4,046	3,612	3,240	2,913
Special	19,586	20,711	17,888	13,400	12,624
Technical	94,847	60,008	30,656	27,333	24,578
Others	115,013	106,488	96,315	85,056	73,605
Total	5,468,615	5,469,419	5,265,006	4,925,673	4,513,324

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

School Age.

Children have to attend school for years commencing from the age of full six years and ending at full fourteen. Parents or guardians are under obligation to send them to school.

Kinds of Primary Schools and Curriculum.

Primary schools are of two kinds, ordinary primary schools and higher primary schools, to exist either separately or in combination. The term of an ordinary primary

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school extends four years and that of higher primary school two or four years according to circumstance. The curriculum of the ordinary primary school includes morals, reading, arithmetic and gymnastics, drawing, singing or hand-work, either one or more of them, to be added for boys according to local circumstances, and a sewing lesson for girls. The subjects taught at the higher primary school comprise morals, reading, arithmetic, history, geography, science primers, drawing, singing and gymnastics. The lesson in English may be added to the curriculum of the four-year course higher primary school.

Text-Books.

The text-books used by primary schools are either compiled by the Committee appointed by the Department or compilations made by private individuals adopted. As a rule a text-book adopted has to be used for four years, after which the selection is to be made anew.

Fees.

Theoretically no-fee system is in force, the exaction of fees allowable under special circumstances only. The amount of such fee may not exceed for ordinary primary schools 20 *sen* a month in the case of a school existing in a municipal district, and 10 *sen* in the case of a town or village school. For a higher primary school the amount may not exceed 60 *sen* a month in the case of a municipal school and 30 *sen* in the case of a town or village school. Children of poor families unable to pay the fee may be exempted either entirely or in part. The fee may also be reduced for a family sending more than two children at the same time.

Rate of Attendance.

The rate of school attendance is steadily advancing, and indeed in regard to this important index of national progress and enlightenment Japan occupies a very high level in the world.

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At the End of Fsical Year.	No. of attendant.	No. of children of school age not attending school.	Rate of attendance per 100 children of school age.	Rate of non-attendance per 100 children of school age.
1880	2,271,850	3,261,346	41.06	58.94
1885	3,182,232	3,231,452	49.62	50.38
1890	3,520,718	3,674,694	48.93	51.07
1895	4,338,069	2,745,079	61.24	38.76
1899	5,163,624	1,933,806	72.75	27.25
1900	5,333,895	1,197,378	81.48	18.52
1901	5,720,926	776,563	88.05	11.95
1902	5,955,293	547,372	91.57	8.43
1903	5,976,124	434,086	93.23	6.77

School Children Classified by Sexes.

The proportion of girls attending school is gradually approaching that of boys.

At the End of Fiscal Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Rate of attendance per 100 children of school age.	
			Boys.	Girls.
1880	1,690,277	581,573	57.60	23.51
1885	2,195,617	986,615	65.80	32.07
1890	2,205,847	986,419	65.14	31.13
1895	2,878,096	1,459'973	76.75	43.87
1899	3,181,483	1,982,141	85.06	59.04
1900	3,097,501	2,236,394	90.35	71.73
1901	3,177,486	2,543,440	93.73	81.80
1902	3,241,460	2,713,833	95.80	87.00
1903	3,218,694	2,757,430	96.59	89.58

Number of Schools and Teachers.

At the End of Fiscal Year.	Number of primary school.	Number of teachers.		Teachers per school.
		Male.	Female.	
1880	28,568	70,481	2,256	2.54
1885	28,283	94,629	4,881	3.52
1890	26,017	63,977	3,753	2.60
1895	26,631	66,367	6,812	2.75

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1900	26,856	80,672	12,227	3.46
1901	17,010	87,499	15,291	3.80
1902	27,154	91,950	17,468	4.02
1903	27,138	——	——	3.99

Outlays on account of Primary Education.

Primary schools are maintained by cities, towns and villages in which they exist, and school item occupies quite an important place in the economy of civic communities. Below are shown the outlays disbursed on this account throughout Japan.

Fiscal Year.	*yen.*	Fiscal Year.	*yen.*
1897	14,875,504	1901	29,815,717
1898	17,154,691	1902	31,502,605
1899	20,059,256	1903	31,748,420
1900	25,103,945		

It may be noted that in 1902 the fees collected amounted in all to *Y.* 3,227,605, that is about a tenth part of the whole school expenditure.

KINDERGARTENS.

Returns compiled at end March, 1903, put the number of kindergartens at 264, of which 185 were Government or communal institutions and 79 private. Children attending them numbered 24,252 and nurses 730.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Properly speaking Middle schools (corresponding to high or grammar schools in America and England) and Higher girls schools alone should be treated under the above heading, but for the sake of convenience, normal schools, either for boys or girls, will be included here.

Middle Schools.

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous to enter higher institutions or who are intended for practical

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life. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished two years at the higher primary school are qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applications far surpassing the available accommodations, applicants are obliged to undergo selective examination.

At the end of 1904 Middle school returns were as follows :—

Number of schools (public and private establishments put together) :—267.
Number of students :—104,114.
Number of graduates :—11,085.
Number of teachers :—5,114.

Higher Girls' Schools.

Schools of this grade were started at the same time as boys' Middle schools, i.e. in 1872, but the cause of female education did not prosper so markedly as that for the other. However, coming to recent years, as if to make amends for the comparative neglect with which this side of education had been left girls' education began to attract very earnest attention of the public, so much so that at present the appearance of a new girls' school is a matter of almost daily occurrence as reported at one place or another.

Normal Schools.

Normal schools are, as the term indicates, institutions for training young persons desirous to become teachers of primary schools. In return for the special advantage accorded to the students of educating them in greater part at public expenses, they are obliged to undertake teaching at primary schools for ten years.

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No. of Normal Middle and Higher Girls' Schools. No. of Students in those Schools.

	No. of normal schools.	No. of middle schools.	No. of students in norm. and mid. schools.	No. of higher girls' schools.	No. of students in higher girls' schools.
1885	47	106	21,561	—	504
1890	46	54	16,949	30	2,988
1895	46	96	40,907	14	2,575
1900	52	217	93,954	52	11,984
1901	54	241	105,373	70	17,540
1902	57	257	114,201	79	21,523
1903	61	269	117,466	91	25,719

Outlays on account of Normal, Middle, and Higher Girls' Schools.

Greater part of Middle and Higher Girls' Schools are maintained with money voted by the respective local assemblies. The aggregate expenditure since 1897 downward is shown below :—

Fiscal year.	Normal schools.	Middle schools.	Higher girls' schools.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1897	1,053,496	1,652,053	81,270
1898	1,855,625	2,071,660	122,116
1899	2,674,113	2,948,093	297,207
1900	3,077,760	3,907,801	816,954
1901	3,021,043	4,921,424	1,314,939
1902	2,845,651	4,740,026	1,490,751
1903	2,904,455	4,472,094	1,100,465

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.

The abnormal circumstance in which the education system of Japan is placed, the necessity of making the students learn one or two Occidental languages, English or German or both, is chiefly responsible for the existence of the so-called High schools where students wishing to enter

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a University has to study for three years. Just as in the case of the Middle schools, applicants for admission are always far in excess over the available accommodation. At present seven schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, one each at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Okayama and Kagoshima. At the end of 1903 the faculty of the eight High schools (one, Yamaguchi High School was closed in March, 1904) comprised 323 instructors with 5,074 students.

UNIVERSITIES.

Japan has only two universities properly so-called, both of which being Government institutions. There exist two private "universities," Keiōgijuku University and Waseda University, but they are not yet fully qualified to assume that title, being provided with only three or four courses.

The Imperial Tokyo University.

The University comprises six colleges, namely Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science, and Agriculture. The College of Law consists of two courses, that is law and politics; the College of Medicine also consists of two courses, medicine and pharmancy; the College of Engineering of nine courses, namely, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, electric engineering, technology of arms, architecture, chemical technology, technology of explosives, mining and metallurgy; the College of Literature includes philosophy, Japanese classics, Chinese classics, Japanese history, general history, philology, English literature, German literature, and French literature; the College of Science is made up of eight courses, mathematics, astronomy, pure physics, applied physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, and geology; lastly the College of Agriculture comprises the courses of agricultural chemistry, dendrology, and veterinary medicine.

The term of study is three years at all the Colleges excepting the Colleges of Law and Medicine, the former

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granting the diploma only to those who have passed four academic examinations, while in the other it lasts four years. The University maintains a post-graduate course lasting five years and open to graduates of any course of study. It is called the University Hall.

Figures about the Imperial Tokyo University (at the end 1903).

	No. of Professors and Lecturers.	No. of students.	No. of graduates from the beginning.
University Hall	—	598	——
Law	39	1,152	1,338
Medicine	39	535	815
Engineering	64	502	1,088
Literature	53	372	542
Sciences...	34	99	380
Agriculture	47	397	473
Total	276	3,655	4,636

The Imperial Kyoto University.

The Kyoto University is younger by more than 20 years than the other, having been founded as late as 1897. As yet the University possesses only the Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Science and Engineering. The College of Literature is still lacking.

The College of Law comprises the two courses of law and politics, the College of Medicine contains only the one course of Medicine, and the College of Science and Engineering the following eight courses; viz., mathematics, physics, pure chemistry, chemical technology, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electric engineering, and mining and metallurgy. The term of study is three years for the Colleges of Law and Science and Engineering, though it extends for four years for the College of Medicine.

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Figures about the Imperial Kyoto University.
(*at the end of* 1903).

	No. of Professors.	No. of students.
University Hall	—	70
Law	24	305
Medicine	38	266
Sciences and Engineering	51	247

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

Higher Normal Schools.

The Higher normal schools are intended to supply teachers to schools of secondary grade. To the students is allowed the greater part of necessary expenses, in return for this they are obliged to give their service at Middle, Normal or Girls' Schools for ten years. There are three Government institutions of this particular kind, two for men and one for women.

Figures about the Higher Normal Schools.
(*at the end of* 1903).

	Professors.	Students.	No. of Alumni from the beginning.
Tokyo Higher Normal School	75	670	1,574
Hiroshima Higher Normal School (founded Sept., 1902)	26	205	none.
Women's Higher Normal School	49	344	411

Special Medical Schools.

The Special Medical schools exist in Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa and Nagasaki. Graduates are granted medical license. The course of study extends four years. At the end of 1903 there were 2,325 students and 104 instructors.

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The Tokyo Foreign Language School.

The school is divided into eight departments, viz., English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Chinese and Korean, the course of study extending three years. At the end of March, 1903, the school had 933 students and 46 instructors.

Fine Art Schools.

The Tokyo Fine Art School.—This is a state establishment and consists of four departments; namely, painting, design, sculpture, and applied art, the last divided into glyptic art, metal-laying, metal-casting, and lacquer-work. Architecture is lacking for the present. The course of study lasts four years in each department, and there is one year of preparatory study in each department. At the end of 1903 the school roll numbered 337 students while the faculty consisted of 46 instructors.

The Nippon Fine Art School.—The school was founded six years ago by the seceders from the above institution, led by Mr. Okakura, the then Director and by Mr. "Gahō" Hashimoto, the Nestore of Japanese painters. The school displays greater energy than its rival.

The Tokyo Music School.

The school is subdivided into the preparatory department, the main department, the special department, the teachers' department, and the elective department. The main department consists of the vocal course, instrument course, and singing course. In the teachers' department *A.* section trains teachers for ordinary normal or middle schools and higher girls schools, and *B.* section those for primary schools. The term of study lasts one year for the preparatory department, three years for the main department, two years for the special, two years and seven months for *A.* section teachers' course and one year for *B.* section. At the end of 1903 the faculty contained 44 instructors while the school roll numbered 476.

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Blind-Deaf-Dumb Schools.

It was in 1878 that the first school of this grade was established at Kyoto by a number of private individuals.

The Tokyo Blind-Deaf-and-Dumb School, a Government establishment, is at present considered as the best of its kind in Japan. At the end of 1903 there were throughout the country 20 blind and deaf and dumb schools both Government and private, with 110 teachers and about 1,047 students.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS GIVING HIGHER EDUCATION.

Of these the Keiōgijuku university and Waseda university, to name them in the order of creation, are the most important.

Keiogijuku University.

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University department, Preparatory department and Middle school department. At the end of July 1904 statistics stood thus:—number of students on school roll 3,809; cumulative number of graduates, 4,500. The university department is subdivided into four courses, namely, law, politics, economy and literature.

Waseda University.

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University department, Special department, Higher normal school department, and Higher preparatory department with the post-graduate course. According to the latest returns compiled at the end of July 1904 the various figures stood as follows:—Cumulative number of alumni, 3,198; number of students on school roll, 4,078. It is impossible to give the number of instructors as, owing to financial consideration, the majority of them combine other duties at other places.

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Other Private Schools.

Law schools predominate in higher schools maintained on private fund. At the end of 1903 there were 15 institutions of this description, with attendants numbering over 10,000 altogether.

Schools devoted to teaching literature numbered seven, with attendants numbering 2,000. About 13 higher private schools existed giving special education on other subjects.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural Schools.

At the end of March, 1904, the figures relating to various schools of this class were as follows:—

	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of students.
Ag'ral course attached to primary schools...	1,121	570	47,845
Special ag'ral schools	107	815	11,442

Of the higher agricultural schools, the Supporo Agricultural College and the Morioka Higher Agricultural and Forestry School are giving collegiate education.

Industrial Schools.

At the end of March, 1904, the figures relating to various schools belonging to this category were as follows:—

	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of students.
Ind'try course attached to primary schools	81	163	4,873
Special Ind'try schools	28	313	2,997

Of the special industrial schools the Tokyo Higher Technical School, the Osaka Higher Technical School and the Kyoto Technical school are institutes of collegiate standing. Besides there were some 35 apprentice schools giving technical knowledge of rudimentary character.

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Commercial Schools.

At the end of March, 1904, figures relating to various commercial schools belonging to this category were as follows :—

	No. of schools.	No. of teachers.	No. of students.
Com'cial course attached to primary schools..	109	151	6,509
Special com'cial schools	52	720	12,821

The Tokyo Higher Commercial School and Kobe Higher Commercial School are two institutions where collegiate education on commerce is given. Two similar schools have just been opened, one at Yamaguchi and the other at Nagasaki.

Nautical Schools.

There are only one nautical school of collegiate status and seven schools of inferior standing. They are all either Government or communal establishments. At the end of March, 1904, the teaching force numbered 81 and students 1,216.

Fishery Schools.

At the end of March, 1904, there were 42 fishery schools with 70 teachers and 1,782 students. The Fishery Training School is the highest institution of fishery in Japan and is under the control of the Fishery Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

LIBRARIES.

At the end of March, 1904, Japan had 86 libraries, Government or private, containing 912,242 works in Japanese or Chinese and 80,899 works in Occidental languages. Visitors numbered 564,591.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN BOOKS.

Custom returns on the import of foreign books are stated as follows, according to the inquiries made at a certain quarter in Tokyo :—

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Value of Books Imported from

	1901. *Yen.*	1902. *Yen.*	1903. *Yen.*
Belgium	2,643	1,930	2,945
China	14 313	15,705	11,496
England	87,608	168,981	315,518
France...	12,523	15,625	15,191
Germany	96,394	94,217	93,990
Russia	340	123	1,139
U. S. A.	47,340	72,704	55,856

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CHAPTER XIX.

RELIGIONS.

The Constitution safeguards freedom of belief of Japanese people, on condition that it is not prejudicial to peace and order and does not interfere with duties as loyal subjects.

SHINTOISM.

Properly speaking this is more a cult and less a religion. It is included here mainly from convenience. Shintoism is based on the principle of ancestor-worship, but concerns itself more with the affairs of this world than those of the next. In the eyes of common people Shintoism is a guardian of festivals and of good luck, and has very little to do with death, this appertaining to Buddhism.

Shinto Temples and Ministers.

Temples...	163,871	Ministers	16,093

BUDDHISM.

Buddhism in Japan is divided into seven sects, as mentioned in the next paragraph. At the end of 1902 the temples numbered 71,992 and the priests 52,106.

CHRISTIANITY.

Christianity enjoys exactly same status as Buddhism and Shintoism in the eyes of law. At the end of 1902 Japan had 1,102 churches and 1,433 priests of whom 418 were foreign missionaries.

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SHINTO AND BUDDHIST BELIEVERS.

According to the latest available returns Shintoism possessed 18,791,362 followers and Buddhism 28,621,584 believers. The Shinshū sect stood at the head of list as to numerical strength of believers, as shown below :—

Shinshū	12,656,778	Nichiren	1,283,586
Sōdō (or Jenshū)	5,349,543	Tendai	917,605
Shingon	3,715,455	Others	291,912
Jōdo...	2,585,988		
Rinsai	1,817,717	Total	28,621,584

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CHAPTER XX.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND SANITATION.

COURTS OF LAW AND JUDICIARY FORCE.

At the End of Year.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	No. of Procurators.	No. of Barristers.
1897	355	1,181	461	1,463
1898	355	1,114	485	1,481
1899	359	1,102	537	1,577
1900	359	1,113	535	1,626
1901	367	1,107	552	1,659
1902	367	1,265	452	1,752

NUMBER OF CASES (1ST INSTANCE) DEALT WITH SINCE 1897.

	Major cases.		Minor cases.	
1897...	3,414		187,250	
1898...	3,517		180,382	
1899...	3,315		144,568	
1900...	3,136		141,599	
1901...	3,323	Male 3,029 Female 294	140,128	Male 128,533 Female 11,595
1902...	3,763	Male 3,415 Female 348	133,727	Male 122,985 Female 10,752

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

At the End of Year.	No. of Prisons.	Prisoners (Male).	Prisoners (Female).	Total No. of Prisoners.
1898	137	65,419	5,213	70,732
1899	138	54,274	3,873	58,147
1900	139	53,889	3,813	57,702
1901	138	55,205	3,675	58,880
1902	138	54,544	3,368	57,912

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PRISON RETURNS.

The number of imprisonments has markedly decreased of late chiefly owing to the adoption by the Department of Justice of a new method of treating criminal affairs, as, for instance, to absolve, under certain conditions, first offenders of minor cases from imprisonment, to grant bailing as much as possible excepting cases of special description, etc.

	At end of 1904.	At end of 1903.	Increase (†) or Decrease (*).
Convicts	52,384	54,948	*2,564
Criminal Defendants pending trial	3,724	7,550	*3,826
Immates of Reformatories ...	461	361	† 100
„ „ Prison-cells	67	293	* 226
Infants at arms	67	111	* 44
Total	56,703	63,263	*6,560

Convicts classified according to nature of offence, the following table is obtained :—

Kind of Offence.	At end Dec., 1904.	At end Dec., 1903.	Increase(†. or Decrease (*).
Obstructing Gov. official in discharge of duty	213	282	* 69
Violation of police surveillance	87	248	* 161
Forgery of coins	782	677	† 105
Forgery of official stamps & documents.	1,592	1,322	† 270
„ „ private „ „ „ ...	1,625	1,766	* 141
Perjury	53	67	* 14
Gambling	1,690	3,304	*1,614
Premeditated murder	1,760	1,878	* 118
Man-slaughter...	1,538	1,640	* 102
Assault and battery	1,844	2,045	* 201
Abortion...	42	44	* 2
Adultery, Bigamy, etc.	298	332	* 34
Libels and false accusations...	67	74	* 7
Larceny	25,476	23,957	†1,519
Pickpockets	144	188	* 44
Thefts in the field and mountain... ...	49	78	* 29

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Thefts committed outdoors	536	542	* 7
Robbery with violence	4,109	4,289	* 180
Appropriating lost property...	16	34	* 18
Fraud	4,531	5,293	* 762
Receiving stolen goods...	673	824	* 151
Incendiarism	2,398	2,453	* 55
Demolition of buildings and chattels ...	84	99	* 15
Police offences and violation of police rules	984	1,032	* 48
Others	1,794	2,414	* 720
Total	52,384	54,882	*2,498

POLICE OFFICES AND POLICE FORCE.

	No. of offices.	Police officers and men.	No. of population per 1 officer.
1897	728	29,976	1,441
1898	725	30,635	1,427
1899	727	32,245	1,371
1900	724	32,926	1,358
1901	725	33,949	1,332
1902	709	34,659	1,320

SUICIDES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1897	4,625	3,033	7,658
1898	5,368	3,331	8,699
1899	5,038	3,334	8,372
1900	5,177	3,256	8,433
1901	5,227	3,355	8,582
1902	5,413	3,370	8,783

FIRES.

	No. of cases.	No. of houses destroyed or damaged.
1897	13,947	35,708
1898	15,253	35,732
1899	14,612	48,695

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1900	14,416	37,272
1901	15,204	35,453
1902	13,907	36,245

HOSPITALS, DOCTORS AND MID-WIVES.

At the End of Year.	Hospitals.	Doctors.	Mid-wives.
1881	472	37,848	18,735
1891	579	42,348	33,359
1898	685	42,654	35,945
1899	793	43,625	8,367
1900	866	43,838	25,091
1901	843	33,408	25,485
1902	842	33,508	25,486

EPIDEMIC DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

		Dysentery.	Cholera.	Pest.	Others.	Mortality per 100 cases.
1898...	Cases	90,976	655	—	46,856	25.49
	Deaths	22,392	374	—	12,903	
1899...	Cases	108,713	829	63	50,065	23.60
	Deaths	23,763	487	45	3,383	
1900...	Cases	46,255	378	168	41,991	24 33
	Deaths	10,164	231	153	11,051	
1901...	Cases	49,634	101	3	39,153	23.70
	Deaths	10,889	67	3	10,111	
1902...	Cases	36,996	13,362	14	36,292	30.95
	Deaths	8,442	9,226	9	9,143	
1903 ..	Cases	30,311	177	58	32,757	——
	Deaths	13,702	91	50	1,996	

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CHAPTER XXI.

ARMY AND THE NAVY.

ARMY.

For about seven centuries extending to the abolition of feudalism in 1867, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth that followed it, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan adopted the Western system of nation in arms. Of the generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Kawakami and General Count Katsura, present Premier, stand out prominent. The distinguished Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. The result of this memorable tour of inspection was soon made itself manifest in the military organization of the country, for from that time it began to be remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time as far as the military affairs were concerned, among whom the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and Premier Count Katsura were conspicuous. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part,—it was by him that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand General Katsura did much in improving the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the then Major (now General) Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese

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army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals who have led and are leading our troops to such brilliant success over the Russians.

CONSCRIPTION SERVICE.

The conscription service was first inaugurated in 1873 and was based on the universal service principle. In other words, it provided that all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 were under obligation to undergo conscription service. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even at such an extraordinary time as the present, the period of service begins at full 20 years to extend for 17 years 4 months. The service is divided into active service, *landwelir* service, and depôt service.

The active service is divided into service with the colors and with the first reserve, the former to extend over three years and the latter four years and four months. The *landwehr* reserve lasts ten years while the depôt service extends twelve years and four months. It ought to be added that by the amendment effected in September, 1904, the period of service of *landwher* service was extended by five years and that of the depôt service by three years and six months.

MILITARY STRENGTH.

Till about 30 years ago the military strength of Japan did not much exceed 30,000 troops all told. It gradually went on increasing till about the time of the Japan-China war Japan possessed an army of about 300,000 strong inclusive of reserves. That war was a signal for a sudden expansion of the service and the army that consisted of seven Divisions up to that time was increased to thirteen after the conclusion of that war. The following table shows the movement of an army during the last thirty years.

Year.	Generals and others ranking as such.	Officers and others ranking as such.	Non-commisioned officers.	Privates.	Cadets.	Total.
1875.....	10	1,401	4,509	22,596	1,967	30,483

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1880.....	25	2,685	5,632	62,041	1,315	71,698
1885.....	41	3,241	7,398	162,461	3,096	176,237
1890.....	57	3,985	9,628	240,099	1,906	255,675
1894.....	70	5,572	16,986	265,247	2,262	290,137
1895.....	82	6,640	21,141	230,190	2,347	260,400
1896.....	88	6,560	26,996	250,342	4,077	288,063
1897.....	111	7,479	30,287	277,630	4,549	320,056
1898.....	119	8,341	34,074	268,754	4,520	315,808

Circumstances do not allow us to enumerate the existing strength; we can only say that just prior to the War, that is in 1903, Japan's army stood as follows:—

Permanent Army, infantry, 150 battalions; cavalry, 55 squadrons with 9,000 horses; field artillery, 19 regiments of 6 batteries with 684 guns; fortress artillery, 20 battalions; engineers, 13 sapper battalions and 1 railway battalion; transport, 13 battalions: total, 203 battalions, 55 squadrons, 684 guns; or 7,500 officers, 193,790 men, 61,390 horses. Depot troops: 52 battalions, 17 squadrons, 26 companies, 19 batteries; or 1,000 officers, 34,600 men, 9,000 horses, 114 guns.

Territorial Army: 130 battalions, 26 squadrons, 312 guns, 3,200 officers, 118,530 men, 11,860 horses. Militia: 35 officers, 1,180 men, 210 horses.

Grand total, 386 battalions, 26 companies, 99 squadrons, 1,116 guns. 11,735 officers, 348,100 men and 34,460 horses.

The last prolongation of the terms of Reserves and Depot services has of course considerably added to the numerical strength of our army.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Administrative organization of the Army is broadly divisible into three parts, namely; War Office, General Staff, and Military Education. Of the parts taken by the first two explanation is superflous, but in regard to the last the various stages of education may be followed up, as:—

1.—The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Tokyo, Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers.

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2.—The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above-mentioned schools.

3.—The Officers' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School.

4.—The Staff College gives the finishing polish to Lieutenants and Captains of promising ability, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are:—

The Artillery and Engineering School where Sub-Lieutenants of the respective corps are given necessary training.

The Toyama Gakkō where Non-Commissioned Officers receive from two to seven months training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc.

The Riding School where for eleven months cadetes of cavalry are taught theory and art of riding.

Then there are the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Paymaster School, Surgery School, Veterinary Surgery School, Gunnery and Mechanics Work School and Band School.

THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL.

The Supreme Military Council was created in 1898 as highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only four officers were honored with appointment to the Council, they being:—

Marshal Marquis Yamagata.
Late H.I.H. Prince Komatsu.
Marshal Marquis Oyama.
Late Admiral Marquis Saigō.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF WAR.

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the present war, and may be regarded as the

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Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to the War. The members of the Supreme Military Council, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board are entitled to the membership in virtue of their official position.

At present the Council is composed as follows:—

Marshal Marquis Yamagata...Chief of the General Staff.
„ „ Oyama .....Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army.
Lieut.-General Terauchi .....War Minister.
Admiral Baron Yamamoto ...Minister of the Navy.
Admiral Viscount Itō .....Chief of the Naval Staff.
General Count Nodzu .....Sectional Commander of the Manchurian Army.
General Baron Kuroki ..... „ „ „ „
General Baron Oku ..... „ „ „ „
Admiral Baron Inouye .....Commander of the Yokosuka Admiralty.
H.I.H. General Prince Fushimi.
H.I.H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa.

LIST OF FULL GENERALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Marquis Yamagata...	June, 1890.
„ Oyama	May, 1891.
Count Nodzu	March, 1895.
Viscount S. Sakuma	Sept., 1898.
Count T. Katsura	„ „
Baron Kuroki	Nov., 1903.
Baron Oku	„ „
Baron Hasegawa	June, 1904.
Baron Nishi	„ „
Baron Kodama	„ „
H.I.H. Prince Fushimi	„ „
Baron Okazawa	„ „
Baron Nogi	„ „
Baron Ogawa	Jan., 1905.
Baron Kawamura	„ „

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE STANDING ARMY.

The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows:—

	Location of Divisional Head-Quarters.	Infantry. Brigade.	Infantry. Regiment.	Cavalry. Brigade.	Cavalry. Regiment.	Field Artillery. Brigade.	Field Artillery. Regiment.	Engineer'g Battalion.	Commissariat Battalion.	Locality of Garrison of Various Corps.
Imperial Body Guard.	Tokyo	No. 1	No. 1	—	Imperial Bodyg'rd	No. 1	No. 13	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps.	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps.	Tokyo.
			„ 2				„ 14			Kōnodai.
		„ 2	„ 3	No. 1	No. 13	„	„ 15	—	—	Kōnodai.
			„ 4		„ 14					Narashino.
1st Division.	Tokyo	„ 1	„ 1	—	—	—	—	No. 1	No. 1	Tokyo.
			„ 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	Takasaki.
		„ 2	„ 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sakura.
			„ 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tokyo.
		—	—	„ 2	„ 1	—	—	—	—	Tokyo.
					„ 15	—	—	—	—	Narashino.
					„ 16	—	—	—	—	Narashino.
		—	—	—	—	No. 2	No. 1	—	—	Kōnodai.
		—	—	—	—		„ 16	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—		„ 17	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—		„ 18	—	—	Shimo-shizu.

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2nd Division.	Sendai	No. 3	No. 4	—	No. 2	—	No. 2	No. 2	No. 2	Sendai.
			„ 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sendai.
		„ 15	„ 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shibata.
			„ 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	Muramatsu.
3rd Division.	Nagoya	„ 5	„ 6	—	„ 3	—	„ 3	„ 3	„ 3	Nagoya.
			„ 33							
			„ 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	Toyohashi.
		„ 17	„ 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shizuoka.
4th Division.	Osaka	„ 7	„ 8	—	„ 4	—	„ 4	—	„ 4	Osaka.
			„ 37							
			„ 9	—	—	—	—	„ 4	—	Ōtsu.
		„ 19	„ 38	—	—	—	—		—	Fushimi.
5th Division.	Hiroshima	„ 9	„ 11	—	„ 5	—	„ 5	„ 5	„ 5	Hiroshima.
			„ 41							
			„ 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hamada.
		„ 21	„ 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yamaguchi.
6th Division.	Kumamoto	„ 11	„ 13	—	„ 6	—	„ 6	„ 6	„ 6	Kumamoto.
			„ 45							Kagoshima.
			„ 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kumamoto.
		„ 23	„ 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ōmura.
7th Division.	Asahigawa	„ 13	„ 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sapporo.
			„ 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			„ 27	—		—				
		„ 14	„ 28	—	„ 7	—	„ 7	„ 7	„ 7	Asahigawa.

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8th Division.	Hirosaki	No. 4	No. 5	—	No. 8	—	No. 8	No. 8	No. 8	Aomori.
			„ 31	—						Hirosaki.
		„ 16	„ 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	Akita.
			„ 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yamagata.
9th Division.	Kanazawa	„ 6	„ 7	—	„ 9	—	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9	Kanazawa.
			„ 35	—						Tsuruga.
		„ 18	„ 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sabae.
			„ 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10th Division.	Himeji	„ 8	„ 10	—	„ 10	—	„ 10	„ 10	„ 10	Himeji.
			„ 40	—						Tottori.
		„ 20	„ 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fukuchi-
			„ 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	yama.
11th Division.	Marugame	„ 10	„ 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	Himeji.
			„ 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	Matsuyama.
		„ 22	„ 12	—	„ 11	—	„ 11	„ 11	„ 11	Kōchi.
			„ 43	—						Marugame.
12th Division.	Kokura	„ 12	„ 14	—	„ 12	—	„ 12	„ 12	„ 12	Kokura.
			„ 47	—						
		„ 24	„ 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fukuoka.
			„ 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kurume.

Note :—Besides those mentioned in the above table there are artillery corps in all the forts, garrisons in Tsushima and Formosa, and Railway corps in Tokyo.

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THE NAVY.

Maritime enterprises had been fairly well developed in Japan prior to the enforcement, from religious ground, of isolation policy by the Tokugawa Shogunate about the middle of the 17th century, and especially the prohibition, on pain of capital punishment, of the building of ocean-going ships. However, even before the enforcement of that prohibition circumstances did not require maritime and naval affairs to play any conspicuous part in the economy of the country, so that the maritime service, both as branch of trade and as weapon of offence and defense, remained in a comparatively insignificant state. To mention a few noteworthy instances of naval operations, there was first the expedition of the Empress Jingō to Korea in the 2nd century A.D., a sea-fighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Gen and Hei in the 12th century, the arrival of Kublai's Armada in the 13th century and its annihilation, and the encounters between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast on the occasion of Hideyoshi's invasion of that Peninsula. So far as bold maritime adventures are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been a far more important incident in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India. Those ocean-going junks must have exceeded 200 in number, judging from various records.

With the arrival of the American mission the exclusion policy had been relaxed, and urged by circumstance, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Tosa also purchased several. On the advent of the rehabilitated Imperial rêgime, these warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy. In 1871 the fleet contained 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000. On the occasion of outbreak of the Japan-China War in 1894 our fleet

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was composed of 33 warships with the aggregate tonnage of 61,000 approximataly. China had two battleships of 7,000 tons each while Japan possessed only one old style battleship of about one half in displacement. No wonder that the two battleships weighed like veritable nightmare on the mind of the whole nation and that only after they were torpedoed and sank at Wei-hai-wei they were able to breathe freely.

In no other service of state was the expansion more conspicuous after that war than the Imperial fleet. The two expansion programmes involving the outlay of over *Yen* 211 million were voted by the Diet and had been carried to completion by 1901. The result was at the end of 1903 it contained 76 warships of all sizes with the total strength of over 258,000 tons.

The third expansion programme was also voted for in the summer of 1903, it requiring an outlay of *Yen* 115 million spread over ten years. On the completion of this programme Japan will obtain 3 1st class battleships of 15,000 tons each, 3 1st class armored cruisers of 10,000 tons each, 2 2nd class armored cruisers of 5,000 tons each, and a number of torpedo-boat destroyers.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FLEET.

The development of the Fleet may be judged from the following table :—

Fleet and Torpedo-boat Flotilla.

At the End of year.	No. of ships.	Total tonnage.	No. of torpedo-boats.	Total tonnage.
1871	17	6,008	—	——
1881	26	14,958	—	——
1886	29	42,503	4	——
1891	35	61,763	13	795
1893	32	61,187	23	1,395
1894	33	61,372	26	1,640
1895	45	82,994	30	1,898
1896	42	104,628	28	1,772

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1897	47	115,626	28	1,772
1898	52	159,609	28	1,991
1899	56	218,185	33	4,785
1900	71	248,204	45	3,471
1901	72	248,599	57	4,569
1902	78	256,816	65	5,266
1903	76	258,251	76	6,430

PERSONNEL ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(Compiled at the end of year.)

	Admirals and Non-Com'tants ranking as such.	Officers and Non-Com'tants ranking as such.	Warrant Officers.	Bluejackets.	Cadets.	Total.
1875	7	226	614	2,910	249	4,006
1880	10	444	1,002	4,046	172	5,674
1885	16	689	1,822	5,485	349	8,361
1890	17	1,152	1,872	8,318	316	11,675
1894	12	1,266	2,249	11,273	125	14,925
1895	16	1,151	2,337	10,763	220	14,487
1896	16	1,190	2,558	12,047	316	16,127
1897	25	1,307	3,003	15,032	254	19,621
1898	29	1,448	3,441	15,438	465	20,821
1899	30	1,655	4,448	17,879	563	24,575
1900	40	1,813	5,207	20,495	751	28,308
1902	51	2,257	7,123	23,369	822	33,622
1903	55	2,494	7,394	23,731	789	34,463

EDUCATION.

The principal naval institutions are three, namely **The Naval Staff College** founded in 1888 to give staff education to young officers and engineers of ability and promise. It is situated in Tokyo.

The Naval Academy.—Young men who aspire to become officers are educated here for four years, the last one being devoted to practical training, usually in a distant voyage. The school is situated at Edajima, Hiroshima-ken.

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The Naval Engineering School being a collateral institution to the foregoing it brings up naval engineers after four years' instruction.

The other naval institutions are the Naval Surgery School, the Paymaster Training School, the Gunnery Training School, the Torpedo Practice Training School, and the Engineering Practice Training School.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Battleships.

Name.	Displacement (tons).	Launched.	Nominal speed (knots).	Main Battery.	
Asahi	15,000	1899	18	4 12-in.	14 6-in.
Shikishima...	15,000	1898	18	4 12-in.	14 6-in.
Mikasa	15,200	1900	18	4 12-in.	14 6-in.
Fuji	12,300	1896	18	4 12-in.	10 6-in.
Iwami (late Orel) ...	13,516	1902	18	4 12-in.	12 6-in.
Iki (late Nicolas I.) ...	9,594	1889	14	2 12-in.	4 9-in.
Chin-yen	7,220	1882	15	———	———

Armored Cruisers.

Idzumo	9,800	1899	24.7	4 8-in.	14 6-in.
Iwate	9,800	1899	24.7	4 8-in.	14 6-in.
Tokiwa	9,750	1898	21.5	4 8-in.	14 6-in.
Asama...	9,750	1898	21.5	4 8-in.	14 6-in.
Yakumo	9,850	1899	20	4 8-in.	12 6-in.
Azuma	9,436	1899	21	4 8-in.	12 6-in.
Kasuga	7,583	1903	20	4 8-in.	14 6-in.
Nisshin	7,583	1902	20	1 10-in.	14 6-in.
				2 8-in.	

Protected Cruisers.

Kasagi	4,784	1898	22.5	2 8-in.	10 4.7-in.
Chitose	4,784	1898	22.5	2 8-in.	10 4.7-in.

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Otowa	3,000	1903	21	2 6-in.	6 4.7-in.
Niitaka	3,470	1902	20	——	6.6-in.
Tsushima	3,470	1902	20	——	6.6-in.
Suma	2,700	1895	20	2 6-in.	5 4.7-in.
Akashi...	2,700	1897	20	2 9-in.	6 4.7-in.
Itsukushima ...	4,277	1889	16.7	1 12.6-in.	11 4.7-in.
Hashidate	4,277	1890	16.7	1 12.6-in.	11 4.7-in.
Matsushima... ...	4,277	1891	16.7	1 12.5-in.	11 4.7-in.
Naniwa	3,727	1885	17.3	1 10-in.	6.6-in.
Takachiho	3,727	1885	17.3	2 10-in.	6.6-in.
Akitsushima ...	3,150	1892	19	4 6-in.	6 4.7-in.
Idzumi...	2,800	1884	18	2 6-in.	6 4.7-in.
Chiyoda	2,450	1890	19	——	——

Armored Coast Defence Ships.

Okinoshima (late Apraxine) ...	4,126	1896	15	3 10-in.	4 6-in.
Minoshima (late Seniavin)... ...	4,960	1894	16	4 9-in.	4 6-in.

Unprotected Cruisers.

Takao	1,764	1888	15	4 6-in.	1 4.7-in.
Yaeyama	1,600	1889	20.7	——	3 4.7-in.
Tenriu	1,550	1883	12	2 6-in.	4 4.7-in.
Katsuragi	1,480	1885	13.5	2 6.4-in.	5 4.7-in.
Yamato	1,480	1885	13.5	2 6.4-in.	5 4.7-in.

Torpedo-boat Destroyers.

Shirakumo	379	1901	31	—	—
Asashio	375	1902	31	—	—
Harusame	379	1902	31	—	—
Murasame	375	1902	31	—	—
Kasumi	371	1902	31	—	—
Ikatsuchi	311	1898	31	—	—
Inadzuma	311	1899	31	—	—
Akebono	311	1899	31	—	—
Sazanami	311	1899	31	—	—
Oboro	311	1899	31	—	—

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Shinonome	279	1895	30	—	—
Murakumo	279	1898	30	—	—
Yūgiri...	279	1898	30	—	—
Shiranui	279	1898	30	—	—
Kagerō...	279	1899	30	—	—
Usugumo	279	1899	30	—	—
Asagiri...	380	1902	31	—	—
Ryeshitelni	250	1900	27	—	—
Satsuki (late Biedovi)	320	1902	32	—	—

ADMIRALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Count S. Kabayama	May, 1895.
Viscount S. Itō	Sept., 1898.
Baron Y. Inouye	Dec., 1901.
Baron G. Yamamoto	June, 1904.
Admiral Tōgō	„ „
H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa	„ „

ADMIRALTIES.

Japan maintains five admiralties, including Port Arthur Admiralty, the remaining four being Yokosuka Admiralty, Kurê Admiralty, Sasebo Admiralty and Maizuru Admiralty. The first three possess a dockyard, while at Kurê a steel foundry exists.

Admiralty Chiefs.

Admiral Baron Y. Inouye.....Yokosuka Admiralty.
Vice-Admiral S. Arima.....Kurê Admiralty.
Vice-Admiral K. Samejima ...Sasebo Admiralty.
Vice-Admiral S. Hitaka .....Maizuru Admiralty.
Vice-Admiral Y. Shibayama...Port Arthur Admiralty.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE FLEETS OF THE POWERS.

The latest comparison of the fleets of the Powers based on the data brought up to the end of the now memorable Battle of the Japan Sea is as follows :—

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Battleships.

	On commision.					
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Under construction.	Grand total.
Great Britain	43	11	4	58	7	65
France	11	10	9	30	6	36
America	12	—	11	23	13	36
Germany	16	—	13	29	6	35
Italy	4	8	1	13	4	17
Japan	5	1	3	9	2	11
Russia...	2	7	—	9	5	14

Note :—The number of Japanese battleships on commission includes the four warships captured from Russia in the battle referred to above.

Cruisers.

	On commision.					
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	Under construction.	Grand total.
Great Britain	30	32	46	108	24	132
France	9	15	26	50	7	57
America	5	3	14	22	17	39
Germany	4	6	18	28	6	34
Italy	3	3	14	20	1	21
Japan	8	2	13	23	—	23
Russia...	2	1	2	5	2	7

Gross Tonnage.

	No. of vessels.	Tonnage of battleships.	Tonnage of cruisers.	Total.
Great Britain ...	197	882,930	912,095	1,795,025
France	93	380,912	356,607	737,519
America	75	379,668	279,538	659,206
Germany	69	323.167	165,354	488,521
Italy	38	212,014	87,871	299,885
Japan...	34	129,426	127,547	256,973
Russia	21	166,167	53,575	219,742

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CHAPTER XXII.

COMMUNICATIONS.

POST.

The postal service based on the Western model was first adopted in 1871, and three years after, i.e., in 1874 Japan joined the International Postal Union. The British Government maintained its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France which had its office in Yokohama. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

RULES IN OPERATION.

Domestic Postage Rates.

LETTERS:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen.*

LETTER-CARDS:—3 *sen.*

POSTAL-CARDS:—Postal-cards, 1½ *sen*; Return Postal-cards, 3 *sen.*

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS:—(When registered at the Department of Communications).

When posted singly, for every 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, ½ *sen.* A packet containing 2 or more, 1 *sen.*

BOOKS, PRINTED CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, WRITTEN DOCUMENTS, MAPS, SAMPLES OR MERCHANDISE AND SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY:—For a packet weighing 30 *momme* or fraction thereof 2 *sen.*

SEEDS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:—For a packet weighing 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen.*

CORRESPONDENCE DELIVERABLE BY EXPRESS:—A special fee of 10 *sen* in stamps to be affixed. When correspondence is addressed to any city or town where there is a

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post office; and if addressed to any place out of a city or a town, 30 *sen*. Extra fee at the rate of 15 *sen* per 1 Japanese mile or fraction is to be paid if it is to be delivered to any place under the control of another Post Office. All such correspondence must always be registered.

REGISTRATION:—Registration fee is 7 *sen*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY:—Acknowledgment of Delivery is issued on payment of a fee of 5 *sen* paid in stamps.

Parcel Post.

Weight:—Not to exceed 1,500 *monme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and depth; or 3 *shaku* in length and 5 *sun* in breadth and depth.

Rates of Postage:—

Within the localities under the control of one and the same post office:—5 *sen*.

Outside of such localities:—

Up to	Interior.	Between the Interior and Formosa.	Between the Interior and Korea or China.
200 *monme*	10 *sen*	30 *sen*	30 *sen*
400 „	15 „	35 „	35 „
600 „	20 „	40 „	40 „
900 „	30 „	50 „	50 „
1,200 „	40 „	60 „	60 „
1,500 „	50 „	70 „	70 „

In the interior of Korea or China the rates of postage are the same with those in the interior of Japan.

Money Orders.

PETTY ORDERS:—Maximum, 5 *yen*. Fees, 3 *sen*.
ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS:—Maximum, 50 *yen*.
Fees:—

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6 *sen*	for	a	sum	not	exceeding	10 *yen*;
10 „	„	„	„	„	„	20 „ ;
15 „	„	„	„	„	„	30 „ ;
18 „	„	„	„	„	„	40 „ ;
22 „	„	„	„	„	„	50 „

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS:—Maximum, 50 *yen*. Fees:—

30 *sen*	for	a	sum	not	exceeding	10 *yen*;
35 „	„	„	„	„	„	20 „ ;
40 „	„	„	„	„	„	30 „ ;
45 „	„	„	„	„	„	40 „ ;
50 „	„	„	„	„	„	50 „ .

FOREIGN MAILS.

Postage Rates and Fees.

LETTERS: per 15 grammes or fraction thereof, 10 *sen*. POST-CARDS: single, 4 *sen*; with paid answer, 8 *sen*. PRINTED MATTER: per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. COMMERCIAL PAPERS: up to 250 grammes, 15 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes, 2 *sen*. SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE: up to 100 grammes, 4 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes, 2 *sen*.

REGISTRATIONS, 10 *sen*. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY, 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to be disposal of a registered article.

Limit of Weight and Dimensions.

PRINTED MATTER AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS:—Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE:—Weight, 450 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 13 centimetres in diameter.

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Foreign Parcels.

In the following list only the cheapest rate route out of the several available is given.

	Max. rate.
	yen.
GERMANY.	
Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat	1.30
AUSTRIA.	
Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	1.70
FRANCE.	
Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	1.70
Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy	1.50
HUNGARY.	
Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	2.70
Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France, Germany	3.30
Via England.—Japan, Canadian boat, England, English boat, Germany	3.00
BRITISH INDIA. (Including Aden.)	
Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	2.00
DUTCH EAST INDIA.	
Via Cochin China.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat	1.60
SIAM.	
Via Cochin China.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat	1.30
Via Hongkong.—Japan, mail boat, Hongkong, mail boat	120 *monme* or its fraction 30 *sen*, and each additional 120 *monme* or its fraction 25 *sen*, and maximum weight 600 *monme*.
SWITZERLAND.	
Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy	1.50

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat ... ...
Up to 360 *m'me*, 0.88; up to 840 *m'me*, 1.68; up to 1,320 *m'me*, 2.48

BELGIUM.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany 1.50

Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France ... 1.90

DENMARK.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany 1.50

SPAIN.

Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy, France 1.80

Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France ... 2.00

HOLLAND.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany 1.15

ITALY.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat 1.40

CANADA.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat ... ... each 120 *momme* or its fraction 40 *sen*, (Maximum weight 840 *momme*).

HONGKONG.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat ... ... each 120 *momme* or its fraction 20 *sen*, (Maximum weight 600 *momme*).

Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Direct Exchange: (Including Hawaii and Port Rico.) (Japanese or U. S. boats.) For each 120 *momme* (1 lb) or fraction thereof 24 *sen*—not over 525 *memme* (4 lbs 6 ozs).

Foreign Money Orders.

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money order.

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Maximum Amounts.

Universal Orders—1,000 francs. Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Luxemburg and Switzerland, same as the foregoing. The amount is, however, limited to 500 Francs for Bulgaria, Roumania; Germany—800 marks, German New Guinea and Samoa Islands—400 marks. Holland—500 florins.

Italy and its Through Orders—1,000 francs.

French Orders—250 francs.

Great Britain and its Through Orders—10 pounds.

U. S. Orders—100 dollars U. S. gold.

Canadian Orders—50 dollars, U. S. gold.

Hongkong and its Through Orders—Issuing, 100 dollars silver. Payment 100 *yen* Japanese currency.

Fees.

Universal Orders—For the first 100 francs, 10 *sen* per 25 francs; beyond the first 100 francs, 10 *sen* per 50 francs.

French Orders—10 *sen* per 25 francs.

British and Through Orders—10 *sen* per 1 pound.

U. S. and Canadian Orders—10 *sen* per 5 dollars.

Hongkong and its Through Orders—10 *sen* per 10 dollars. For Straits Settlements only, 15 *sen* per the same amount.

Germany (including the other countries under German protection and German Post Office in abroad)—For the first 80 marks—10 *sen* every 20 marks and less 20. Beyond the first 80 marks—10 *sen* every 40 marks.

Holland—For 50 florins and less—10 *sen* every 12½ florins and less 12½ florins. Beyond the first 50 florins, 10 *sen* every 25 florins.

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STATISTICS RELATING TO POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Number of Post and Telegraph Offices.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.	Average area per 1 post office. sq. *Ri.*	Average area per 1 telegraph office. sq. *Ri.*	Average pop. per 1 post office.	Average pop. per 1 telegraph office.
1900... ...	5,207	5.2	15.0	9,326	27,130
1901... ...	5,682	4.9	13.4	8,873	24,408
1902... ...	6,311	4.5	11.3	8,346	20,875
1903... ...	6,856	4.2	9.9	8,196	19,383

Number of Post and Telegraph Offices Stationed Abroad.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.	At end of fiscal year.	Total number.
1900...	23	1902...	43
1901...	26	1903...	56

Ordinary Mail Matter Transmitted.

Fiscal year.	Grand Total.	Average per capita.	Letters.	Average per capita.
1894	392,518,462	9.4	97,899,192	2.3
1900	739,526,227	16.5	175,722,981	3.9
1901	806,826,798	17.8	190,951,188	4.2
1902	889,542,239	19.4	208,563,145	4.6
1903	905,076,837	18.7	212,102,469	4.4

Fiscal year.	Post-cards.	Average per capita.	Newspapers, magazines, etc.	Average per capita.
1894	190,692,558	4.6	80,415,635	1.9
1900	395,249,632	8.8	133,391,078	3.0
1901	436,673,345	9.7	139,116,263	3.1
1902	483,986,374	10.6	148,770,343	3.3
1903	488,808,895	10.1	151,052,500	3.1

Parcel Post.

Fiscal year.	Total number.	Average per 100 pop.	Fiscal year.	Total number.	Average per 100 pop.
1894	1,207,039	2.9	1902	10,298,561	22.5
1900	7,645,558	17.1	1903	10,284,647	21.3
1901	9,272,781	20.5			

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Mail Matter and Parcels dealt with at Offices Stationed Abroad.

Fiscal year.		Mail matter.	Parcels.
1894.....	transmitted.	1,467,817	——
	delivered.	1,343,243	——
1900.....	transmitted.	3,161,210	7,637
	delivered.	3,828,058	23,190
1901.....	transmitted.	3,106,996	11,630
	delivered.	4,097,931	34,727
1902.....	transmitted.	2,883,408	16,927
	delivered.	4,355,534	46,540
1903.....	transmitted.	4,034,680	22,582
	delivered.	5,613,951	67,917

Foreign Mail Matters and Parcels dealt with.

(Exclusive of these dealt with by offices stationed abroad.)

(in thousand.)

Fiscal year.	Trans-mitted.	Arrived.	At end of fiscal year.	Trans-mitted.	Arrived.
1894... ...	1,414	1,813	1902... ...	6,827	7,027
1900... ...	5,385	6,394	1903... ...	8,207	7,875
1901... ...	6,527	7,150			

Mail Matters Exchanged with Principal Countries in 1903 *Fiscal Year.*

(in thousand.)

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Total with Asiatic countries	5,204	3,584
China	2,145	1,583
Korea	2,590	1,509
Total with European countries	1,010	1,791
Great Britain...	385	882
Germany	298	536
France	125	226
Total with North & South America ...	1,807	2,402
U. S. A....	1,691	2,207
Canada	91	184

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POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT HOME.

Marked increase in the amount and number of depositors after the outbreak of the present war should be noted.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors. (in 1,000.)	Amount. (in 1,000 *yen*.)	Amount per 1 depositor. *yen*.	No. of depositors per 100 pop.
1894...	1,107	25,865	23.35	26.6
1900...	1,979	23,965	12.11	44.3
1901...	2,363	27,196	11.51	52.3
1902...	2,859	29,554	10.34	62.5
1903...	2,501	31,643	9.04	72.5
*1904...	4,805	39,862	8.29	—

(*) Actual accounts up to the end of Feb. 1905.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT OFFICES STATIONED ABROAD.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors.	Amount. *yen*.	Amount per 1 depositor. *yen*.
1894	880	36,124	41.05
1900	4,158	122,786	29.53
1901	5,151	118,497	23.00
1902	6,611	137,677	20.83
1903	9,655	202,771	21.00

TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAM RATES.

FOR JAPANESE TELEGRAMS :—20 *sen* for first 15 *kana* with sender's address included, and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 characters or fraction (for city telegrams the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

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FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS:—5 *sen* per word, with *minimum* charge of 25 *sen*; (for city telegrams the rate is reduced to 3 *sen* and 15 *sen* respectively).

In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 characters.

Works in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code languages) are each counted as one word up to ten characters, any excess being counted as a word.

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams, are charged three times the ordinary rate.

Words combined or altered to the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling.

Telegrams for places at which there is no telegraph station will be despatched from the nearest office by post or by special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 3 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* up to 3 *ri*; beyond that an additional fee being collected from the addressee.

The name of the station from which a telegram is sent, together with the date and time of despatch, are officially written on the copy delivered to the receiver.

For Formosa (via Loochoo) urgent telegrams or other high class telegrams only accepted.

The minimum charge to be prepaid by reply is 25 *sen* (for 5 words).

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Abroad.

The rates for telegrams to places abroad are as follows:—

	via Shanghai. *yen.*
Shanghai	.60
Foochow	.78
Amoy	.78
Hongkong	.94
Macao	1.04
Canton (Land line from Hongkong)	1.04
Chinese Stations. Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking	.96
Chefoo, Wuhu, Ningpo	.96
Hangkow	.96
Tientsin, Taku	.96
Newchwang	1.00
Swatow*	1.14
Peking	.96
	via Fusan.
Korean Stations. Fusan	.30
Seoul	.30
Chemulpo	.30
	via Shanghai.
Manila	1.56
Annan via Saigon	.78
Saigon (Cochin China)	2.04
Singapore	2.02
India	2.02
Europe (Russia excepted)	2.82
Melbourne	2.07
Sydney	2.07

	via Shanghai.	via Manila.
New York and Boston	4.32	3.06
Philadelphia and Washington	4.58	2.90
San Francisco	4.58	2.82
Chicago	4.44	3.00
District of Columbia	4.40	3,06
Canada, Ontario, Quebec	4.32	3.14

(*) This is sent via land line beyond Amoy, and is the quickest route.

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"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams, are charged three times the ordinary rates.

The rates for Central America are subject to frequent alteration.

The names of the station from which a telegram is sent, together with the date and time of despatch, are officially written on the copy delivered to the receiver.

Combination or alterations of words contrary to the usages of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word used with its ordinary meaning in plain language is limited to fifteen letters, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—*i.e.*, composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as a word by indivisible series of ten letters.

STATISTICS RELATING TO TELEGRAPHIC AFFAIRS.

Extension of Telegraph.

At end of fiscal year.	Aerial wires. *Ri.*	Submarine cables. Knot.	At the end of fiscal year.	Aerial wires. *Ri.*	Submarine cables. Knot.
1894	11,503	344	1902	32,292	2,717
1900	27,391	2,537	1903	32,854	2,853
1901	29,898	2,657			

Number of Domestic Telegrams Transacted.

Fiscal year.	Domestic.		Foreign.	
	No. of telegrams.	No. of messages per 100 pop.	Transmitted.	Arrived.
1894	8,120,962	19.7	47,133	100,256
1900	16,233,987	36.7	178,602	192,982
1901	15,874,276	35.6	243,604	267,339
1902	17,212,350	38.2	290,037	312,715
1903	18,427,789	38.8	325,873	353,391

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Number of Telegrams Transacted by Offices Stationed Abroad.

Fiscal year.	Transmitted.	Arrived.
1894	36,724	27,699
1900	89,269	94,702
1901	103,429	108,158
1902	102,140	105,453
1903	142,531	139,151

Foreign Telegrams in 1903.

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Asia	153,456	166,936
China ...	55,181	63,761
Korea ...	83,367	63,725
India ...	8,001	8,952
Europe ...	36,260	31,246
Great Britain	19,448	17,814
Germany...	6,674	5,782
France ...	4,142	3,518
Switzerland	1,408	977
America ...	16,914	16,382
United States	16,072	14,603
Canada ...	584	539
Australia ...	3,062	3,312

TELEPHONE.

Number of Telephone Subscribers.

At end of fiscal year.	
1894...	2,843
1900...	18,668
1901...	24,887
1902...	29,941
1903...	35,013

Extension of Telephone Wires.

At end of fiscal year.	Aerial wires. *Ri.*	Underground wires. *Ri.*	Total. *Ri.*
1894	1,900	——	1,900
1900	18,593	7,058	25,651
1901	20,541	14,694	35,235
1902	23,712	19,619	43,331
1903	24,763	21,692	46,455

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Number of Telephone Apparatus.

At end of fiscal year.	Exchange apparatus.	Others. Ordinary subscribers' apparatus and desk telephone.	Others. Automatic apparatus.
1894	27	2,933	—
1900	210	19,648	4
1901	265	26,083	81
1902	322	31,630	143
1903	342	36,963	151

POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary Mail.	Parcels.	Money order.	Savings deposits.	Telegram.	Telephone.	Total.
1894.....	4,730	195	260	1	2,185	132	7,504
1900.....	10,508	1,338	643	1	4,307	1,513	18,314
1901.....	10,677	1,540	687	2	4,077	1,810	18,795
1902.....	11,609	1,684	816	3	4,314	2,263	20,692
1903.....	12,127	1,774	883	4	4,907	2,671	22,368

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE EXPENSE.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary mail.	Parcels.	Money order.	Savings deposits.	Telegram.	Telephone.	Total.
1894	2,875	298	295	193	1,196	75	4,934
1900	6,616	1,642	778	528	4,007	964	14,538
1901	7,286	1,800	826	515	4,365	1,175	15,969
1902	7,840	1,690	837	549	4,486	1,278	16,683
1903	8,001	1,853	883	561	4,070	1,282	17,253

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Telegraphic Revenue Classified.

Fiscal year.	Home service.		By offices stationed abroad.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1894...	1,781,886	257,167	68,326
1900...	3,693,229	553,324	43,298
1901...	3,561,330	487,263	48,864
1902...	3,851,433	480,094	46,627
1903...	4,243,909	669,142	93,604

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CHAPTER XXIII.

CONTEMPORARY WORTHIES.

Abe, Taizo, b. August 1849; held post in the Education Department, which he resigned to found the Meiji Life Insurance Company, in 1881, being the pioneer establishment in Japan, as the Meiji Fire Insurance Co. founded ten years later by him and others interested is the pioneer in this line. He is president of the two establishments.

Adachi, Tsunayuki, Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, Nov., 1859; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several provinces; was appointed Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office, in 1901, and appointed to the present post two years later.

Akabane, Shiro, Japanese Minister at Madrid, was b. at Aidzu, 1859; studied at Yale University, U.S.A.; entered the Department for Eoreign Affairs '80; then Secretary of Japanese Legations at Berlin, St. Petersburg and Washington; Private Secretary of Minister for Foreign Affairs (Viscount Aoki) '90–'91; afterwards Secretary of Japanese Legation at Berlin; Minister Resident in Neatherland '94–'99; Chief Councillor for Foreign Office '96–1900.

Akamatsu, Noriyoshi, Baron (cr. 1887), Vice-Admiral (retired), M. of the House of Peers, was b. at Shizuoka, Nov. 1841; was sent, together with Adm. Vis. Enomoto by the Tokugawa-Government to Holland to study naval theory and art from 1861 (?) to 1866, so that he is a pioneer naval officer in Japan; promoted Rear-Admiral '74; Commander-in-Chief of Sasebo Naval Station and of Yokosuka Naval Station, &c.; Vice-Admiral '87 when he retired.

Akimoto, Viscount, (cr. 1884), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi in the province of Kozuke, born May 4th, 1857; Minister Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary from 1890 to '92; is a great connoisseur in pictorial art and a patron of the national game of wrestling.

Amano, Tameyuki, Dr., Hogakuhakushi, economist, Professor of Waseda University, b. in Hizen, Dec. 1859; grad. Tokyo University '82; since then devoting himself to teaching at Waseda; sat 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Rep'tatives, but soon withdrew from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote several works on ecomomics and history of which "Principles on Economic" is popular; is editor and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation.

Amemiya, Keijiro, was b. in the province of Kai, Sept. 1845; once a great power on the Exchange and at present in business circles; is the president of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. and it was owing to his strenuous opposition to the proposal of amalgamating his company with the Tokyo

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Electric Railway Co. that the citizens are at present enjoying the benefit of the uniform 3 *sen* fare system. Karuizawa, a well-known summer resort, owes him much for present prosperity. Energy and great decision are prominent features in his character.

Aoki, Viscount, (cr. 1884), a Privy Councillor, b. Jan. 1844, in Choshu; appointed Secretary of Japanese Legation at Berlin in '73 and afterward Minister; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs '86–'89; Minister for Foreign Affairs '89–'91 and '98–1900. Was twice Minister at Berlin and for a short while had charge of a similar duty in England as additional post. Viscountess Aoki is a German lady, and their only child, a girl, has become Countess Hatzefelt, a celebrated German family.

Aoyama, Tanemichi, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, was b. in May 1859; studied medicine in Germany and was made Professor of the Col. of Medicine of the Imp. Tokyo University; was almost killed by pest at Hongkong in 1894 whither he with Dr. Kitazato was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease, and by which he was affected. He pulled through, and this incident explains why he bears a Court rank higher in degree than that of most of his colleagues. He is one of the most distinguished experts in internal diseases.

Araki, Kwanpo, b. June 1831 in Tokyo, one of the most distinguished historic painters of the Shijo school, is a Professor of the Gov. Fine Arts Institute and a member of the Fine Art Committee attached to the Imp. Household.

Arichi, Shinanosuke, Baron, Vice-Admiral (retired), Member of the House of Peers since 1897, was b. in Choshu, March 1843; Lieut.-Commander '72; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure; then successively Chief of Naval Staff, Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet &c.; Vice-Admiral is at present dévoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society of which he is president.

Arign, Nagao, Dr., Hogaku-hakushi, was b. in Settsu, Oct. 1860; grad Tokyo University; Private Secretary of Marquis Ito (then President of Privy Council) '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94–'95, and holds a similar post in the present campaign. He is a Professor of Waseda University.

Arisaka, Major-General, inventor of the Arisaka gun, was b. in Choshu, Feb. 1852; appointed Col. in 1895 and Major-Gen. about six years after. It was in Nov. 1901 that his quick-firing mountain gun was completed.

Asabuki, Yeiji, b. Feb. 1849 in Oita-ken, and is a Director of the Mitsui Company, taking charge of spinning dep't.

Asada, Yasunori, M. of the House of Peers, b. in Kyoto, Nov. 1848; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U. S. A. '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs '86; Governor of the Prefecture of Kanagawa, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1900; then that of Communications. Since 1903 Member of the House of Peers.

Asano, Soichiro, President of the Toyo Steamship Co., was b. Mar. 1848; is prominent in connection with cement and petroleum business, a very sharp man who has risen from obscurity to the present position. Indeed he is considered in some quarters as being too sharp to repose full confidence in him.

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Atomi, Takino, b. April 1840 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School.

Azegami, Baisen, b. July 1825, in Shinano; was the chief abbot of the Sojiji Temple, headquarters of the Sodo sect.

Chinda, Stemi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, b. at Hirosaki 1856; graduated an American University 1881; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office '85, had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appointed Consul at San Francisco '90; removed to the Consulate at Ninsen; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai '95; Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague '99–1900; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at St. Petersburg 1900; recalled in 1901 to help Baron Komura as his immediate subordinate.

Ebara, Soroku, M. P., educationalist, a leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. at Tokyo in Jan., 1842; Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, '70; but chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he now represents Tokyo. He is Director of the Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian.

Ebina, Danjo, b. at Kumamoto, Oct. 1856; one of the most noted Christian ministers and is at present engaged in evangelical work at Tokyo. Was once a School Principal at several places.

Enomoto, Buyo, Viscount (cr. 1884), Vice-Admiral (retired), b. Aug. 25th, 1836 at Tokyo; was a pioneer naval officer sent for study to Holland by the Tokugawa Government; returned home in 1866 on board the corvette *Kanyo Maru* built at Amsterdam to the order of that Government. At the outbreak of the civil war of the Restoration he at the head of that vessel and others fled to Hakodate where for several months he with Otori (now Baron) successfully withstood the attack of the Imperial army. Surrendered at the earnest remonstrance of the leader of the Imperial Army and was released after the imprisonment of a year or two, to be at once appointed to an important Government post in Hokkaido. In 1874 he was dispatched to St. Petersburg to conclude the treaty of exchanging Saghalien with the Kuriles; was Minister at Peking in 1882, and sat in almost every Ministerial chair with the exception of that of Army, Finance and Justice.

Fukuchi, Gen-ichiro, M. P., journalist, dramatist, b. at Nagasaki, March 1841; was spoiled by premature success, having been employed before he reached majority in an important post with a large salary, for being a native of Nagasaki he was early initiated in Occidental learning, Dutch at that time. He left Government service before he had attained any distinguished position; was elected chairman of the Tokyo City Council where his brilliant debate with the late Mr. Fukuzawa drew great public attention; was for several years editor of the *Nichi Nichi* when it was a Government organ of the day. Subsequently he gave up journalism and became a playwright attached to the Kubukiza; found drama a poor staff to lean upon when Danjuro and Kikugoro died one after another in quick succession, and at the declining age he was obliged to return to politics, having been elected M.P. in 1903 from Tokyo. He wrote a large number of plays, novels, etc.

Fukuha, Viscount (cr. 1884), formerly a retainer of a small fief in

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Iwami, b. in July 1831; member of the House of Peers, and a high authority on native poetry.

Fukuoka, Viscount (cr. 1884), a Member of the Privy Council, b. in Tosa, Feb. 1835; after the Restoration of '67, entered civil service and became Minister of Education '81–'82. He was appointed in '88 to the present post.

Fukushima, Yasumasa, Major-General, b. in Shinano, Sept. 1853; entered military service; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attaché of Japanese Legation at Peking '83; afterward at Berlin '87–'92; Major '88; was welcomed by the populace almost as a triumphant hero when in June 1893 he returned home successfully after travelling through Siberia on horseback. He was promoted Major-General in 1900, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Japanese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, was knighted by King Edward. He is now a right-hand man of Marshal Oyama.

Fukuzawa, Sutejiro, born at Tokyo 1863, the second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa, one of the greatest educationalist of modern Japan; was together with his elder brother Mr. Ichitaro Fukuzawa, sent to America for prosecution of study in '83, and they both entered Yale Univ., the younger Fukuzawa to pursue engineering and the elder literature. They both returned home in '90, and Mr. Sutejiro has since been managing the *Jiji* and also its latest offshoot just started at Osaka, viz., the Osaka *Jiji*.

Fujioka, Ichisuke, Dr., Kogaku-hakushi, b. in Choshu, Feb. 1856; grad. Tokyo Engineering College, '81; was appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business. In 1893 he was appointed chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co., and is a founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. being at present its chief engineer. He is a pioneer electric engineer of Japan.

Fujinami, Viscount (cr. 1884), b. at Kyoto, Sept. 1853; Chamberlain to H.I. Majesty from childhood; and since '89, Superintendent of the Imperial Mews; is a promoter of the Nippon Railway Company.

Fujita, Denzaburo, one of the new-made millionaires, b. in Choshu, May 1841; promoted the Sanyo Railway Co., and started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government besides undertaking mining and engineering works. The reclamation work which he started at the foreshore of Kojima, Okayama-ken, is now nearing completion, and hundreds of acres will then be added to his estate.

Fujita, Shiro, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, June 1861; attaché of Japanese Legation in Vienna '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '98; now President of the Kyoto Silk Spinning Co.

Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr., Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of Science of Tokyo University, b. in Echigo, Sept. 1861; pursued his special study, that of mathematics, in England and Germany '83–'87. He has written several works on Mathematics.

Funakoshi, Mamoru, Baron (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. at Hiroshima, June 1840; since '68, entered civil service; appointed Secretary of the Home Office; then filled successively the Governorship Chiba, Ishikawa, and of Miyagi, &c.; nominated to Member of the House of Peers '94.

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Furuichi, Koi, Dr., Kogaku-hakushi, President of the Seoul-Fusan Rly. Co., Member of the House of Peers, was born at Mimeji in July, 1854; pursued his engineering study in France '75–'80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, the last post resigned in 1903 in order to take up the present post. He is one of the best amateur *no* singers and actors.

Ga, Reishi, Member of the House of Peers since 1891, b. at Nagasaki in July 1840; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service.

Go, Junzo, Baron (cr. 1900), Member of the House of Peers since 1890, b. in Mino, April 1825; entered the civil service in the Finance Departmeut in '68; Director of the of the Bureau of National Debt, '76; afterwards Secretary of Finance Department; Vice-Minister of Finance, '86, from which he retired in '88.

Goto, Shimpei, a Dr. Jameson of Japan, in career and perhaps in ability, being now practically the "Premier" of our new territory Formosa. He was born 1856 in Iwate-ken, a nephew of the celebrated patriot Takano who was persecuted to death by the Tokugawa Government a little before the Restoration. Born in a medical family he studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital and treated Count Itagaki when he was wounded at the would-be assassin's hand at Gifu. Subsequently appointed junior Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of implicity in the notorious Soma scandal but was acquitted a few months afterward on the ground that he himself was victim of the notorious author of that scandal, Nishigori, a petty Caglistro who by taking advantage of the chivalrous disposition of Goto successfully appealed into his favor and patronage by false representation of that exaggerated case. Goto got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, on the conclusion of which he re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its director. In '97 he was singled out by the new Governor-General of Formosa, Baron Kodama, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau; since then he has continued to occupy that post and his subsequent career is identified with the growth and progress of that new dominion of Japan.

Hachisuka, Shigeakira, Marq., (cr. 1884; formerly *Daimyo* of Tokushima), a Privy Councillor, b. in Aug. 8th, 1846; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers '91–'96; Minister of Education Sept. '96–Nov. '97; was appointed to the Privy Councillorship the following year.

Hamada, Gentatsu, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. Nov. 1854 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '85–'88; Professor of Medical Course of the Tokyo Univ. '89–1900; is an acknowledged authority both theoretical and practical on women's diseases, and is the chief and proprietor of the Hamada Hospital for women's diseases.

Hamao, Arata, Member of the House of Peers, b. in Tajima, Apr. 1849; Councillor of the Department of Education '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau '88; President of Tokyo Imperial University '93–'97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897; was granted

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the honorary title of LLD. from Harvard University.

Hanabusa, Baron, (cr. 1896), Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, etc., b. at Okayama in Jan. 1842; Secretary for Foreign Affairs '70; Charge'd Affairs at Seoul, '76–'77; promoted to Minister Resident, '80–'81, and narrowly escaped being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose at Seoul in '82 and attacked the Japanese Legation; was promoted to Minister at St. Petersburg, '83–'86; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '87–'88, and then transferred to the Imperial Household as its chief auditor.

Hara, Kei, M.P., a leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. 1854, at Morioka; is a public man who enjoyed a great confidence from the late Count Mutsu under whom he served as personal secretary '90–'92 when the statesman was Minister of Ag'ture and Com'erce; followed his chief to the Foreign Office as Director of the Com'cial Bureau, to be promoted to Vice-Minister of the Dep't '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea '96. He resigned the post the following year and for somewhile took to journalism as chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*, and was one of the right-hand men of Marquis Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyukai 1900, to fill as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Ministry of Communications from Dec. '90 to May the following year. Is a M.P. from Iwate prefecture from 1902.

Hara, Rokuro, b. in Tajima in 1844 and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration; entered business and founded with a few others the One Hundred Bank and has been instrumented in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank from '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles.

Hara, Ryota, Kogaku-hakushi, b. at Fukuoka, Oct. 1854; graduated the Engineering Course of the Tokyo University in 1881; has taken charge of the building several bridges in Tokyo and also supervised its Water-works; is a Professor of his almamater as additional duty, his principal duty being Engineer of the City of Tokyo.

Hara, Yoshimichi, lawyer, b. in Shinano, Feb. 1867; graduated the Tokyo University in '89; appointed Councillor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in '90; afterwards appointed Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka. Left Government service in '93 and has since been practising law. He is reputed as being one of the most if not the most, level-headed barrister of the Tokyo Bar.

Haseba, Sumitaka, M.P., a leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. April 1854 in Satsuma; joined the Saigo's army in the Civil War of 1877 and was imprisoned after its settlement. Was for a long while an administrative official in a district of Kagoshima and is one of the very few M.P.s who sit in the House from its advent in 1900. He was appointed chief councillor of the Home Office in the 4th Ito Cabinet.

Hasegawa, General, Baron, (cr. 1895), b. in Suwo, Aug. 1850; Major '72; Colonel '78; Major-General '86; Lieut.-General '96; General in June 1904. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battles of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the present War he commanded the

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Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and let it to success and honor of the Yalu and that of Liaoyang. He was then transferred to a highly important post of the Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrison.

Hasegawa, Yoshinosuke, Kogaku-hakushi, b. in Hizen, Dec. 1855; studied mining in U.S.A. and Germany from '75 to '80; engaged by the Mitsubishi Firm to take charge of its mining dep't. It was through his ingenious plan that the work of Yoshioka Copper Mine with which the firm was at a loss what to do has been made highly profitable. He has subsequently left the firm to start business on his own account, he owning two or three coal-mines in Kyushu. In 1902 he sat for a short while in the House of Representatives.

Hashimoto, Gaho, one of the most celebrated contemporary painters of the Japanese style, b. at Tokyo in 1835; was Professor of the Gov. Fine Art Institute at Uyeno, from which he with its President Mr. Okakura and several other members of the faculty severed connection in 1899 and set up the Nippon Fine Art Institute at Yanaka. Gaho's merit lies in landscapes.

Hashimoto, Tsunatsune, Dr., Baron, Igaku-hakushi, b at Fukui, June 1845; brother of the celebrated loyalist, Sanai Hashimoto, who distinguished himself in upholding the cause of the Imperial House before the Restoration and put to death on that account by the Tokugawa Regency. The Doctor studied medicine in Germany 1872–'77 and was appointed an Army Surgeon soon after his return; was promoted to Surgeon-General of the Medical Dep't about 1885, from which he resigned two years later to devote himself to the Red Cross work, undertaking the responsible post of the Chief of the Red Cross Hospital; was nominated member of the House of Peers in 1890, but resigned it next year. He is a physician-in-waiting to the Court and is regarded as the highest practitioner in internal troubles.

Hatano, Yoshinao, Minister of Justice, b. in Hizen, Oct. 1850; entered the Department of Justice, '71; Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards President of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '99; appointed to the present exalted post in Sept. '03.

Hatoyama, Kazuo, Dr., LLD. (Yale), Hogaku-hakushi, M.P., a leader of Progressive Party, and lawyer, born in Tokyo, April 1856; grad. Yale University class '79; Professor of Law of Tokyo University '79–'88; Director of the Bureau of Investigation (abolished afterwards) of the Department of Foreign Affairs from 1885 to '88. Since '92 he has been sitting in the House of Representatives for Tokyo, and was appointed its President twice. He was appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry '98. In 1901, he was granted LLD. from Yale Univ. Since '90, he has filled the chair of President of Waseda University.

Hayakawa, Tetzuya, b. May 1865 at Okayama; entered the diplomatic service '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; afterward removed to the Consulate at San Francisco, then attaché to the Imperial Legation at Berlin '89–'92; Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '92–'97. Was appointed Minister Resident '97–'98; Secretary of the Cabinet '98; then Director of the Political Bureau of Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform programme he had undertaken.

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Hayakawa, Senkichiro, General Manager of the Mitsui Bank, b. at Kanazawa, June 1863; grad. Law Course of the Imperial Tokyo University 1887; Councillor of the Department of Finance '91–1900, which post he resigned to enter the Mitsui Bank.

Hayashi, Gonsuke, Minister at Seoul, b. at Aizu '60; grad. Law Course at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87; appointed attaché of the Foreign Office in the same year; eleve Consul at Chefoo '87, at Ninsen '88, promoted full Consul '90, Consul at Shanghai '92, removed to a similar post at London '93 where he was appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Mr. Hayashi is a man of strong will and great resolution.

Hayashi, Tadasu, Viscount, (cr. 1902), Minister accredited to the Court of St. James, b. at Tokyo in Feb. 1850; was a captain under Enomoto (now Vis. Adm.) when he raised the banner of rebellion at Hakodate; begun civil service in '71, mostly in the Foreign Office where we found him as Vice-Minister June '91–May '96 under the late Count Mutsu; was transferred to Minister Plenipotentiary Envoy Extraordinary at Peking '96, then at St. Petersburg '98; to be removed a few months afterward to the Court of St. James which post he continues to occupy with credit. In 1895 he was created Baron, and in 1902 was promoted Viscount in consideration of his service about the conclusion of the Treaty of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Was Jap. Delegate at the Peace Conference held at the Hague '99.

Hayashi, Tomoyuki, Viscount, (cr. 1887), b. in Choshu, Feb. 1823; Governor of Tokyo early in the era; Member of the Privy Council. Chiefly known in association of his service in the bringing up of the two Imperial Princesses, Fumi and Yasu.

Hayashi, Yuzo, M.P., one of the leading politicians and party managers, b. in Tosa, Aug. 1842; Councillor for Kochi-ken '69; Secretary of the Department for Foreign Affairs '73–'74; then entered the political career and as a lieutenant of Count Itagaki he fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. He is one of those few politicians who have sat in the House of Representatives since its inauguration in 1890. He sat twice in the Cabinet, first in the chair of Communications in the Okuma - Itagaki Cabinet 1898 and that of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyukwai (4th Ito) Ministry. In 1903 he seceded from the Seiyukai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, it was believed; but the party was dissolved in Feb. 1905. Though a capable and resourceful politician he is regarded to be somewhat unscrupulous.

Higashikuze, Michiyoshi, Count, (cr. 1887), Vice-President of the Privy Council since 1891, b. in Kyoto in Nov. 1833; one of the prominent figures as supporters of the Imperial cause in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; was given an important post on the advent of the Imperial Government, as *Sangi,* the Chief of Hokkaido Colonization Board, etc.; was appointed Vice-President of the House of Peers '90–'91. He is a charming poetaster.

Hijikata, Hisamoto, Count, (cr. 1895), b. in Tosa, October, 1833; distinguished himself in promoting

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the cause of the Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief-Secretary of Count Ito's (now Marquis) Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce July '87–Sept. '87, and Minister of the Imperial Household from September, '87 to November '98.

Hirai, Seijiro, Kogaku-hakushi, Dir.-Gen. of Gov. Rlys., b. '55 at Kanazawa. Was despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A. '75, and grad. '77. Stayed in America some years after to study prac. side. Was engaged Rly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return '80, then chief Eng. of Tanko Rly. '94, when he entered Gov. Rly's in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the present post '04.

Hirata, Tosuke, Baron, (cr. '02), M. of the H. of Peers, b. March 1849 in Yamagata-ken, filled various posts in civil office since '70, attaining ministrial rank of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June 1901–July '03. Is a trusted follower of Marshal Marquis Yamagata.

Hiromi, Jisaburo, Member of the House of Peers, prominent merchant of Osaka, b. in Kaga, Nov. 1854; promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and is one of the largest shipowners in Japan. Was elected '04 to the present post for Osaka prefecture.

Honda, Yo-ichi, President of Tokyo Aoyama Gakuin (a Christian College), a leading educationalist and Christian evangelist in Japan, born Dec. 1848 at Hirosaki; was converted into a Christian when he was 24. He bade adieu '83 to politics to devote himself to Christian work to which he attends with rare constancy. He visited Europe and America a number of times either for prosecution of studies or to attend an international Christian association as representative of Japan. He attended the World's Y.M.C.A. union held at France this year.

Hosokawa, Junjiro, Baron, (cr. 1900), a scholar of great erudition, b. in Tosa, Feb. 1834; has been Privy Councillor since '93; Vice-President of the House of Peers '91–'93; is the President of the Peers' Girls School, and Chief of the Secretariate Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of works of high literary merit.

Hozumi, Nobushige, Hogaku-hakushi, Professor of Law at the Imperial Tokyo University, b. in Iyo, July 1855; grad. Middle Temple, England, '76; afterwards studied at Berlin University '81; Member of the House of Peers '90–'92, which post he resigned to devote himself to investigation and study. Among his works the "Codes," the "Inkyo" (retirement from active life by transferring the right of family head to the heir), the "Go-nin-gumi" (system of mutual help among neighbors) may be mentioned.

Hozumi, Yatsuka, Hogaku-hakushi, brother of the above, born in Iyo, Feb. 1860; pursued science of constitution and administrative politics in Germany from '84 to '88; is the Professor in his special line at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. from '89, also Secretary of the Privy Council from '91; was appointed Member of the House of Peers in '99.

Ichihara, Morihiro, Mayor of Yokohama, b. at Kumamoto, April 1858; graduated the late Dr. Niejima's school at Kyoto, Doshi-sha, and for several years devoted himself to propagating Christianity; entered the Bank of Japan about ten years ago, then Baron Shibuzawa's Bank, the 1st Bank, and was appointed Manager of the Bank's Yokohama branch which

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post he resigned to be elected Mayor of Yokohama, 1902.

Ichiji, Kosuke, Major - General (Artillery), b. Nov. 1854 in Satsuma; entered Army in '71, appointed a member of the General Staff; was on the Staff of General Oyama in the Japan-China War of '94 – '95; afterward Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation at London and Seoul; distinguished himself in the present War as chief staff officer under Gen. Nogi.

Ichiki, Kitokuro, Hogaku - hakushi, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Shizuoka, Apr. 1865; pursued study of the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90–'93; Chief Councillor of the Home Office, Professor of the Tokyo University '94; Director of the Legislative Bureau since 1902. He was nominated Member of the House of Peers in 1900.

Iejima, Kai, Rigaku - hakushi, b. at Hamamatsu, June 1861; studied biology at Leipsic 1882–'86; is a Professor of the Tokyo Imperial Univ. since 1886.

Iimori, Teizo, b. in Saga, Aug. 1851; studied physics in Germany 1884–'87; is a Prof. of the Female Higher Normal School.

Ikebe, Kichitaro, journalist and chief editor of the *Tokyo Asahi*, was born at Kumamoto 1861. He is a son of Kichijuro Ikebe, who joined at the head of the Higo contingent the rebellion raised by the elder Saigo's followers in 1877 and who was made prisoner and executed. The young Ikebe pursued study for several years in France and soon after his return home about 1987 he entered journalism, and for several years stayed in North-China as special correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi*. He is reputed as being one of the most well-read and sensible journalists in Japan, & as a man of wide views and strong common sense.

Ikeda, Keisai, Dr., Baron, (cr. 1899), b. Nov. 1841 in Echigo; pursued his medical study in Germany '70–'76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; chief physician-in-ordinary at the Court.

Ikeda, Kenzo, banker, b. in Tajima, Dec. 1856; Managing Director of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; chairman of the Japan Commercial Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake business-men.

Inagaki, Manjiro, Minister Resident at Bangkok, b. at Hirado '61; entered the Tokyo Univ. '82 which he did not graduate; entered Cambridge, England '86 and obtained the degree of B. A. '89. For a year or two after his return he was lecturer of the Noble's School and the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, then began his lecture-tours through principal districts, "preaching" on the catchy subject, the "Oriental Policy." At last his breezy talks bore fruit and in '97 succeeded in prevailing upon Count Matsukata, Premier at that time, to appoint him a Minister Resident accredited at Bangkok, and this post he still holds amidst all the changes that have taken place in the home Government.

Inouye, Kakugoro, M.P., b. in Hiroshima, Oct. 1859; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in 1884; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by the Korean mob. Since 1890 he has represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracts wide attention. He is the Managing Director of the Hokkaido Coal Railway Co. and Vice-President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

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Inouye, Kaoru, Count, (cr. 1884), one of the elder statesmen, was b. Nov. 28th, 1835 in Choshu. He played a distinguished part when in 1863 the clan of Choshu defended itself against the attack of the overwhelming host of the Tokugawa. How he in company with his bosom friend Marquis Ito secretly visited England in 1864; how they returned in a hurry on learning that the allied Squadron of the Powers was going to bombard Shimonoseki—these are now matters of history. He and Ito were regarded as renegades by the fellow clansmen who blessed by ignorance of the state of affairs in outside world scorned at the idea of opening country to hold intercourse with the "red-haird Barbarians." Inouye was waylaid by a set of these men, was terribly wounded and narrowly escaped death. Soon after the consummation of the Restoration, the future Count was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance which he resigned for a short while in 1873, soon to re-enter the Government service. This resumption is memorable in association with the Osaka meeting in '75 of the late Kido and Okubo and Count Itagaki and some other notables who at the instance and intercession of the subject of the sketch were brought together after separation of some while, Kido and Itagaki having previously resigned office. As a result of this meeting the resigned Ministers were induced to re-enter the Government service. Next year Inouye as Vice-Plenipotentiary was dispatched with the late Count Kuroda, Chief Plenipotentiary, to Korea to negotiate with that Government about the wanton firing on our warship by the Korean fort when she called at Kokwa island to get supply of water. Subsequently down to 1898 when he made up his mind to retire from active life, he occupied the chairs of the Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Agriculture and Commerce. When Marquis Ito, then Premier, met with an accident and was confined in bed for several weeks while Parliament was sitting, the Count, then Minister of Home Affairs, was appointed acting Premier. That is the heighest post he has attained. In fact the Count is reputed to be a bit too narrow in views to qualify him for the Premiership. Some say that he is too particular in matters of detail, too officious and too exacting. That may account why he possesses so little followers, quite insignificant as compared with those under the other senior statesmen. As if to compensate for this paucity of personal followers, the Count seems to be highly gifted in business talent, he being reputed as one of the richest if not the richest among the elder statesmen. It is owing to that natural propensity that the Count takes unusual pains to keep himself in good terms with the Mitsui and other millionaire families? His experience as a diplomat, i.e., especially as Minister to Korea and Adviser to the Court sent soon after the close of the Japan-China War, ended in utter failure, chiefly because his officious interference even in minute affairs repelled instead of attracting the confidence of the Court. He is even said to have been outwitted by the wily Queen who had to suffer death by assassins' swords several months after. On the outbreak of the War the Count with the other elder statesmen was ordered to attend all important councils and especially to render advice to the Minister of Finance. He has no male issue, all his children being girls. The eldest is the wife of

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Hon. Inouye, Japanese Representative at Berlin, who is the Count's adopted heir, the second is the wife of Senator Tsutsuki, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council and Member of the House of Peers, and the third the wife of Mr. Fujita, Member of the House of Peers.

Inouye, Katsu, Viscount, (cr. 1887), Member of the House of Peers, was born Aug. 1843 in Choshu; held for many years the post of Director-General of Government Railways, which he resigned in 1887; lost greater part of his fortune through failure of the Oriental Bank, Yokohama; has been engaged in rolling-stock business since his retirement from Government service.

Inouye, Katsunosuke, Japanese Minister at Berlin, b. in Choshu, July 1860; was on the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at the Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of our Legation there. Was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor '92, and in '98 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. (Vide "Count Inouye.")

Inouye, Tetsujiro, Bungaku-hakushi, b. in Fukuoka-ken, Dec. 1855; pursued philosophical study in Germany and France from 1884 to '90; the Dean and Professor College of Literature of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the Life of Buddha, the Oriental Philosophy, etc.

Inouye, Yoshika, Admiral Baron, (cr. 1887), b. November 1845 in Satsuma; Captain 1882; Vice-Admiral '92; Admiral '98; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Admiralty.

Inukai, Ki, M.P., a leader of the Progressive Party, born at Okayama, April 1855; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of the National Diet 1890, when his Parliamentary career began, he continuing to sit in the Lower House in every session, and distinguishing himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuver. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while.

Irisawa, Tatsukichi, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, was b. in Echigo; grad. Berlin Univ. in '94; since '95 Professor of the Medical College, the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; also attends to his additional function as physician-in-ordinary to the Court.

Ishiguro, Isoji, Kogaku-hakushi, was b. at Kanazawa, June 1855; studied engineering in England 1879–'83; was appointed engineer of the Navy '86 to supervise the construction of a dockyard; also he took part of the work of laying the water-works of Tokyo; at present has charge of the Building Section of the Navy.

Ishiguro, Tadama, Baron, (cr. 1895), Surgeon-General (retired), b. Feb. 11th, 1845 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in 1877; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in 1890, which latter post he resigned in 1896 "to open the road of promotion to young talents," as he expressed it on that occasion. Since that time he has devoted himself to Red Cross work, he being a chief promoter of this benevolent association, having represented it in the international convention that was held in Germany in 1890. Was nominated Member of the House of Peers in 1902. He widely enjoys the reputation of

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being an "all-round-man" and shares the honor with Marshal Oyama as the most distinguished pock-marked men of the time.

Ishikawa, Chiyomatsu, Rigaku-hakushi, was b. Jan. 1860, in Ehime; studied biology in Germany 1886–'89; has been Professor of Zoology in the Agriculture College of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Wrote Protected Birds; Popular Evolutionist, etc.

Ishimoto, Shinroku, Vice-Minister of War, b. in Jan. 1854; Major-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. in 1904; was for many years Director of the Tokyo Arsenal from which he was transferred to the present post in 1903.

Ishiwataru, Bin-ichi, Hogaku-hakushi, Vice-Minister of Justice, b. at Tokyo in Nov. 1859; studied law in Germany '86–'90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of the Department of Justice; Public Procurator of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at the Imp. Tokyo University; Director of the Civil and Criminal Bureau, and promoted to the Vice-Minister of Justice in Sept., 1903.

Ishizuka, Yeizo, b. at Aizu, July 1856; appointed Legal Adviser in '85 to the Korean Government for a time; held the post of Chief Councillor for the Governor-General of Formosa from 1898 and has just been transferred to Governor of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria.

Ishuin, Goro, Vice-Admiral, and Vice-Chief of the Naval Staff, b. Sept. 1852 in Satsuma; entered Navy '71, studied in England and Germany; member of the Naval Staff as a Captain during the Japan-China War; promoted Vice-Admiral 1903. For several years he was attaché to the Legation at London, and it was while staying there that he conceived an idea of inventing a new fuse. That idea was definitely embodied in the Ijuin fuse adopted by the Imperial fleet.

Itagaki, Taisuke, Count, (cr. 1887), b. April 17th, 1837 in Tosa; for a long while was a prominent figure in political field from which he has retired. The Count surpasses most of his distinguished contemporaries, as Marquis Ito and others, in respect of the service rendered to the cause of the Restoration. He led a division of the Imperial Army on that occasion and was acknowledged as one of the best strategists of that time. His service was duly rewarded on the inauguration of the Imperial Government which appointed him a *sangi* corresponding in rank to the present Cabinet Minister. When in 1873 a violent Ministerial split took place over the famous Korean question, the subject of the sketch sided with the elder Saigo, champion of the war party, and resigned with him when their opinion was outvoted. For several years afterward he lived in his native place of Tosa devoting himself to the work of disseminating the idea of freedom among his adoring fellow provincials. The result was Tosa was soon converted into the most democratic province in the whole country, and it enjoyed the honored title of being the nursery of freedom in Japan. For about ten years he thus remained in Tosa, acknowledged as leader by all the politicians throughout the country who were thirsting for popular government. In 1881 he started the democratic movement of urging the Government to establish a representative government, exacting from the latter a solemn promise that the Parliamentary system would be inaugurated ten years hence. The Liberal party was organized at that time. It was thenthat the Count, while on

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political tour, was stabbed, fortunately not fatally, by a young reactionary, and his exclamation uttered on that moment, "Itagaki may die but freedom never!" rang throughout the country. A few months after, in '82, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America. The Count's subsequent career is practically embodied in the progress of his party, that is the Liberals. Suffice it to state here that after the control of his party was handed over to Marquis Ito and the Liberals were dissolved to form part of that statesman's "model party," the Count kept aloof as much as possible from active politics, confining himself chiefly to social affairs with the principal object of bettering the condition of the poor. Age no longer admits him to take so active a part as he did before. The Count is a man of great sincerity and strict rectitude, but he is believed to lack breadth of views to qualify him as successful party leader.

Ito, Hirobumi, Marquis, (cr. Count '84, granted Marquisate '95), President of the Privy Council, holder of the Grand Cordon, was b. Sept. 2nd, 1841, an only child of a petty clansman of the Lord of Choshu, & is a statesman whose name is more widely known abroad than any other living Japanese. The mention of his name at once conjures up in our mind the figure of a statesman of enlightened views and progressive ideas with marvellous capacity to adapt himself to new circumstances and equally marvellous resources which enable him to be equal to almost any occasion. Withal he is endowed with strong constitution and great vigor of mind which remains fresh even with only a few hours sleep. So lavish as Nature is for him, she can not endow him with contrary qualities, and it may not therefore surprise people when we say that tenacity, firmness, and concentration are conspicuous more by absence than by presence in the mental qualifications of this distinguished statesman. At any rate, though with no military achievement to boast of, as were most of the notables of that time, the young Ito soon made himself conspicuous by his uncommon talent among his seniors, and was singled out as the most trusted lieutenant by the late Kido, the leader of the Choshu clan of these early days. On the inauguration of the Imperial Government he was appointed Governor of Hyogo; then a junior Vice-Minister of State and when in 1871 Japan dispatched Lord Iwakura as special embassy to approach the Powers to open negotiation for the revision of the old one-sided treaties, the subject of this sketch was appointed one of the junior Plenipotentiaries, and thus Ito revisited the West which, or more precisely, England, he first visited, as mentioned in the sketch of Count Inouye, in the capacity of a mere sailor boy several years ago. It may be noted that the Japanese Banking Regulations that were drawn up in 1872 on the American model were based on the result of investigation chiefly undertaken by the young junior Plenipotentiary. When in '77 Kido died of disease and the following year Okubo, perhaps the greatest statesman which Japan produced in modern time, fell a victim to assassins' swords, the position of Ito, who had been installed about that time in the Ministery of Public Works, began to acquire redoubled importance. The fact is the majority of Cabinet Ministers were either old courtiers

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who had obtained their exalted position chiefly through prestige and not particularly through their personal merit, or ex-soldiers who were ill-qualified to discharge in time of peace onerous duties of directing affairs of state. In '81 the memorable proclamation was issued solemnly announcing the inauguration of the representative system ten years hence and the following year the future Marquis with a number of trusted assistants was dispatched to Europe and America to investigate the Constitution and Parliamentary working in the two continents. He returned home the following year after having been thoroughly initiated into the subject by Gneist of Germany and Stein of Austria. In 1885 he was dispatched to China and concluded the Tientsin Agreement with the late Earl Li and defined the relative position of the two countries vis-a-vis Korea. The late Prince Sanjo resigned the Premiership in '85 and recommended Ito, created Count the preceding year, as his successor, and thus at the early age of 44 Ito was installed in this exalted position which he had to occupy no less than four times. It should be remembered that as the first step for preparing the way towards the ushering in of the Constitutional Government, the Government, at the instance of the subject of this sketch, had just completed the thorough reorganization of its internal system with the Cabinet and departments of state reframed according to the system prevailing in the civilized Powers of the West. In less than three years he resigned the Premiership to be transferred to the less onerous post of the President of the Privy Council just created at that time. It is characteristic of the Count's sagacity that in the first few years after the advent of the national legislative institution he filled the chair of President of the House of Peers. It was during his second Premiership that war broke out with China. How he negotiated at Shimonoseki with the Chinese Peace Envoy, the late Earl Li; how he began to lean in favor of party Cabinet; how he undertook to form a "model party" and as the "first step" towards affecting this great object he thought it necessary to resign Peerage rank and other honorary titles; how the backstair friction between the Ito and the Yamagata (Marshal Marquis) factions resulted in obliging the Marquis to be installed in the present post of President of the Privy Council and to sever connection with political party in order to relieve the non-party Katsura Ministry, of the Yamagata leaning, from an embarrassing position; and how the Marquis adroitly checkmated this move by taking with him the Katsura Cabinet's boss, Yamagata, into the political asylum of Privy Council—all these are matters which are too well-known to be described here at any length. It should be added that in contrast to most other statesmen of his rank, the Marquis is disinterested to a fault, and his property, so say his admirers, after all his long service to the state, amounts to next to nothing. The Marquis undertook a tour through Europe and America four or five times, once in company of Prince Arisugawa when his highness attended the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen. Mr. Yukichi Ito, chamberlain, is the Marquis' adopted son and heir; and of his two daughters the elder is the wife of Baron Suyematsu and the younger that of Mr. Nishi, Secretary of the Legation at

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Vienna. The Marquis received LLD. from Yale in 1901.

Ito, Miyoji, Baron, (cr. 1895), a Privy Councillor, b. May 1857 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder, was Marquis Ito's Private Secretary to '91; then Chief Secretary of the Cabinet also under the Marquis. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Marquis and the Liberals into an understanding. This service was rewarded by admitting him into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in 1898, and this post he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed treaty of Peace, and the service he rendered was rewarded with grant of Baron. He is reputed as being one of the shrewdest politicians of the day with great future in reserve for his still comparatively young career.

Ito, Shunkichi, Baron, (cr. 1895), Vice-Admiral (retired), was b. at Maizuru, Jan. 1840; and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut.-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Admiral in '89; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to '99; was created a Peer in recognition of his service at the time of the Japan-China War. Nominated a Member of the House of Peers in 1899.

Ito, Sukenori, Admiral, Viscount, (cr. 1895), Chief of the Naval Staff, b. in Satsuma, May 1842, early entered the Naval service; Lieutenant '71; Rear-Admiral '86; Commander of the Standing Squadron; President of the Naval Staff College; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, &c. He was appointed Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the united Squadron in '93, and commanded it with signal success against the enemy's fleet in the Japan-China War that broke up the following year, a success consisting no less than in annihilation. The Admiral at once sprang into fame throughout the world, and after the close of the war the Emperor fittingly rewarded him by creating him a peer with the rank of Viscount.

Iwakura, Tomosada, Prince, Vice-Grand Chamberlain, Privy Councillor, and Director of the Peerage Bureau, b. Dec. 27th, 1851 at Kyoto; is the eldest son of the late celebrated Prince Iwakura who was one of the principal actors, on the Imperial side, in the great drama of the work of the Restoration.

Iwamura, Michitoshi, Baron, born June 1840 in Tosa; Governor of the Prefecture of Saga, '73; Secretary of the Public Works Dep't (abolished afterwards) '74; Governor of the Prefecture of Kagoshima '77–'78; Chief of the Board of Audit '80–'81; Governor of the Prefecture of Okinawa '82; Vice-Minister of Justice '84; Governor of Hokkaido '86; Vice-Minister and then Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '88–'89; Director of the Imperial Estates Bureau '90–'03.

Iwasa, Jun, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, was b. in Fukui, May 1836; is one of those who were appointed to organize the Medical College in its inception early in the era; is a physician-in-ordinary at the Court where he combines the honorary post of Councillor.

Iwasaki, Hisaya, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. Aug. 1865; educated in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and then at Philadelphia, U. S. A.; is a young gentleman of exemplary conduct

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He has travelled Europe and America two or three times. (Consult Baron Y. Iwasaki's sketch.)

Iwasaki, Yanosuke, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. Jan. 8th, 1851 in Tosa, younger brother of the late Yataro Iwasaki reputed in his life as "king of maritime affairs." Yataro was a pioneer ship-owner in the new Japan, and a petty steamship company that was started a little before the Restoration grew up as the Mitsubishi Steamship Co. and on the occasion of the Satsuma rebellion suddenly sprang into importance with great financial success. That laid the foundation of the present greatness of the Iwasaki family and when a few years later the Union Steamship Co. was started, the Mitsubishi was in a position to successfully compete with it. When the two rival companies were amalgamated to form the present Yusen Kaisha, the steamers which the Mitsubishi had possessed fetched an enormous sum. That marked a new era for the Iwasaki family, they parted company with maritime business and were converted into bankers, mine-owners, proprietors of a dock, etc. Iwasaki jr. had proved an indispensable assistant to Yataro, for with remarkable administrative talent and painstaking disposition he excellently supplemented the defect of his bolder and aggressive brother. When the latter died in 1884 the subject of this sketch as partner to the family property and guardian to his little nephew arranged the family affairs into excellent order. Baron Iwasaki's only public career was in the form of Gov. of the Bank of Japan appointed '98. It was against his inclination that he accepted the post, so that as soon as some plausible excuse offered itself to resign, he hastened to do so the following year.

Iwaya, Shu, Member of the House of Peers, b. in Omi, Feb. 1834; is one of the dwindling class of literateurs whose merit consists in writing elegant characters on paper or silk slips made for the purpose; was one time tutor of penmanship to His Majesty, and his style has been very much in vogue.

Kabayama, Sukenori, full Admiral, Count, (gr. '95), a Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, Nov. 1837; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed the Vice-Minister '86 and Minister of the Navy '90–'92. When the war of '94–'95 broke out he was Chief of the Naval Staff, and on board transport "Saikyo-maru" was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96–Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98–Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04. He was promoted full Admiral May, '95. The patent of Viscount was granted him in 1884 in consideration of his distinguished service in the cause of the Restoration, and was raised to Count in '95 for his service in the Japan-China War and was moreover decorated with the 2nd Order of Golden Kite.

Kagawa, Keizo, Viscount, (cr. '87), born Nov. 1839 at Mito; became an official in the Department of Imperial Honsehold in '70, and has been Lord Steward of the Empress' Household since '80.

Kaiyeda, Nobuyoshi, Visc., (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, Feb. '32. He is famous more for his service in connection with the

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Restoration and less for what he has done since, having filled comparatively quiet post.

Kaijima, Tasuke, a coal boss, b. in Oct. 1844 in Fukuoka-ken; has risen from the ranks to the present opulence. Twice he failed in coal mining enterprise, but he persevered and at last the third undertaking started in '85 was crowned with success. He is a leasee of a large tract of coal-bearing area in Fukuoka-ken.

Kamada, Yeikichi, was b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House March '94; held high post atthe Bank of Japan, which he resigned to become President of the *Keiogijuku*, at the request of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, the renowned founder of the celebrated institution and where Mr. Kamada had been educated. Is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers of Japan.

Kamimura, Hikonojo, Vice-Admiral, b. on May 5th, 1850 in Satsuma; entered the Imperial Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* on the Japan-China War of '94–'95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '99; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; since the breakout of the present War has been Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Japanese Squadron and succeeded in sinking the *Rurik* and seriously damaging the *Gromoboi* and the *Rosia* in the encounter, after repeated disappointments to seek out, off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th, '04.

Kanai, Noburu, Hogaku-hakushi, b. in 1865; studied economics in Germany '86–'90; fills the chair of economy in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. from '91; was at the same time Councillor of the Department of Finance '92–'98.

Kaneko, Kentaro, Baron, (cr. '95), Member of the House of Peers, b. at Fukuoka, Feb. 1853; grad. Harvard University of U. S. A. in '78; Private Secretary to Ito when he was Premier '85–'88, next when he was President of the Privy Council '88–'90; Chief-Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94–'96; and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce April–June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900–May '01. On the outbreak of the War he was sent to U. S. A. as Japanese emissary. He bears the title of LLD. from Harvard and is President of the "America's Friends" Society, a celebrated association composed with men who have been to America either for prosecution of study or other purposes.

Kano, Jigoro, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School, b. at Hyogo, Oct. 1860; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of this sketch.

Katayama, Kuniyoshi, Dr., Igakuhakushi, b. July 1855 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84–'88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojinkai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea.

Kato, Hiroyuki, Baron, (cr. 1900), Bungaku-hakushi, Hogaku-hakushi, M. of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Tajima, June '36; is one of the pioneer scholars of Occidental learning and by translation or original work has done much in introducing Occidental civilization

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to our people. For many years down to 1893 he was President of the Imperial University at Tokyo.

Kato, Masayoshi, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), b. in Feb. 1854; was long a clerk of the Hyogo Local Office which he resigned in 1885, to enter the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93.

Kato, Masuo, b. Nov. 1854 in Miye-ken; was a clerk of the Foreign Office '77 and removed to Chancelier of the Italian Legation '84, and then removed to the legation at the Hague. Was promoted Councillor at the Foreign Office '91, and three years later was appointed Counsul at Fusan, then removed to Seoul first as Secretary of the Legation and afterward its chief. Since '99 he has been adviser of the Korean Government which reposes considerable confidence in him.

Kato, Taka-akira, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. Jan. 1857 at Nagoya, and grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For a year or two he was in the Mitsubishi, and then entered the Foreign Office' 87, to be appointed personal secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) the following year. On the resignation of his chief Mr. Kato was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England. When the 4th Ito Cabinet was formed he was given the portfolio of Foreign Affairs (1900–'01). Being equally on good terms with both Marquis Ito and Count Okuma he tried in the winter of 1902 to arrange the Ito-Okuma coalition Cabinet, but various obstacles stood in the way and the scheme failed. He sat twice in the House, once as M.P. for Kochi-ken where he was elected (Aug. '02) with no canvassing on his part, and next in March '03 from Yokohama. In 1904 he purchased one of the leading papers, the *Nichi Nichi*, for he has behind him the wealthy Iwasaki family, with which he is connected by marriage. Any way he is one of the junior statesmen with bright future in store for them.

Kato, Tsunetada, Minister at Brussel, b. '59 at Matsuyama. Was attaché at Paris '86; secretary at the Foreign Office '91, and was again transferred, as Secretary, to the Legation at Paris '92–'97. Recalled home to be appointed Personal Secretary and Secretary, was promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister accredited to Belgium '02.

Katsura, Taro, Premier, General, Count, (cr. '02) was b. Nov. 1847 in Choshu; and fought in the Imperialist's ranks in the civil war of the Restoration. Was appointed an officer by the Imp. Government and was sent to Germany to study military science and arts '70 and in '84. After filling various important posts in the Army he was appointed Vice-Minister of War '86–'91, and then Commander of the Nagoya Division which he led during the Japan-China War and wintered at Haicheng. In consideration of distinguished service in the War he was created Viscount and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite. On the conclusion of the Peace treaty he was appointed the Governor-General of Formosa, to be removed shortly after to the chair of War Minister Jan. '98–Dec. 1900, and under different Premiers. When the 4th Ito Ministry (Sept. 1900–'01) collapsed, and no elder

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statesman consented to form a Ministry to succeed it the Viscount was prevailed upon to do so. The result was the creation of the Katsura Cabinet in June 1901. - It was forcasted at the time by political meteorologists that this intermediary ministry would soon be superseded by one of "greater weight and prestige," but events have proved that the Katsura Ministry, though repeatedly compelled by circumstances, to change its personnel and distribution of chairs, has proved one of the longest on record and also one whose fame will be transmitted to posterity. For it was by this Ministry that the Anglo-Japanese treaty was brought to a definite conclusion early in 1902. For this achievement the Premier was elevated to the rank of Count and his colleagues were all suitably rewarded. The outbreak of the present War and the national unity of attitude occasioned by it have again strengthened the stability of the Ministry.

Kawabata, Gyokusho, b. March 1842 at Kyoto; is a Professor of the Gov. Fine Art School at Uyeno, and is one of the living master painters.

Kawamura, General, Baron, (cr. '96), b. on Feb. '50 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and was afterward appointed Commander of the First Army Division (Tokyo); on the outbreak of the present War he at first led the Himeji Division, and was later appointed to the command of an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden.

Kawasaki, Hachiyemon, born in December 1834 in Hitachi; was for a while had charge of the colonial work in Hokkaido; later he turned a banker and founded the Kawasaki Bank, one of the leading family banks in Tokyo.

Kikuchi, Dairoku, Baron, (cr. '02), Rigaku-hakushi, President of the Peers' School, Mem. of the House of Peers, b. Jan. '55 in Mimasaka; studied mathematics at Cambridge, England '70–'77, and grad. it as one of the wranglers. After filling for a long while chair of Mathematics in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., he was transferred to the post of Vice-Minister of Education, then to the President of the Imp. Univ. and lastly Minister of Education June, 1901–July '03. Was created Baron when the all-round ennobling was carried out in '03 to reward the members of the Katsura Ministry for their merit in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. He has been a Member of the House of Peers since '90; is the President of the Peers' School from '04.

Kikuchi, Takeo, Hogaku-hakushi, M. of the House of Peers, a lawyer, b. at Morioka, Sept. 1854; grad. Boston Univ. '77; Lecturer of Law at Tokyo Univ. '81; Councillor of the Department of Justice '84; Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice (late Count Yamada) '86; afterwards Director of a Bureau in the Dep't from which he retired '91 to practise law. He is the President of the "Hogakuin" (Private Law College).

Kimura, Riemon, b. Nov. 1834; is one of the several millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in the era. Is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments. He once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawa-ken.

Kinoshita, Hiroji, Hogaku-hakushi, President of the Imp. Kyoto Univ., Member of the House of

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Peers, b. Jan. 1851 at Kumamoto; held a chair in the Col. of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was the Director of the Special Education Bureau. For several years he was Master of the First High School where he tried to introduce the boarding system of English high schools.

Kishimoto, Tatsuo, Hogaku-hakushi, lawyer, b. 1852 in Tottori; studied law in France; was for many years an official at the Dep't of Justice where he rendered a great service under Boisonade in the arduous work of compiling the new codes. Is a prominent member of the Tokyo Bar after his resignation of official service '93, and is a founder of the Meiji Law College.

Kitagaki, Kunimichi, Baron, M. of the House of Peers, President of Hokkaido Rly. Co., b. Aug. 1836 in Tottori; began his civil career in '69; afterwards Secretary of the Home Department, then Governor of several prefectures, till appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs from which he resigned in '99.

Kitao, Jiro, Rigaku-hakushi, b. Aug. 1854 at Matsuye; studied chemistry in Germany '73–'83; appointed Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; transferred to the Agricultural College '90.

Kitazato, Shibasaburo, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. at Kumamoto Dec. 1856; studied in Germany under Koch '85–'91; discovered the genus of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; has charge of the Gov. Blood-serum Laboratory.

Kiyoura, Keigo, Baron, (cr. '02), Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. of the House of Peers, was b. Feb. '50 at Kumamoto. Rose to the present high position from obscurity, having been at one time a primary schoolmaster. His ability soon attracted the notice of his superiors when he obtained a clerical post in the central Gov. and his promotion was afterward quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the heighest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98–1900 and '01–'03. He was transferred to the present post in July '03 from ministerial convenience. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Marquis Yamagata.

Koba, Sadanaga, Hogaku-hakushi, Vice-Minister of Education, b. in Sept. '59; studied in Germany and Austria, '82–'85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., '85–'92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03.

Koda. This is a remarkable family of artists. "Roban," b. '67 is one of the master novelists and men of letters and may be compared to George Meredith in respect of vigor of style and abundance of difficult passages. Especially rich in Buddhist allusions are his works, of which "Goju-no-to" (Five Pagodas), "Isana-dori," etc. are famous. His elder brother, Lieut. Gunji (ret.) took into his head an extravagant idea of colonizing and garrisoning the Kuriles and was unlucky enough to be waylaid and taken prisoner at Kamchatka about May this year. Roban's younger brother is a grad. of the Col. of Literature of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. His sisters are regarded as two of the best lady Pionists and violinists in Japan. Misses Nobu, Yuki, both b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '73; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu staying in U.S.A., Germany and

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Austria '89–'95; are Prof.s of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy.

Kodama, General, Baron, (cr. '95), b. in Choshu Feb. '52; entered the Army early and was a Captain of the Kumamoto garrison when the rebellion of '77 broke out and the rebels besiezed that southern stronghold. Subsequently he was dispatched to Germany to study military tactics; was appointed Vice-Minister of War '92; the Governor-General of Formosa with additional duty as Minister of War Dec. 1900–Oct. 1902 and Minister of Home Affairs July–Oct. 1903. Shortly before the outbreak of the present War the General was transferred to the important post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff retaining the Governorship of Formosa, and Chief of Staff of the Manchurian Army and we may say that we are indebted to him in a larger measure than to any other for the consummate strategy that has won the unbroken record of success in Manchuria. A statesman and a soldier he may confidently be expected to assume the supreme post of Premier any time in future.

Kojima, Iken, b. in Iyo, Feb. 1837; early entered the Justice Dep't, and was a distinguished member of the Bench in which he rose to the top of the service. He was Chief of the Supreme Court when attempt was made on the life of the Czarevitch, now Nicholas II, at Otsu, and stoutly opposed the punishment of the would-be assassin Tsuda as crime against a Prince of the Blood, on the ground that the Japanese Criminal Code did not contain a provision dealing with such a case. In the following year he resigned the post; was member of the House of Peers '94–'98, resigned on being returned as M.P. from his native district. Has lately retired from active politic owing to age. He is President of the 20th Bank and is one of the best shots in the country. He lost his son and heir in the memorable siege of Peking on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, the young man having been attaché of the Legation.

Komatsubara, Yeitaro, a Member of the House of Peers, born in Feb. 1852 at Okayama; appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; afterward Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Governor of Nagasaki-ken, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice, and Vice-Minister of Home Affairs Nov. '98–Sept. 1900; and afterward entered *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in 1903.

Komoto, Jujiro, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. Aug. 1859; studied in Germany and Austria '85–'89; Prof. of the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., and is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day.

Komura, Jutaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron, (cr. '02), was b. in Hyuga Sept. '55. Was one of the first batch of students sent by the Government to America for studies, he being grad. of Harvard of the class '77. On his return he was appointed an official of the Justice Dep't, but was transferred to the Foreign Office '84 as Secretary and shortly afterward as assist. Director of the Translation Bureau. His career has since been chiefly confined to diplomacy in which he rose to the topmast ladder Sept. '01 on the formation of the Katsura Ministry and has just been appointed Senior Peace Plenipotentiary to attend the Peace Conference to be held at Washington. Fate has more than once placed him in circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and it was he as Charge de Affairs that represented Japan at Peking till the eve

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of the outbreak of the War of '94–'95 and it was he that hauled down the Rising Sun in the Legation premises. During the War he was appointed Civil Administrator of Antung, to be promoted Director of the Political Bureau shortly afterward. Again he was made to undertake an important diplomatic business when the relation between Japan and Korea took a peculiar turn in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen. The matter successfully he remained in Seoul as Minister till he was recalled home June '96 to assume the post of Vice-Minister which post he filled till '98. In that year he was transferred to our Minister at Washington; to that at St. Petersburg 1900 and then removed to a similar post at Peking to represent Japan in the International Conference in connection with the Boxer trouble.

Kondo, Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. 1850, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relatives by marriage he subsequently became. On the creation of the present Co. he was appointed a Director; was elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President. He was decorated with the 4th Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service about transport business during the war.

Kono, Hironaka, M.P., b. at Fukushima in July 1849; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started early in the '81st by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years, and has been returned without a break from his native district ever since the first summoning of the Diet. His fame has declined considerably lately in political centres since his secession '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals the Progressives, but at once sprung into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House he invited its dissolution by his arbitrary procedure soon after the opening of the session of '03.

Kubota, Beisen, b. at Kyoto in 1851; is one of the living master-painters of the hybrid school, i.e., painting based on Japanese school modified by Western style. He enjoyed a wide renown till some years ago when he contracted eye-disease and became blind.

Kubota, Yuzuru, Minister of Education, a Member of the House of Peers, b. in May, 1847 in Tajima; entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '93–'94, and finally its Chief '03. Is a Member of the House of Peers from '94, where he distinguished himself by his fearless attack on the doings of the Education authorities.

Kuga, Michihisa, Marquis, (cr. '84. formerly courtier), b. at Kyoto, Nov. 1841; was appointed a commander of an Imperial Army at the time of the Restoration, on the consummation of which great event he was given a civil post in the Household Dep't, in the Cabinet (as secretary), and then as Governor of Tokyo '96–'97. He is a M. of the Constitutional Party.

Kujo, Michitaka, Prince, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), b. at Kyoto, May 1840; was given an important post at the time of the Restoration, but soon retired from active life. Is the father of the Crown Princess.

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Kuki, Takakadzu, Baron, (cr. '95), a Privy Councillor, b. Nov. 1852 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education. He was Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, after which his career in active life ceased, having subsequently filled a quiet post of the Director of the Imp. Nara Museum; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Sat for a while in the House of Peers, but resigned the post on being appointed a Privy Councillor. He is a great virtuoso.

Kumakawa, Muneo, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. Oct. 1858; studied medicine in Germany '87–'90; Professor in the Col. of Med. of the Tokyo Univ. since '91.

Kume, Kei-ichiro, a celebrated painter of the Western school, b. Aug. 1866 in Saga; studied in Paris '86–'93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '96. He is noted for landscapes.

Kurino, Shin-ichiro, Minister at St. Petersburg till the outbreak of the War, born at Fukuoka '52; was appointed commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86. Transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as personal secretary to its Minister, promoted to Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as Minister at Washington '94; that at Rome '96; at Paris '97; and last at St. Petersburg '01.

Kuroda, Kiyoteru, b. in June 1866; studied at Paris from '84 to '93; startled purists and unsophiscated circles by his exhibition of nude pictures in the Osaka Domestic Exhibition and elsewhere; is one of the master painters of Western school.

Kuroda, Nagashige, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka), Vice-President of the House of Peers, b. May 1867 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84–'89; a Master of Ceremonies '89–'90. The Marquis is President of the Oriental Association and his position and talent command a great respect in public.

Kuroiwa, Shuroku, Editor and Proprietor of the *Yorozu Choho*, b. Oct. 1862 in Tosa; was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels; started the present daily in '92, and by his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is perhaps the best circulated journal.

Kurokawa, Mayori, Bungaku-hakushi, b. Nov. '29; appointed Prof. of the TokyoFine Art School and the Tokyo Music Academy; Prof. of Japanese Classics in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93–1901. Is a scholar of wide erudition and has written many works.

Kuroki, General, Baron, (cr. 1895), b. in Satsuma, Mar. 1844; commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the Japan-China War, and achieved a distinguished service at Wei-hai-wei under Marshal Oyama, Feb. '95; promoted General on Nov. 1903. Being the Commander of the First Army that fought at the Battle of Yalu which opened the brilliant series of successful campaign in the present war, his fame is perhaps more widely known than that of his colleagues of similar standing.

Maejima, Mitsu, Baron, (cr. '03), b. Jan. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present greateness. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma, his great friend, left the

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Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. Was President of Count Okuma's School, "Waseda Special School" '86–'90, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in 1903 by the Government he, as the "Father of Japanese Postal Service," was one of the principal guests of the occasion and his past merit was retrospectively rewarded by creating him a Peer. He is one of the enthusiastic language . reformists and declares that Japan must abolish the use of Chinese characters to facilitate her progress along the path of modern civilization.

Makino, Nobuaki, Japanese Minister at Vienna, b. Oct. '61; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary of the Premier Count Ito (now Marquis) '88; a local Governor '91–'92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97. Is a son of the late Okubo, perhaps the greatest statesman in modern Japan.

Masuda, Takashi, b. '48 in Sado; is connected with the Mitsui Bussan for 30 years, having entered it in '76, and is one of the powers in business circles. He is a noted connoisseur of art objects and owns a large number of valuable pictures, etc. Perhaps stands at the head of the list in the amount of salary he draws, none in the Government or private service getting quite as much.

Masujima, Rokuichiro, Hogaku-hakushi, lawyer, b. June '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of the Law Course of the Gov. Univ. in Tokyo, and is also a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. He is one of the very few early Univ. graduates who have declined offer of position by the Government but started business, that of barrister in his case, on his own account.

Matsuda, Masahisa, President of the House of Representatives since Mar. '04, a leader of the *Seiyukai*; b. April '45; studied in France, was the President of the Kagoshima Higher School. Then began his political career as a Liberal member under Count Itagaki, and has been returned for Saga-ken since '90 (with the break of '92–'97). When the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry was organized in '98 he was appointed Minister of Finance, and in the Ito Ministry of 1900–1901, was Minister of Education.

Matsudaira, Masanao, Baron, (cr. 1900), a M. of the House of Peers, b. Feb. '44 at Fukui; Governor of Miyagi-ken, Kumamoto-ken and several other prefectures; held twice the post of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and represented Japan in the St. Louis Exposition as Vice-Chairman.

Matsukata, Masayoshi, Count, (cr. '84), one of the "elder statesmen" (Genro) was b. '40 at Kagoshima. He is a statesman who enjoys a great reputation for financial ability. His connection with the Treasury dates soon after the advent of the present era of Meiji, till in '81 when the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him. He continued to occupy this chair for more than ten years and did much in restoring the credit of paper money which considerably fell below par in consequence of excess issue in the civil trouble '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, he combining the function of Minister of Finance which from long association had become identified with him, as it were. The Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand

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the fierce attack of the Liberals and the Progressives who temporarily joined force to charge the Ministry for the alleged misdeeds of official interference in the preceding year's general election. The Count kept aloof for several years from active politics, to assume the portfolio of Finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96–'97 was memorable in the consummation of his long cherished ambition of making Japan a gold mono-metallic country; for Japan was now in the position, thanks to the war indemnity paid by China, of inaugurating this sound monetary system. Politically the 2nd Ministry was also memorable owing to the fact that it was formed with the support of the Progressives. The *entente* abruptly came to an end, and the Ministry collapsed miserably. When Marquis Yamagata was made to form a Ministry as the Count's successor, the latter was obliged to undertake the portfolio of Finance '98–'00. That was the last occasion on which he took part in active politics. The nomination to a Privy Councillor in July '03 was an outcome of peculiar circumstance (vide "Marquis Ito"). In '02 he travelled through Europe and America and was bestowed the honorary title of LLD. by Oxford Univ. On the death of Count Sano, President of the Red Cross Society '03, he was appointed as his successor.

Matsumura, Ninzo, Rigaku-hakushi, botanist, b. Oct. '56 in Hitachi, studied in Germany '86–'89; and occupies the chair of Botany in the Imp. Tokyo Uuiv. after his return from foreign study.

Matsuo, Shinzen, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Member of the House of Peers, b. Feb. '43 at Uwajima; was Director of the Financial Bureau of the Treasury for a long while, till in 1903 he was nominated to the present post.

Matsuoka, Koki, President of the Court of Administrative Litigation, Member of the House of Peers, b. June '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, then removed to the present post.

Megata, Tanetaro, Financial Adviser to Korean Government, b. '51 in Tokyo, and for about 25 years ending '04 when he was engaged by the Korean Gov. Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't where he occupied the post of one Bureau Director or another.

Minoura, Katsundo, Vice-President of the House of Representatives, b. Feb. '54 in Bungo, was for a while manager of the *Hochi* and began political life under Count Okuma. Sits in the House for Oita-ken from 1890. Twice he entered the Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agri're and Com. in '97 and in '98 as Vice-Minister of Communication.

Misaki, Kamenosuke, Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Member of the House of Peers, b. Jan. '58 in Sanuki. Was an official of the Home Office and elsewhere for a long while; was M.P. '90–'96, as a Liberal member, and re-entered the civil service as Director of the Local Affairs Bureau on the formation of the 2nd Ito Ministry, when it concluded *entente* with the Liberals, and continued to occupy the same post under the Matsukata Ministry that succeeded the other, he having severed connection with party politics. On the fall of that Ministry

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he was transferred to the present post.

Mishima, Hatasu, tutor of Chinese classics to the Crown Prince, born Dec. '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Misu, Sotaro, Vice-Adm., b. at Hikone '54. Was a Captain at the time of the Japan-China War. Promoted to Rear-Adm. '01, and appointed to the Director of the Personnel Bureau. On the outbreak of the present War he was appointed Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Vice-Adm. Kamimura; promoted to Vice-Adm. early this year, and has become a Com. under Adm. Togo. Was wounded in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea.

Mitsuhashi, Nobuyuki, Japanese Minister at the Hague, b. '56, and Entered the Foreign Office as clerk '79, to be transferred 2 years later to the Kanagawa Kencho. Was appointed Councillor and Secretary of the Foreign Office '96, Minister Resident 1900.

Mitsui, family, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary house of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns somewhat after a fashion of constitutional monarchy, for the eleven heads of the main stock and scions of the family are individually insignificant and only acquire importance as proprietors of different concerns the control of which is left in the hands of "executive officials." These establishments are the Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (trading dep't) and Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (mining dep't). They are backed with registered nominal capitals of 8½ mil. *yen* and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. The head of the main stock, Hachiroemon Mitsui, was created a Baron 1900 in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family to cause of public interest from former time.

Mitsukuri, brothers. The Mitsukuri family is celebrated for the distinguished part its mem. have played in the cause of science. The late Rinsho Mitsukuri, eldest of the four brothers, was one of the most noted jurists of the time and in regard to the early compilation of laws and codes started soon after the inauguration of the new regime he was one of the conspicuous figures. Shortly before his death he was made a Baron. Of his three younger brothers the eldest is Baron Kikuchi (which see) who was adopted by a relative of the house; the second is Prof. K. Mitsukuri, of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. He grad. Yale and Cambridge, biology being his special line. He is connected with the Univ. from '85 when he returned home. The youngest, Prof. G. Mitsukuri, studied history in Germany, and is a Prof. of the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Miura, Goro, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Visc. (cr. '84), b. Nov. '46 in Choshu; appointed Commander of the Hiroshima Army Division '76; fought at the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c.; retired from military service '98. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95, that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place. On suspicion of implicity in the affair he was arrested, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and he was soon set free. He is an earnest votarist of the Zen doctrines of Buddhism.

Miura, Yasushi, Member of the House of Peers, born Aug. '28 in Ehime-ken. Was rather a con-

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spicuous figure about the time of the Restoration, but whether from lack of powerful backing or other causes, he did not rise above the post of Governor of Tokyo '93–'94.

Miwada, Masako, was b. Jan. '44 at Kyoto, and is one of the few lady educationalists of great renown. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78, she took to learning with undivided attention till she attained a scholarship sufficient to teach others. Since then she has devoted herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a few years ago.

Miyabe, Kingo, Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of the Sapporo Agr'ture Col., b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U. S. A. to study botany under Asa Gray. Returned home '87 with D. Sc. from Harvard. Mr. Miyabe is perhaps the foremost specialist in Japan in his line, though probably on account of his living in a remote place he is less widely known than other scientists residing in more central places.

Miyake, Shu, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers, b. Feb. '43 at Tokyo; is the Dean of the Col. of Med. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Miyake, Yujiro, Bungaku-hakushi, author and journalist, b. May '60 at Kanazawa, and grad. Philosophy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought. He once visited the South Seas and about three years ago made a trip round the world. He wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest.

Miyoshi, Taizo, Member of the House of Peers since '98, lawyer, b. in May '45; entered civil service while young, transferred to the Bench in which he won distinction till he rose to the post of Vice-Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation which he resigned in '97.

Mori, Kwai-nan, b. Nov. '63 at Nagoya; is a writer of Chinese poetry and is patronized on that account by Marquis Ito whose verses are said to receive finishing touch from his pen.

Mori, Rintaro, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, Surgeon-Gen., b. in '60; is probably more widely known as literateur, chiefly as translator of many German classics. Writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military surgery since he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies. He is at present in Manchuria as Surgeon-Gen. of the Tokyo Division.

Morimura, Ichizaemon, b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; is engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining a branch store at New York and other places. Possesses the Morimura Bank, Cap. *Y.* 500,000, and is a director of the Bank of Japan.

Morita, Goyu, b. Jan. '34 in Owari; is the chief of the Sodo sect and presiding abbot of the Yeihei Temple, Noto.

Motoda, Hajime, M.P., lawyer, b. May '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92 by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who joined Marquis Ito's "model party" in 1900. He sits in the House from the first session and was Vice-President of the House '98–1902.

Motono, Ichiro, Hogaku-hakushi, Japanese Minister at Paris, b. Feb.

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62 in Saga-ken; was translator of the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93, and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at St. Petersburg '96. In '98 he was appointed Minister Resident at Brussels, and transferred to the present post '01. He was a junior Delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at the Hague '99.

Moto-ori, Ho-ei, tutor of the Crown Prince in Japanese classics, was b. April '34 in Ise, and is a son of the celebrated Moto-ori who flourished towards the end of the last century and was instrumental in reviving national literature and awakening the spirit of loyalty and patriotism to the Imp. Court.

Mudaguchi, Gengaku, President of the Tokyo Electric Rly. Co., b. Dec. '47 in Saga; became a civil official of the Department of Education and of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but retired when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Government in '81. He is now a well-known figure in business world.

Murai, Kichibei, b. '64 at Kyoto; supplies a remarkable instance of success attained through diligence combined with shrewdness. He started at Kyoto tobacco manufacturing business in a small way less than two decades ago, cleverly forestalled others when the public began to use cigarettes in place of cut tobacco, and had several brands of a certain big tobacco manuf. co. of America he had then registered in his name as Japan had not yet joined the International League for the Protection of industrial property. The American co. was thus out-Yankeed so far as in regard to the sale of its products in Japan and neighboring places. The upshot was the Amr. co. entered into part'ship with the Murai . brother and started as a joint concern a big tobacco manuf. co. in Japan under the ostensible name of Murai Brothers. This concern was purchased by the Government when the monopoly prog. was started '03, and Murai brothers then started a bank in their name with the capital of *Y.* 1,000,000. They are also engaged in cotton thread manufacture.

Murata, Tamotsu, Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. Dec. '42 in Osaka; was long an official of Education, Justice, etc., but has been devoting himself to promoting the cause of fishery enterprise since '90 when he left the Gov service.

Murata, Tanryo, b. July '72, is noted as a painter of historic subjects.

Murata, Tsuneyoshi, Maj.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. June '38 in Satsuma; entered the Military early, and took part in the Civil War of '77, as a Major.

Murayama, Ryuhei, Proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspa, ers, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Hamsworth" of Japan in a small way, and has by his shrewd business management raised the two *Asahis* to the present prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu.

Nabeshima, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen), b. Aug. '46; is one of the few hereditary Peers who have rendered distinguished service. Stayed in England for several years from '71 for study; represented Japan at Rome '80–'82, and was for a long while the Master of Ceremonies at the Court. Marchioness Nabeshima is the President of the Volunteer Nurse Association and is connected with various philanthropic works.

Nagaoka, Moriharu, Viscount, (cr

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'91), Member of the House of Peers, was b. Sept. '42 at Kumamoto, being a scion of the house of Marqu's Hosokawa. He studied law in U. S. of America and England '72–'79; was the Minister at the Hague '80–'82. He is a founder of the "East Asia Identical Language Association" and takes great interest in China.

Nakabashi, Tokugoro, President of the Osaka Merchant Ship Co., b. at Kanazawa '60, grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84. Was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Accountant Bureau. Resigned it about ten years ago to take charge of the present co. which had begun to decline in prosperity. Through his judicious management the co. has begun to yield a good dividend.

Nakahama, To-ichiro, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. in Tokyo, July '57; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships, and who on account of his knowledge in foreign language and foreign matters was employed in various important business by the Government of that time. The Doctor is a specialist of internal diseases.

Nakamuda, Kuranosuke, Vice-Admiral (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. Feb. '31 in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers, and did much in laying the foundation of the future of fleet of Japan.

Nakano, Buyei, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce born January 1849 at Takamatsu; before '81 was a civil official, but resigning the post he entered business. Was for a long the Director of the Tokyo Tramway Co. (forerunner of the present Tokyo Electric Car Co.), and was elected President of the Tokyo Stock Exchange a year or two ago. He sat in the House from '90 to 1902 as a Progressive M. P.

Namikawa, Sosuke, a celebrated cloisonne artist and porcelain painter, b. June '47 at Nagoya; has done more than any person in carrying cloisonne work to the present state of perfection. He took charge of the work of decorating a hall in the Imp. Court.

Namura, Taizo, Member of the House of Peers since '94, b. at Nagasaki, Nov. '41; sat at the Bench for many years ultimately rising to the top of the service as Procurator-Gen. of the Supreme Court '86 and chief of the same '92–'93. He resigned the office and has devoted himself to business since '94.

Naujo, Bunyu, Bungaku-hakushi, b. May '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. '84, where he studied Sanskrit under Max Muller. Was a Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Narabara, Shigeru, Baron, (cr. '96), Governor of Okinawa, b. May '34 in Satsuma; was on the suite of the Prince Shimazu when the Namamugi tragedy took place '62 that led to the bombardment of Kagoshima, by British warships. Was then President of the Nippon Rly. Co., and Gov. of Shizuoka '83; occupies the present post from '92.

Nemoto, Michiakira, Bungaku-hakushi, b. Jan. '22 in Akita; is one of the most noted Chinese scholars of the day, being the Doyen, as it were, of this particular class of scholars. Has filled the chair of Chinese Literature in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '95.

Nishi, Kwanjiro, General, Baron, (cr. '95), b. Mar. '46 in Satsuma; entered Army while young, promoted Major-General in '89; commanded a Brigade of the 1st Army Division (Tokyo) during the Japan-China War and fought at Port Arthur, &c. under Marshal Oyama;

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was created a Baron and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite. He was the Commander of the 2nd Army Division (Sendai) on the occasion of the outbreak of the present War and took part in Manchurian campaigns as far as the battle of Shaho. Was promoted full General June '04 and was appointed Commander of the Garrison of Liaotung and removed May '05 to the Inspector-Gen. of Education.

Nishi, Tokujiro, Baron, (cr. '95), a Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma July '47; entered diplomatic career early. Was the Minister at St. Petersburg '86–'96, and had to undertake grave diplomatic negotiations consequential to Russia's interference with the support of Germany and France on the eve of the conclusion of the Japan-China War. He was the Minister for Foreign Affairs Nov. '97–June '98 (under the Matsukata and Ito Ministries). He was Japanese Minister at Peking on the occasion of the North-China trouble and was one of those who sustained the memorable siege.

Nishimura, Katsuzo, b. Dec. 1836 in Tokyo; is the father of leather-ware industry in Japan having started that business as early as '70. Next year he started the first knit-work factory in Japan. The fire-proof brick work which the Gov. established was purchased by Mr. Nishimura '87 and has been converted what was at first a losing enterprise into a paying concern. In the preceding year he visited Europe to study shoeing industry and returned home with a German expert whom he engaged. This laid the foundation of the present prosperity of *Sakura Gumi* to which his original leather-work establishment was re-named. He was long the Vice-Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; a founder of the forerunner of the Tokyo Higher Com. School; a founder of the Tokyo Asylum for the Aged and Foundlings, and has otherwise been associated with industrial and public enterprises. In recognition of his service the Government awarded him the Blue-ribbon medal.

Nitobe, Inazo, Nogaku-hakushi, was b. '63, and grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '81, and subsequently studied agr'al economy at the John's Hopkin's Univ., Baltimore, U.S.A., and at Bonn. Was for several years Prof. of the Sapporo Col., then official of Formosa which he left '04 to accept the offer of the chair of Economy by the Univ. at Kyoto. His little work, in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and has done an inestimable service in initiating the Occidentals into the spirit of Japanese morality. His "Nogyo Honron" (New Agriculture) has been favorably received owing to great originality and great literary value. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady.

Nodzu, Michitsura, General, Count, (cr. '95), b. Nov. '40 in Satsuma; fought as a Colonel at the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-Gen. in '85 and became General in '94; defeated the Chinese in the memorable battle of Pingyang as the head of the Hiroshima Division, and on Marshal Yamagata's being recalled home by the Emperor in consideration of his weak health the Gen. was ordered to succeed him and take command of the First Army. Was Inspect-Gen. of Education before he was appointed Commander of the Fourth Army at the present War.

Noguchi, Sho-hin, a lady painter, b. Jan. '47 at Osaka; is a master of landscape painting.

Nogi, Kiten, General, Baron, (cr.

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1895), b. Nov. '49 in Choshu, is one of the most soldierly soldiers, perhaps too strict and Spartan for this effeminate and finical age. Like most Generals who have passed their prime the General took part in war a number of times, notably in the Civil War of '77, the Japan-China War and the present War. In the first the subject of this sketch fought as Captain in the hard-fought and bloody battle of Tawarazaka, in the second he as Commander of a brigade fought at Kinchow and Port Arthur, and the part he has undertaken in the second capture of Port Arthur is still fresh in the memory of all the world. On the conclusion of the Japan-China War he was promoted Lieut.-Gen. and appointed Commander of the 2nd Division (Sendai). Was for a short while the Governor-Gen. of Formosa '96, but was found too strict to be popular among his subordinates, and soon he returned to his congenial life of soldier as Commander of the 11th Division (Marugame). He resigned the post about the fall of 1900 and, like a Roman General, took to farming, till, on the outbreak of the present War, he was called out and ordered to attack Port Arthur as Commander of the 3rd Army, he having been promoted to full General in June '04. The loss of his two sons, both young officers in a Division composing his Army, one at Nansan and the other at Port Arthur has won profound sympathy both at home and abroad.

Nomura, Yasushi, Viscount, (cr. 1887), a Privy Councillor, b. Aug. '42 in Choshu, became a civil official early; Minister of Home Affairs under Ito Ministry '94–'96; Minister of Communication under the Matsukata Ministry '96–'97. In 1900 he was appointed to the present office.

Ogata, Gekko, b. Sept. '55, is perhaps the most celebrated living painter of the *Ukiyo* school, which is chiefly devoted in deficting manners and customs in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects.

Ogata, Masanori, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. Nov. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81–'84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany. The Doctor is Prof. at the Col. of Med. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Ogawa, Mataji, Gen., Baron (cr. '95), b. July '48 at Kokura; was a Major attached to the Kumamoto garrison when it was besieged by the rebels in the Civil War '77. Was chief of staff to the First Army at the time of the Japan-China War under Marshal Yamagata. In the reward for the service rendered during the war, he was rewarded peerage, promotion to Lieut.-Gen. with command of the 4th Division (Osaka), and the grant of the 3rd class of the Golden Kite. In the present War he at the head of his Division formed part of Gen. Oku's Second Army, till wounded in the Battle of Liaoyang he was sent home. He was promoted to full Gen. Jan. '05.

Oishi, Masami, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, was b. April '55 in Tosa, and, like most prominent men born in that province, took active part in taking up the cause of democracy. Severed connection with Count Itagaki's Liberal Party '82 and was arrested '85 with the late Baba who died prematurely in U.S.A. on the suspicion of dynamite affair, but was

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acquitted after several month's confinement. About this time he travelled abroad and some years after his return he was appointed by the Ito Ministry Minister Resident to Korea '92–'93, and this appointment perhaps furnished the first precedent for giving to an outsider a high official post all at once. He soon left the Gov. service and once more resumed his place in the Opposition under the lead of Count Okuma. He has twice re-entered the Gov., this time in virtue of his being an Opposition leader and not from sufferance of the clan Gov. as it was before, first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96–'97, and next as Minister of the same Dep't '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He has sat in the House since '98. Diplomacy is what he considers as his forte.

Oka, Genkei, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, chief physician-in-waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. Col. of what has subsequently become the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany.

Okabe, Viscount, (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Kishiwada, Izumi), Member of the House of Peers, b. Nov. '54; studied in America and England '75–'83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '89–'90; was appointed Minister Plenip. unattached '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94–'96. He is about to settle with his family at the vicinity of Ping Yang, Korea, where, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers, he has leased a wide tract of land to convert it into a model plantation.

Okamura, Teruhiko, Hogaku-hakushi, lawyer, b. July '55 at Osaka; studied law at London '76–'81; afterward became a judge and was appointed President of the Yokohama Local Court, but retired in '91, since which he has been practising law. He was dispatched to London several years ago by the Government in connection with the Chishima-Ravenna collision case, which was decided by the Privy Council in favor of Japan.

Oku, General, Baron, (cr. '95), b. Nov. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71. Won distinction in the Civil War '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto which was held by the Imperial troops, and thus established connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd class of the Golden Kite. Was appointed Commander of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Commander of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '03. He attended the Durbar at Delhi a couple of years ago. His brilliant achievements as Commander of the Second Army in the present War have won admiration both at home and abroad.

Okuda, Yoshindo, M.P., Hogaku-hakushi, b. June '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Course of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84, and was at once appointed an official of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in which he rose quickly till he became Director of Patent Bureau '90. Was subsequently transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives '96; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. '98 and that of Edu. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00–'02.

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He has sat in the House since '03. Is a founder of the Hogaku-in (Private Law Col.) and travelled abroad '99.

Okuma, Shige-nobu, Count, (cr. '87), Leader of the Progressive Party, b. Feb. '38 in Saga, shares, all things considered, with Marquis Ito the fame of being two of the ablest living statesmen of Japan. In prestige, mental vigor and intellectual activity the two really stand on the same plane, and if, as it is generally believed, the two statesmen are political rivalry that rather comes from accidents of circumstances and not from inclination, for both are alike in entertaining progressive views. Perhaps the real rivalry and incompatibility of views is found more between the Count and Marquis Yamagata who is a statesman of conservative ideas, as most soldier statesmen generally are the world over. Fate, however, has denied to the subject of this sketch as it has allowed to Marquis Ito as better opportunities of directing the affairs of state. For about ten years, i.e., '73–'81 he had charge of the Treasury first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister, and this post he had to resign and retire from Government service as his memorial urging the Government to introduce representative government was rejected by his colleagues. In those days the two clans of Satsuma and Choshu, in consideration of their having been principal agents in regard to the grand work of the Restoration, reigned supreme, but the Count was of Saga extraction and therefore lacked powerful backing behind him. The immediate result of his resignation was the formation of the *Kaishin-to*, the forerunner of the present Progressive Party. Then began his career as Opposition leader committed in furthering the cause of representative Government and in overthrowing the clan system. In '88, the year preceding the promulgation of the Constitution, he was induced by his great friend the late Count Kuroda, Premier of the day, to accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and to undertake the important task of revising the Treaties concluded with the Powers before the Restoration. It was on that occasion that attempt was made on his life, he barely escaped death but with the loss of one leg. (See Chap. Diplomacy.) The clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked the discontent of a section of public, and the young "patriot" took up their cause. After remaining as outsider for several years the *Kaishin-to* joined hands with the 2nd Matsukata Ministry in '96, with the result that the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The collapse of this alliance, the formation in June '98 of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in which the Count assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the breakdown of this coalition were events of yesterday, as it were, and need not be described at length. Thus ends, so far, the Count's official career which even his admirers may hardly call it a success. Some say that he is a little too fond of theory with no correspondent power of action to carry it out. In non-political spheres, especially in the founding of Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) in '82, he has achieved an unqualified success if we may consider it as a business enterprise. Horticulture is the Count's

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hobby and his collection of tropical plants, chiefly orchids, and other rare plants is perhaps the best in Japan. Unlike Marquis Ito the Count has never been abroad, and like other statesmen of similar standing he has not been blessed with a son, so that his heir is an adopted son, husband to his daughter.

Okura, Kihachiro, one of the new-made millionaires, b. Sept. '37 in Echigo. Removed to Tokyo early in the era and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit. He opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially latter in the shape of machineries, electric plant, and such big things. In '99, to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his business enterprise, he founded a private business school by endowing it with the fund of half a million *yen*. He travelled twice through Europe and America first in '72 and second '00 to visit the World Fair at Paris in company with Mrs. Okura. He holds a court title and wears the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun.

Ono, "Kozan," b. '13 at Hikone and enjoyed a wide celebrity till a few years ago for his Chinese verses and caligraphy. Was granted a court title '00 in consideration of his long service in the cause of culture and refinement.

Ono, Kwokei, b. March '45 in Shinano; is one of the leading merchants of Yokohama where he has transacted raw silk since it has been opened to foreign trade. Is a promoter of the Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undertakings carried on in the port.

O-oka, Ikuzo, M.P., a leader of the *Seiyukai*, b. June '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently deserted to devote himself to politics in which he was once a member of the National Unionist Association and now one of the *Seiyukai*. Is the chairman of the City Council, Tokyo, and owns the *Chu-o*. He sits in the House from the first session '90.

Osawa, Kenji, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers, b. July '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70–'74 and '78–'82; since then Professor of the Medical Course of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Otani, Kahei, b. Dec. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk at a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea. He set up a tea store at his own account a number of years ago and is now the foremost tea exported. Has taken great pains in maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rival. Is the chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and President of the 74th Bank, Yokohama.

Otani, Kodzui, Count, (gr. '03), b. at Kyoto, Dec. '76; is the Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwan Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Stayed long in Europe for prosecution of study, and started home '02 via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father. He married with Princess Kadzu-ko (elder sister of the Crown Princess), 2nd daughter of Prince Kujo, Jan. '98.

Otani, Kokei, Count, (cr. '96), b. July '51 at Kyoto; Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, the East Hongwan Temple, for many years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and

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internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy is hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor.

Otori, Keisuke, Baron, (cr. 1900), Privy Councillor, was b. Feb. '33 in Harima; was one of the ablest generals on the Shogunate side, who from erring sense of faithfulness, took up the fallen cause of the Regency and fought with the Imperialists. Surrendered with the future Adm. Viscount Enomoto to the Imperial troops after having defended Hakodate against them and was imprisoned for two years. (See "Enomoto.) Released he was appointed an official of the then created Hokkaido Colonization Board; then a Secretary of the Public Works Dep't now no more; President of the Peers' School, etc. Was Minister at Seoul when war broke out between Japan and China; removed to the present post shortly later. Is the President of the Businessmen's Corporation, Tokyo.

Oura, Kanetake, Member of the House of Peers and Minister of Communication, b. in Satsuma, May '50; appointed Governor of Shimane-ken '93; afterward that of Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, Miyagi, &c.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98–'00 and '01–'03. In Sept. 1903 he was appointed to the present post.

Oyama, Iwao, Marshal, Marquis, (cr. Count '84, gr. Marquis '95), Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, was b. Oct. '42 in Satsuma, is a general who owes his greatness to master mind that knows whom to trust and that can be detached enough to leave the trusted lieutenants uninterfered in their acts. A nephew of the great Saigo, the General took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration, and it was with bitterest pang that the General was obliged to command a Brigade against his adoring uncle when the latter was forced by his impetuous and erring followers to raise the flag of rebellion in '77. Between '78 when he was promoted Lieut.-Gen. and '91 when the mandate of full General was conferred upon him, the General, surrounded by a staff of brilliant young officers, rendered a signal service in carrying our Army to the state of efficiency. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. Next we found him a Marshal ('98) and Chief of the General Staff, which post he soon resigned to make room for a "young talent" in the person, on that particular occasion, of the late Viscount Gen. Kawakami, who may be said to have perfected the staff service to the present state of efficiency. His premature death obliged him, after the late Prince Komatsu filled the vacancy for a short while, to resume his former post in the General Staff till the time of the outbreak of the present War in which he, with the help of his second in Command, Gen. Kodama, and a staff of brilliant officers, has carried the Imperial armies to the pinnacle of fame. The Marquis bears the 2nd class of the Golden Kite and the Grand Order ('02). Marchioness Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. of Vassar Col.

Oyama, Tsunasuke, Japanese Minister at Rome, b. Jan. '53 at Kagoshima; was a Legation Chancelier '78–'79 at Rome and Paris; promoted Secretary of the Legation

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at London '84; personal secretary to the Foreign Minister '86. Was transferred to Secretary of Legation at Paris '88; appointed Minister at the Hague '92, then at Vienna, and finally at Rome '99.

Ozaki, Saburo, Baron, (cr. '96), Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. Jan. '42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home and Foreign Offices, the last post he held being that of the Director of Legislative Bureau '90. Was a promoter of the Seoul-Fusan Rly. Distinguished service rendered in connection with the Restoration was rewarded with Peerage.

Ozaki, Tadaharu, Baron, (cr. 1900), Privy Councillor since '90, b. in Tosa, Feb. '31; was long connected with the Justice Dep't, ultimately rising to the post of President of the Supreme Court.

Ozaki, Yuki-o, M.P., Mayor of Tokyo, b. Nov. '59 in Miye-ken; entered political life while young, and is one of those prominent politicians who swore to pull down the clan Gov. and introduce party politics. From platform and through the columns of press he fiercely attacked the clan Gov., and his eloquence soon made him one of the best speakers of the day. In '87 he was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat; he utilized this opportunity for purpose of visiting England whence he returned home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet in which he continues to sit ever since. When the short-lived entente was concluded between the Matsukata Cabinet and the Progressives, he as a prominent member in that party, was given a post of chief councillor of the Foreign Office. Thus after a long absence he re-entered the Gov. service which he had quitted out of dissatisfaction with the doings of the *Sat-cho* faction. Was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet, but that post he was obliged to resign from a trivial cause hardly worth mentioning. Probably this circumstance led ultimately to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception, and in '00 he joined Marquis Ito's new party to be made its leader in the House. The dubious course which the Marquis had to assume, from peculiar circumstance, towards the present Ministry offended the subject of this sketch, and in '03 he resigned the Constitutionalists, so that he is now a free lance. He was elected Mayor of Tokyo soon afterward.

Saionji, Kin mochi, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), Leader of *Seiyukai*, was b. Oct. '49 at Kyoto. Studied at Paris '70–'80 and brought home highly democratic notions that startled his seniors. Issued a democratic paper called "Oriental Liberty" with the late Mr. Nakaye, Mr. Matsuda, M. P. (President of H. of Rep.), but had to discontinue it in deference to the strong objection of senior Peers of conservative ideas. Then commenced his official career, first as Minister to Austria '85, removed to a similar post at Berlin '87, when he was recalled to held a post at home. Was President of the Board of Decoration; and held chair of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94–'96 temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness. He was again Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as President he had to occupy post of Prime Mrnister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one

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Ministry and the formation of another. When Marquis Ito with whom he organized the *Seiyukai* and is on terms of great friendship, had to enter the Privy Council July '03, the subject of this sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the *Seiyukai*. He is reported to be one of the most clear-headed statesmen of the day. He is a brother of Marquis Tokudaiji, Lord Chamberlain, while his younger brother is the head of great Sumitomo family, Osaka, by whom he was adopted.

Saito, Minoru, Vice-Admiral, Vice-Minister of Navy, b. Oct. '58 in Iwate-ken. Was Sub.-Lieut. '82; Commander at the time of the Japan-China War; removed to the honorable post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; promoted to be Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Izumi*; removed to a member of the Naval Staff Board. Undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship *Fuji* '96. After two years' service on the sea he was wanted by Adm. Baron Yamamoto, then installed in the Ministry of the Navy, as his immediate subordinate, which post he continues to fill with great credit. Rear-Adm. 1900 and Vice-Adm. '04.

Sakatani, Yoshiro, Hogaku-hakushi, Vice-Minister of Finance, b. Jan. '60, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese. Grad. the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance '87, with which he is connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, and lastly the present post '01. He rendered a distinguished service in the work of monetary reform '97.

Sakuma, Samada, General, Viscount, (cr. '95), b. in Choshu, Dec. '44; took part in the Civil War of the Restoration. Commissioned as Lieut. '72; Major-Gen. '81; Lieut.-Gen. '86 and Commander of the 2nd Division (Sendai). Ordered to proceed to the front at the time of the Japan-China War, and was afterward appointed Military Commander of the Districts of Occupation. Was promoted full General '98 and at present holds the post of Commander-in-Chief of Tokyo Garrison.

Sasaki, Takayuki, Count, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. Nov. '30 in Tosa, and took an active part in the work of the Restoration. He has, however, consistently kept aloof from active politics since that time, and has been chiefly connected with the Imperial Court and affairs of public education. Has charge of the bringing up of two of the Emperor's daughters, Princesses Tsune and Kane.

Sassa, Tomohisa, M.P., Leader of the Imperialist Party, was b. Jan. '54 in Kumamoto-ken. Joined the rebels in the Civil War of '77 and was thrown in prison for several years on the suppression of the trouble. Began political career and organized '92 the National Association with the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as a Ministerial organ, this party being now known under the present title, "Imperialist Party." It holds about 20 seats in the House and is altogether an insignificant body. Has been returned to the House since the first session.

Sato, Susumu, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. Nov. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War. Undertook the operation on Li Hung-chang when the late Chinese statesman was shot by a fanatic while staying at

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Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy. The Dr. supervises the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the present War.

Senge, Takatomi, Baron, (cr. '84), Governor of Tokyo-fu, Member of the House of Peers, was b. Aug. '45 at an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Shrine of Izumo. Was appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau '92; Gov. of Saitama '94, that of Shizuoka '97, and lastly the present post '98. He was granted Pee age in consideration of the honorable position the family occupied from ancient time, being considered as almost rivalling the Imperial line in respect of antiquity.

Shaku, Unsho, b. in '27 in Shimane-ken; chief abbot of the Mejiro Temple, Tokyo. Is reputed as one of the most learned priests of the time.

Shiba, brothers. **Shiro**, elder of the two, b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (V't Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business. Resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in fine Chinese, and which had a great vogue. Was arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair, to be acquitted on examination. Was Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. He has frequently sat in the House as mem. (Prog.) from his native district.

Goro, younger of the two, b. at Aizu '65; entered army early and was commissioned in artillery corps; was a military attache of Legation at London and Peking, and it was while in the latter that the Boxer trouble broke out and the legation corps had to shut themselves up in the premisses of the British Legation. The handful of the legation guards and volunteers led by the Col., then Lieut.-Col., successfully withstood the siege of the Chinese army, till rescued by the reinforcements sent by Japan. The Col.'s fame soon spread throughout Europe and America for valor and presence of mind, and rewards arrived him from all the Governments whose subjects were among the beleagured party, besides one from the Pope of Rome for humatarian service. Accompanied the late Prince Marshal Komatsu when he visited England to attend the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward. Is at the front as Com. of Art. Regr. from the out break of hostilities.

Shibata, Kamon, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, b. '61 in Kanazawa; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; appointed Councillor Home Office '86, Secretary of the Cabinet '89. Was appointed Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office '95, and was transferred to the present post on the formation of the present ministry.

Shibusawa, Yei-ichi, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. Mar. '40 in Saitama-ken; is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe '67–'68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince. Was appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Count Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank, pioneer of

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national banks in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till Spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health; shares equally with Mr. Jiro Yano (which see) the honor of having carried business education to the present state of prosperity. Also took part in city administration. Before he fell seriously ill a couple of years ago he had been connected as president or member of the Board of Directors with a large number of business establishments; but he has declined most of them. He frequently travelled over to Korea where his bank enjoys a great credit and acts as banker to the Korean Court and Government. His elevation to Peerage was in consideration of immense service he had rendered in the cause of public wellbeing.

Shigeno, An-yeki, Bungaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers, b. Oct. '27 in Satsuma; held for a long while a chair in the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and is one of the veteran scholars in Chinese classics and also a historian.

Shimada, Saburo, M. P., edi. and prop. of the *Mainichi*, b. Oct. '52 in Tokyo. Was connected with a daily journal published in Tokyo '74 and for some years after he held a post of Secretary in the Dep't of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government. For many years he was one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever since remained as an indep. member in the House which he continues to sit from its 1st session. Was for a while Vice President of the House. He is one of the most fluent speakers among contemporary publicists. Wrote several works of historical interest, notably "How Japan was opened to Foreign Intercourse."

Shimaji, Mokurai, one of the noted Buddhist priests, b. Feb. '37 in Suwo. Played active part in the early part of His Majesty's reign in reforming the system of the *Shinshu* sect to which he belongs, and also memorialized the Gov. about the control of religious affairs. Visited Europe in '71 and the following year on his way home the Bud. districts of India. Compiled '96 at the request of the Buddhist League "Fundamental Points of the Buddhist Sects." Wrote many other works and continues to devote himself to cause of female education and diffusion of Buddhist doctrines at his private residence in Tokyo.

Shimoda, Utako, Mad., is one of the foremost blue-stockings and educationalist, besides occupying the highest post in Gov. service of all the women in Japan. Was a Court lady till about '79, her great ability in composing sonnets having drawn the attention of Her Majesty. It was at her suggestion that her original personal name was changed to the present one which means "Sonne s." On the founding of the Peerage Girl's School she was a, pointed an instructor subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the school. Founded a private female school about ten years ago. She visited Europe and also China.

Shimamura, Hayao, Rear-Adm., was b. Sept. '58 in Tosa. Was a staff Lieutenant in the time of the Japan-China War; promoted to a command on its termination and attached to the Italion Legation '96. Promoted to Com. of the *Suma* '00 and took part in the Boxer's trouble. Was singled out by Adm. Togo on the outbreak of

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hostilities as his chief of the staff, having been promoted Rear-Adm. soon after. In the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea he commanded a detachment of armored cruisers.

Shimonose, Masachika, Kogaku-hakushi, inventor of Shimonose powder, b. Dec. '59 at Hiroshima; grad. the now defunct Imp. Col. of Engineering '84; was connected with the Printing Bureau '84 to '87 and took charge of the work of manufacturing printing ink and pigments. Was transferred to the Naval Arsenal '87 where he supervised till '00 the ammunition dep't. Meanwhile he had completed his prolonged investigations in explosives and his new compound was adopted in June '93 by the Navy which gave it the name of Shimonose powder. His service was rewarded with grant of decoration and a sum of money. In June '99 the Shimonose Powder Factory was established at Akabane and he was appointed to take charge of it, and this post he continues to hold. The following year he was granted another decoration. He was frequently appointed a Commissioner of Domestic Exhibition. Mr. Shimonose's explosive has proved, employed for the first time in actual fighting in the present War, a terrible destructive agency far more terrible than any similar compound previously known in the world, so that for the complete success of her arms Japan owes to the inventor almost as much for the commanding genius of Marshal Oyama and supreme strategy of Adm. Togo.

Shida, Gentaro, Vice-President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '68 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. with honor. Appointed Councillor of Agr. and Com.; raised to Dir. of Industrial Bureau of the Dep't which he resigned '98. Was appointed to the present post '02.

Shoda, Heigoro, b. in Oita-ken; was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, was one of his assist. teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keio Gijuku. Then entered the Mitsubishi firm, soon after its inception and has perhaps done than any other employe of the establishment in carrying its business to the present state of prosperity. He has now charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Mitsubishi firm.

Soda, Kinsaku, one of the prominent merchants of Yokohama, b. Oct. '50 in Kozuke, laid the basis of his present wealth through transactions in raw silk early in the era. Founded his family bank, Soda Bank, in '96, and has rendered valuable services in all matters of public interests in that city.

Soga, Sukenori, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), President of the Nippon Railway Co. and Member of the House of Peers since '91, b. Nov. '43 in Saga-ken; entered early the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of a brigade on the occasion of civil war of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff. Retired from active service about '87, was once chief military tutor and aide de camp of the Crown Prince. He is one of the strongest members in the Upper House.

Sone, Arasuke, Baron, (cr. 1902), Minister of Finance, b. Jan. '49 in Choshu; was despatched to France to study military tactics '72–'77, but soon left Army and entered the civil service. Was Councillor of the Legislative Bureau and held

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other posts '81–'90; chief secretary of the Lower House '90, and M.P. for Yamaguchi '92 when he was elected Vice-President of the House. Then he re-entered the Gov. service and represented Japan at Paris '93–'97; accepted the portfolio of Justice '98 in the 3rd Ito Cabinet; Minister of Agr. and Com. '98–'00 in the Yamagata Cabinet. The chairs occupied by him in the present Ministry may be seen from the Ministerial schedule shown elsewhere.

Sonoda, Kokichi, banker, President of *Dai Jugo Ginko* (15th Bank), b. Jan. '48 in Satsuma. Entered the Foreign Office as clerk '71, and subsequently stayed in London for about 16 years first as Consul and then Consul-Gen. Elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank '90, and transferred to the present post '98.

Sonoda, Yasukata, Baron, (cr. '97), Governor of Hokkaido, Member of the House of Peers, b. Sept. '50 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Gen. of Tokyo twice. Was appointed to the present post '99.

Soyeda, Juichi, Hogaku-hakushi, President of the Industrial Bank of Japan, b. Aug. '64 in Fukuoka-ken. Reputed as a Prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious caliographic talent. Grad. the course of Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England. Was appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home; promoted from one higher post to another in the same office till he filled the vice-ministership at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet '98. On the fall of this Cabinet he retired from the Gov. service; was appointed President of the Formosan Bank June '99 when that bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Industrial Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02. He took active part in the monetary reform work.

Suda, Kimihira, Governor of Kanagawa-ken, Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. Dec. '48 in Choshu. Was Secretary of Justice Dep't '76; promoted to one higher post to another till in time he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. About '87 he was appointed Councillor to the Legation, Italy and after returning home he was appointed Gov. of Hyogo-ken and afterward to the present post.

Sugi, Kyoji, Hogaka-hakushi, b. in '28 at Nagasaki, is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan. Left Gov. service '83 and has since devoted himself to his special study.

Sugi, Magoshichiro, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. Jan. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connected with the Imperial Court. Was Lord Steward of the late Empress Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Household. Was appointed Privy Councillor '97.

Sugimura, Fukashi, Japanese Minister at Rio Janeiro, b. Feb. '53 at Morioka; was Clerk at Fusan '79, Consul at Vancouver '89; Secretary of Legation at Seoul '95 when the assassination of the Queen took place. He with his superior V't Miura was arrested on charge of complicity in the affair but was soon acquitted on examination. Was appointed Commissioner of the Formosan Gov. General's Office '96; transferred to the Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office '98–

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'03, to be accredited to Brazil as Minister Resident '04.

Sugimura, Toraichi, Minister Plen. at Mexico, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85. Appointed Secretary of the Legation at Rome '87, removed to Paris '91, to St. Petersburg '92, to Vienna '94–'98, again to St. Petersburg '98–'02; finally promoted to the present post.

Sugita, Tei-ichi, M.P., leader of *Seiyukai*, b. June '51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling class of old Liberals who struggled for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal convenience and comfort. With the advent of Parliament '90 his past exertions were rewarded with election to the House where he continues to sit almost without a break. Was appointed Gov. of Hokkaido by the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet '98, and was elected Vice-President of the House '02–'03.

Sumitomo, Kichizaemon, b Dec. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan. Is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, but was adopted by the family. Once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank (Cap. *Y.* 1,000,000 and Res. *Y.* 2,500,000), copper mining and smelting, and also colliery.

Suyematsu, Kencho, Baron, (cr. '95), Bungaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers, b. Aug. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; started public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*. Drew Marquis Ito's notice for his uncommon qualities, and through his recommendation he was appointed Chancelier of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures by famous men. Finally he obtained leave to study at Cambridge. Was a M.P. from his native district '90–'95; Director of the Legislative Bureau '92–'96. During the Japan-China War he was sent to Seoul on some important diplomatic mission which procured for him the patent of Barony. Was the Minister of Communication of the Ito Cabinet '98; Minister for the Interior '00–'01 of the *Seiyukai* Ministry. Soon after the outbreak of hostilities he was sent to England where he continues to reside. Is a son-in-law of Marquis Ito whose eldest daughter is Baroness Suyematsu.

Suzuki, Tozaburo, M.P., President of the Japan Sugar Refining Co., b. Nov. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; has made himself famous of late for his inventive ingenities, having invented a candy manufacturing machine, lemonade manuf'ing process, sugar refining machine, etc. Started a sugar refinery in '95 which is now one of the best paying concerns in Tokyō. Was returned from Shizuoka to the House '03.

Tajiri, Inajiro, Baron, (cr. '96), Hogaku-hakushi, Chief of the Board of Audit, b. at Kyoto, June '50; grad. Yale Univ., U.S.A. in '79; appointed Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterwards Dir. of Loan and other Bureau. Was twice Vice-Minister of Finance '92–'97 and '98–1901. He undertakes teaching on political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist as he is as an executive officer. Has written several works on political economy.

Takagi, Kenkwan, Baron, (cr. '05), Igaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers, since '92, b. in Satsuma, Sept. '49; studied medicine in England; and was connect-

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ed with the Naval Surgery from which he retired '92 after having held the topmost medical post, that of Surgeon-General, in the service. It was during his tenure of office that he adopted barley-rice mixed ration in place of rice alone for fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy, which had prevailed extensively among men and officers of the fleet, and succeeded in putting a stop to this annoying disease. On retiring from the service he, with the help of persons charitably disposed, organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital, one of the most perfectly arranged medical institutions in Japan. Several years later he opened the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise.

Takagi, Toyozo, Hogaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers, lawyer, b. May '52 in Tamba; was connected with the Bench till '98, holding the post of Vice-Minister of Justice at that time. From that time till present he is practising law in Tokyo.

Takasaki, Masakaze, Baron, Privy Councillor, b. July '36 in Satsuma; took some active part in the work of the Restorarion, and was despatched early in the era to Europe to investigate some state affairs. Has subsequently been connected with the Imperial Household chiefly on account of his eminence in Japanese poetry, he occupying the post of chief of the Poetry Section in the Court in addition to that of a Privy Councillor. His son and heir, Lieutenant of the Navy, was killed at Port Arthur.

Takahashi, Sakuyei, Hogaku-hakushi, b. in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94, studied International Law at the Univ. Hall; was legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadrons, at the time of the Japan-China War; proceeded to England where he studied International Law '97–'01. Is a Prof. at his alma mater after his return home. Wrote several works bearing on international law, and is one of the "7 University Jingoes" who first sounded the toscin of war in the present hostilities.

Takahashi, Shinkichi, President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Member of the House of Peers, b. Aug. '47 in Satsuma; was a secretary of the Treasury '74 and was afterward appointed Customs Chief at Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka, etc. Transferred to the Consular service and was appointed Consul at New York, then recalled to be given the post of a Bureau Director in the Dep't of Agr. and Com. Left Gov. service and held post of President of the Kyushu Rly. on its inauguration, and then transferred to the present post 1900.

Takahira, Kogoro, b. Jan. '54 in Iwate-ken. Has been exclusively connected with the Foreign Office, entering first as translator '76; Legation secretary at Washington '79–84; removed to Seoul '84; appointed Consul at Shanghai '87–'90; Consul-Gen. at New York 91; Minister Resident at the Hague '92; Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the court of Rome '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after. Was appointed Vice-Minister under Viscount Aoki '99, and the following year appointed Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. at Washington where he has just been appointed junior Peace Plenipotentiary.

Takamatsu, Toyokichi, Kogaku-hakushi, b. at Tokyo, Sept. '52; studied chemistry in England and Germany '79–'84; held long a chair at the Col. of Eng. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. combining post of Patent Comptroller. From 03 to this day he is Manag. Dir. of

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the Tokyo Gas Works.

Takamura, Ko-un, b. Feb. '52 at Tokyo, is one of the master glyptists of the day, and has been Prof. at the Gov. Fine Art School at Uyeno. Undertook the casting of a figure of "Nanko" erected in front of the Imp. Palace and also that of the elder Saigo in Uyeno Park. Is an Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.

Takashima, Kayemon, one of the new-made millionaires, b. Nov. '32 at Tokyo; and carried out import business early in the era and had the misfortune of being thrown into prison on the charge of having transacted with foreigners without permission. It was during his confinement that he devoted lonely hours to the investigation of the Japanese art of divination, he being regarded as the best master in this quaint "science" of guessing. On being released he resumed business, the country having been in the meanwhile opened to foreign intercourse; reclaimed several hundreds of acres of land between Yokohama and Kanagawa, that part of land seaward from the Gov. Rly. line and bearing the name "Takashima Street" being his work. This land he presented to the Gov. Was one of the founders of the Yokohama Gas Works, and once held the chair of President of the Hokkaido Tanko Rly. and other business concerns.

Takashima, Tomonosuke, Viscount, (cr. '84), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, Nov. '44; Colonel in '74; Major Gen. in '77 as Brigade Commander took active part in the Civil War of that year. Was appointed '83 Commander of Kumamoto Army Division and then at Osaka. Twice entered Cabinet as Minister of War first in '91–'92 and next in '96–'97 and was the Minister of the short-lived Colonial Dep't that was created soon after the Japan-China War and abolished about a year or two later.

Takata, Sanai, Hogaku-hakushi, b. Mar. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and has ever since been connected with the Waseda Univ. which was started the same year by Count Okuma. Is one of the leading members of the Prog. though he has for years past rather kept aloof from active politics and devoted himself to affairs of the Univ. of which he is the Vice-President. Was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office '96–'97, and the Senior Councillor of Education '98. He has repeatedly been returned to the House from Saitama-ken.

Takata, Shinzo, b. '55 in Sado; was for years a *banto* of a foreign firm at Yokohama in the early part of the '70th. He started import business on his own account about '80, chiefly in the line of machines and machineries, and and has, by his prudence and persevering efforts, attained the present prosperity.

Taketomi, Tokitoshi, M. P., leader of the Progressive Party, b. Dec. '55 in Saga-ken; was an obscure politician of local reputation before he began to sit in the House to which he has been returned almost without a break from the first session '90. His acute insight and great power of decision soon attracted the notice of the public in and out of the House, till he soon rose to be a prominent member of the Progressive Party. Was Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry '96–'97, and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry. His aristocratic mien once won for him a sobriquet,

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"Marquis of Benikiya" (hotel where he used to take up his quarters). He is reputed to possess the best financial talent among all the Progressive members.

Tanabashi, Aya, born Feb. 1839 at Osaka; is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family, keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education.

Tanabe, Sakuro, Kogaku-hakushi, b. Nov. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 the Gov. Engineering Col. subsequently united to the Univ., and was commissioned by the Local Office of Kyoto to take charge of the work of connecting Lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal. The work was successfully carried out '90. Was Prof. of the Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government, and lastly a Prof. on Engineering of the Imp. Kyoto Univ. from '00.

Tanaka, Fujimaro, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. June '45 at Nagoya. Was the most distinguished Imperialist in the Owari clan and was greatly instrumental in inducing his liege lord, subsequently Marquis Tokugawa, to renounce the cause of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Was appointed to a high post in the Education Dep't soon after the Restoration; Minister of Justice '80–'81, and was next dispatched '84 to Rome as Envoy Extr. Min. Plenip. and next to Paris '87–'90. Again he was given the chair of Justice '91, but resigned soon after and was installed in the Privy Council.

Tanaka, Gentaro, b. Jan. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House, and has been a mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments in that city.

Tanaka, Ichibei, b. Sept. '38 at Osaka; is connected with several leading business concerns in Osaka and vicinities.

Tanaka, Mitsu-aki, Viscount, (cr. '87), Minister of the Imp. Household, b. Sept. '43 in Tosa. Has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quartermaster Gen. and retired from active service. Was Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police '89–'91, and the following year transferred to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after transferred to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household. He succeeded Count Hijikata in the Ministy of the Household '98 and continues to occupy the chair. His wife, Viscountess Tanaka, who was a leading figure in the ladies' society of Tokyo, was carried away by disease early in the current year.

Tanaka, Shohei, Rigaku-hakushi, b. in Awaji, May '62; studied accoustics at Berlin '84–'98, and received a reward from the Kaizer for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin He was till lately an officer of the Nippon Rly. Co. owing to lack of a proper post which allows his special talent a full play. He has resigned the place in order to devote himself to some researches which are judged to lead to an important discovery or invention.

Tanakadate, Aikichi, Rigaku-hakushi, b. in Iwate-ken, Sept. '56; after grad. the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. he proceeded to England and Germany to

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complete his studies in physics in its bearing to seismology. Has charge of seismology in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., he being one of the foremost specialists in this particular line.

Tani, Tateki, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Member of the House of Peers, b. Feb. '37 in Tosa, and took active part in the Civil War of the Restoration. It was in another and far more disastrous civil trouble of '77 that the fame of the subject of the sketch suddenly acquired a great eminence, for it was chiefly owing to his stubborn defense of the Castle of Kumamoto where he, then Maj.-Gen., was Commander of the Garrison, that the rebels' programme of marching up eastward was frustrated and they were routed by the Imperial forces that came to the rescue of the beleagured garrison that had been, after the siege of about two months, almost reduced to the verge of starvation. That was the high water mark in the military career of the Gen., for he left the active service not long afterward. He subsequently took to politics and rose to the Ministerial position, having assumed the portfolio of Agr. and Com. '85–'87, but so far his political career has not been a great success as most soldier-statesmen are not the world over. None the less he is a power in the House of Peers where he has been elected without break by fellow Peers of his own rank since the opening of the Diet.

Tatsuno, Kingo, Kogaku-hakushi, b. Aug. '56 at Karatsu; is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education, having grad. Architecture at the defunct College of Engineering afterward merged into the Imperial Tokyo University, and then in England '80–'83. The building of the Nippon Ginko, Parliament and other large edifices were designed and supervised by him. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices.

Terao, Hisashi, Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. Sept. '55 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France '79–'83. Holds the present chair from '84, and has been in addition Dir. of the Gov. Observatory at Tokyo.

Terao, Toru, Hogaku-hakushi, Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. Dec. '58 at Fukuoka; was connected with the Bench for some years after grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater '91. Stayed at Brussels '92–'95 to finish his study in science of international law, his special line in which he is a great authority. Resigned his additional post as Councillor of the Foreign Office June '05, he being one of the pronounced "Seven Univ. Jingoes."

Terasaki, Khogyo, b. Feb. '66. He is one of the most prominent young artists of Japanese painting.

Tera-uchi, Seiki, Lieut.-Gen., Minister of War, b. '50 in Choshu. Entered Army early; was once an attache of our legation at Paris and a personal friend of Kuropatkin. Supervised the transport affairs in the Japan-China War, and was appointed the Insp.-Gen. of Military Education after the war, to be removed later to the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff. He was installed in the present chair in '02. He has frequently been sent abroad on official business, and on the occasion of the Boxer trouble he was dispatched to north China.

Toda, Ujitomo, Count, (cr. 84; formerly *Daimyo*); studied in America '71–'76; Legation Coun-

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cillor '86; Env. Extr. Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna. Was afterward removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies. Countess Toda takes an active part in society, and is reputed for great personal beauty.

Togo, Heihachiro, Admiral. A Japanese Nelson in the eyes of Britishers, a Sampson of Sampsons to Americans, a savior of fatherland to us Japanese, the West is not less enthusiastic than the East in doing homage to this annihilator of the Russian fleet and illustrious winner of the greatest naval battle that has ever taken place on this earth. Our hero is pre-eminently a man of action and not of words, and he lets the world judge him by what he has done and not by what he has said. For reserved in disposition, strict in courtesy and intensely sincere in the sense of duty, he is seldom known to have unbosomed his inner self not even to his own family and friends. When, therefore, foreigners who have had a good chance to be brought in direct contact with him could give nothing new about him and have dubbed our hero as "Togo the Silent," "Togo the Imperturbable" or "Togo the Impenetrable" they have merely confirmed what the public already knew of him. He was b. in Dec. '47, a son of a petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. At 16 he was put on board a small warship owned by the Prince, and at 21 he on board the *Kasuga* (old), then one of the few ships in the infantine Navy of the Imp. Government just re-established first came under fire in the fight with the now Ad., then the rebel chief, Enomoto's *Kuaiten*. The latter was beaten and this incident opened Togo's ever victorious record which has just been carried to such pinnacle of fame. For seven years beginning '71 the young officer stayed in England, where he went through a regular training at Greenwich leaving behind him the general impression to those about him that he was a silent studious lad very fond of mathematics. Nothing particular occurred between his return home on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard to the order of Japan and his sinking of the Chinese transport *Kowshing* at the very threshold of the Japan-China War, then the Captain of the cruiser *Naniwa*. That incident, besides revealing his personality especially in regard to the power of resolution, was fraught of grave consequences. The *Kowshing*, though used as a transport by the Chinese, was a British steamer flying the British flag, while the negotiation between Japan and China had not yet been broken off. The rupture was a foregone conclusion with China, but it was evident that Togo's act on that critical occasion did precipitate it. A story is told that even the late Marquis Saigo, then Minister of Marine, was aghast when the intelligence of the sinking of the *Kowshing* had reached him and that he repeatedly condemned it to have been rash and reckless. Some conjecture that Togo in taking that resolute course may have been under secret instruction from the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and whose strong representations could at last induce the then Premier, Marquis Ito, to adopt the alternative of war. With the opening of hostilities and the formation of a combined fleet under Adm. Vis. Ito, the cruiser *Naniwa* was of course denied the chance of acquiring individual renown, and so nothing

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particularly worth mentioning occurred during the progress of the war to distinguish our hero above his colleagues. On the return of Peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm. with the 4th Order of Golden Kite, and was attached to one Admiralty after another, till in 1900 he became Vice-Admiral with the command of Maizuru Admiralty. That post he had to exchange with Vice-Adm. Hidaka, then Commander of the Combined Fleet, when the outbreak of hostilities with Russia was imminent. That transfer was received with utmost satisfaction both in naval circles and by general public who were all of opinion that the situation demanded a commander combining great resolution with extreme caution. Vice-Adm. Shibayama, Commander of the Port Arthur Admiralty, is heard to have told somebody that, according to the original arrangement, Togo was to take the command first and then to be succeeded by the Vice-Adm., for it was feared that Togo might either be killed or disabled in battle. Fortunately this anxiety has proved uncalled for, and our hero has come out of the terrible ordeal triumphant and without receiving even a scratch. He was then promoted full Admiral in June. The progress of Togo's operations starting with initial blow dealt on the enemy at Port Arthur on the night of Feb. 8, the sealing of the enemy's base of operation, the scattering of his fleet in the battle fought off Shuntung on Aug. 10th, the annihilation of the proud Baltic Armada in the Battle of the Japan Sea fought on May 27–28—these are, to mention only the prominent items, all occurrences that are still on the lips of all people the world over and would be superflous to describe them here. When the surviving enemy's warships at Port Arthur had all been accounted for by the gunfire from the memorable 203 metre height, Togo, with his Admirals and captains, returned to Tokyo at the express desire of His Majesty. His arrival on Dec. 30th presented a scene such as only a triumphant Adm. we'comed by a grateful nation can produce. Again on Feb. 6th, the anniversary of his first departure against Port Arthur, he left Tokyo on board the flagship *Mikasa*. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of Viscount Kaieda, Privy Councillor, two sons and a daughter being born of their wedlock.

Tokudaiji, Sanenori, Marquis, (cr. '84; formerly courtier), Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal, b. Dec. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, he being connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov., at one time as Min. of the Household but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he occupies for some decades. His devoted faithfulness is duly appreciated by his Imp. master who places in him, it is said, implicit confidence. The Marquis is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Mr. Sumitomo, millionaire of Osaka.

Tokugawa, Iyesato, Prince, (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, b. July '63 at Tokyo, is a third son of Yoriyoshi Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted an heir '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, on the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England '73–'77; was elected President of the House of Peers '03 where he had began to sit by right of birth soon after he reached majority. The

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Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoye.

Tokugawa, Keiki, b. '37, seventh son of the then Prince of Mito, one of the three main scions of the great house of Tokugawa. Installed '66 as 15th Shogun and the last of the illustrious line that was founded by Iyeyasu and of the occupants of the Military Regency started by Yoritomo 1186, the life of the old Prince supplies an unique sight seldom seen elsewhere. He has confronted soon after his succession to the powerful ancestral seat with the national convulsion that had been originated several years before and that was aimed at pulling down the Regency and reinstating the Imp. House to its rightful sovereign seat. But for his enlightened conviction that the time had come to put an end to the anomalous dual system of the trusted authority, the work of Restoration could not have been so readily accomplished at such minimum of bloodshed which was caused by the band of misguided followers of the Tokugawa. After Restoration he has altogether kept aloof from active politics and spent his time in shooting and other manly sports. In '02 he, who had resigned the title of Prince to his adopted son, was granted independently the same title and in future therefore, the great house of Tokugawa will embrace two Princes.

Tokutomi, brothers. **Ichiro,** journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, born January '63 at Kumamoto, of the family of a Chinese scholar; received education at the late Dr. Niejima's Christian, Doshi-sha, Kyoto; sprang into fame by the publication about '86 of "The Future Japan," which is a lucid exposition of democratic ideas. Issued '87 the monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," subsequently discontinued, and in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper. His democratic idea has subsequently veered round and he is now, apparently, an apostle of Imperialism and not unfrequently a defender of the non-party Cabinet principle. The fact is he is too shrewd an opportunist to nail his colors to the mast, and though originally a follower of Count Matsukata he keeps himself equally in favor of other elder statesmen. Occupied a high post in the Home Office at the time of the Matsukata-Okuma Cabinet '97, and wrote many books among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned.

Kenjiro, (Pen name "Rokwa"), younger of the two brothers, he long helped the elder in journalistic work, chiefly undertaking translation from foreign writings and some times writing stories of his own. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan, and it has enjoyed an immense popularity having gone through more than 50 editions and even translated and published in America by a Japanese a couple of year ago. Next followed "Omoi-de-no-ki," somewhat autobiographic and "Kuroshiwo" (Black Current). The announcement made by him sometime ago that he had severed business connection with his brother surprised the public who wondered what could be the cause of this fraternal dissension. Rokwa's stories have all moral undercurrent running through.

Tomi-i, Masa-akira, Hogaku-hakushi, Member of the House of Peers, b. Sept. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ. in France '83; was connected with the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

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from '85 to '03. Took active part in the work of codification, and wrote several works in his special line.

Tomioka, Yeisen, b. March '64 in Nagano-ken; is one of the most popular painters of manners and custom, and furnishes illustrations to several dailies.

Tomita, Tetsunosuke, Member of the House of Peers, b. Oct. '35 at Sendai; was appointed Vice-Consul at New York in '73; afterwards Secretary to the Legation at London; transferred to Secretary of the Finance Dep't '81; Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan '83, and promoted its Gov. '87 which post he resigned in '89; Governor of Tokyo Prefecture '91–'93. Is now connected with several business establishments.

Tomizu, Hiroto, Hogagu-hakushi, b. June '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89–'94; is one of the most pronounced of the "Seven University Jingoes," and surprised the public by his daring expositons of the situation. He undertook a tour through Manchuria shortly before the outbreak of the present War.

Toyokawa, Ryohei, b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijiku has been connected with the Mitsu Bishi with whom he is related by blood. Has charge of the Mitsu-Bishi Banking Dep't, and is a prominent figure in business circles of Tokyo.

Tsuboi, Shogoro, Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. Jan. '63 at Tokyo; is the highest authority on anthropology in Japan, and his researches into the relics of Ainu and Korobockle races have awakened a wide interest among scientific circles of the world.

Tsubouchi, Yuzo, Bungaku-hakushi, educationalist, b. May '59 in Gifu-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ. from its inception, under another title '82, he having grad. Col. of Literature of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ. He is more widely known in public as the first novelist who went through regular univ. education, and his first writing, "Student's Life," pub. soon after his graduation, though a poor stuff as seen to-day, had an immense vogue on account of its unconventional treatment. Has since pub. several dramas; also works on ethics, and has been devoting his spare hours to the work of reforming Japanese dramas. He is one of the master men of letters.

Tsuda, Umeko, daughter of Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist, b. in '65 at Tokyo; was among the first batch of girls sent to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov. She was only seven years old at that time. Stayed there '71–'82, and on returning home was appointed teacher of the Peerage Girls' School combining post of Interpreter to Her Majesty. Is now the founder and proprietor of the Girls' English School in Kojimachi, Tokyo, which was started some five years ago and enjoys a great popularity. She also started about the same time an English student magazine in conjunction with others. Has subsequently travelled twice to America on official business.

Tsuji, Shinji, Member of the House of Peers, educationalist, b. Jan. '42 in Nagano-ken; entered the Education Dep't '65 and continued in its service till '96 when he, Vice-Minister, resigned. Is the president of a life insurance company, and also chairman of the Japan Edu. Association.

Tsukahara, Osamu, journalist and novelist, b. March '48 at Tokyo; has been connected with *Nichi Nichi* since '78, and is reputed as one of the foremost writers of

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romance.

Tsuruhara, Teikichi, b. '55, grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '75, and entered the Foreign Office where he was rapidly promoted and was appointed Consul at Shanghai and also at London. Left the Foreign Office and entered the Bank of Japan where he filled the post of Dir. Banking Bureau. Resigned the post '98 and was nominated Mayor of Osaka '02, resigning it in June '05.

Tsuzuki, Keiroku, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, Member of the House of Peers, b. Dec. '62 at Tokyo. Studied in Germany '82–'85 after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; appointed Secre. Legation and Per. Secre. to the Foreign Min. '86. Travelled abroad '89 in the suite of Marquis Yamagata, then Min. of Home Office in which he was subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau '94. Again travelled with Marquis Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' coronation ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu. '97; Env. Extr. Mini. Plen. unattached '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under Vis. Aoki and left office owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of Marq. Ito when he visited Europe '01–'02. Appointed to the present post '03 He is a son-in-law of Count Inouye.

Uchida, Kosai, Japanese Minister at Peking, b. Aug. '65 in Kumamoto-ken; appointed Attaché of the Legation at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Mini. of Agr. Com. (C't Mutsu) '90; held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it. Was appointed Secr. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95–'97. Recalled home and appointed Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted to the Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00, and to be removed to the present post '01. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was educated at Vassar Col., U.S.A.

Ume, Kenjiro, Hogaku-hakushi, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. June '60 in Shimane-ken; studied law in France and Germany '86–'89 after grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ., at which he has been teaching civil and com. laws since '90. Was appointed Dir. of Legislative Bureau '97 and Vice-Min. of Edu. '98.

Um-no, Shomin, Prof. of the Gov. Fine Art Institute at Uyeno, b. May '44 at Mito; is a master glyptist. Is an Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.

Uno, Hogara, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. Oct. '50 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medicine in Germany '89–'92; was Prof. of Col. M. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. but resigned the post to start practise. Is reputed as a first-rate practiser of surgery diseases.

Uryu, Sotokichi, Vice-Admiral, b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to America to complete studies at Annapolis. Rose to the post of Capt. '91 and was appointed naval attache at the French Legation till '96 and so he did not take active part in the Japan-China War, Was subsequently appointed Commander of the *Akitsushima*, *Fuso*, *Yashima* and others. Promoted Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board. Was ordered to take the command of a detachment under Adm. Togo on the outbreak of the present War, the sinking of the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th by this detachment being well known. He took part in the Battle of Aug. 14th and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted to Vice-

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Adm. The Adm 's wife is a sister of Mr. Masuda, of the Mitsui, and was one of the pioneer girl students sent by Japan to U. S. A. for study. She is a Prof. of the Higher Normal Girls' School.

Ushiba, Takuzo, b. Dec. '50 in Miye-ken; held a clerical post at the Home Office '76; was appointed Adv. to the Korean Gov. '82–'83; Director of the Taxation Bureau, Treasury '83–'87 when he left officialdom to be appointed a Dir. of the Sanyo Rly. of which he is now the Man. Director. Sat in the H. of R. '92–'93.

Wada, Hikojiro, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M.P., b. June '59 in Hiroshima-ken; is one of the few politicians who have found their way into officialdom and have developed a marked administrative capability. Was Dir. of the Agri. Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dep't '97–'03; transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau, and then raised to the present post. He has sat in the House without break since '92.

Wada, Tsunashiro, b. March '56 in Fukui-ken, is one of the foremost mineralogists and geologists of Japan. Appointed Secr. of the Dep't Agr. and Com., and then promoted Dir. of Mining Bureau. He undertook the founding of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu '97–'02 and invited considerable public criticism on account of the enormous expenses, many times the original estimate, which the undertaking required.

Wadagaki, Kenzo, Hogaku-haku-hakushi, Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. July '60 at Toyo-oka; grad. Political Economy '80 at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; despatched to England to prosecute further studies. Appointed '86 to the chair of Political Economy at his alma mater; was assigned the additional post at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, and was removed to the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98. He is more widely known for his excellent English scholarship than in connection with his speciality; is an Examination Com. of the Foreign Office.

Wakao, Ippei, b. in Yamanashi-ken, Dec. '20; and acquired the present affluence by dealing in raw silk early in the era. Was elected Member of the House of Peers for the highest-tax-payers of his native district. Has founded a a family bank (Wakao Bank) and is connected with several business establishments.

Watanabe, Chiaki, Baron, (cr. 1900). Treasurer and Dir. of Estate Bureau of the Imp. Household, b. May '43 in Nagano-ken; took some active part in the work of Restoration and held the post of Sec. at Kagoshima at the time of the outbreak of that disastrous civil war. He was subsequently appointed Gov. of one prefecture or another, till appointed Vice-Min. of Home Office '92. Is reputed as being one of the wealthiest among public servants. He is an elder brother of Vis. K. Watanabe (which see).

Watanabe, Kunitake, Viscount, (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance, b. May '46 in Nagano-ken; was early known for his indomitable will and power of strong resolution, and was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be Vice-Min. '89–'92 and next to the principal post '92–'94. It was in consideration of his service during the Japan-China War that he was created Viscount on the return of peace. Was temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications and soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95. He was Marquis Ito's right-hand man when he undertook the organiza-

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tion of the "model party" '00, having held the post of chairman of the Organization Committee. Some estrangement took place between the two, for the Vis't resigned the chairmanship; but when the Marquis organized his Ministry he was given the chair of Finance. The Ministerial opinion began to be divided over the question of financial adjustment, the Vis't as director of financial affairs insisting that a radical pruning must be applied to the swelling Gov. expenditure while his colleagues opposing this decisive measure with equal vehemence. The Premier was at a loss what to do and as a last resort he resigned and his Ministry suffered a miserable end. The adoption by the succeeding Finance Minister of a retrenchment measure similar to that proposed by the subject of this sketch seems to indicate that he was in the right in that notorious Ministerial dissension. The Viscount is a great votarist of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy.

Watanabe, Noboru, Viscount, (cr. '87), b. April '38; long connected with the civil service as local Gov. and lastly the Chief of the Board of Audit '84–'00. He is famous as a master of swordmanship.

Watanabe, Shotei, b. in '51 at Tokyo, and is celebrated for his delicate style of painting, on such subjects as landscapes, flowers, birds, etc. Is an Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.

Watase, brothers. **Shozaburo**, Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Numazu in '63; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84, and after studying for a little while his special subject of zoology at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was despatched to John's Hopkin's Univ. by the Gov. On graduation he was appointed Lecturer by the Chicago Univ. where he remained till 1900, when he returned home and was soon after given the present chair at the Univ. here. His scientific reseaches have awakened wide interest among the scientific circles of the world.

Torajiro, elder of the two, b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '80. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of farming requisites. Sits in the Municipal Council.

Yamagata, Aritomo, Marshal, Marquis, (granted '95), Chief of General Staff, Privy Councillor, and one of the elder statesmen, was b. April '38 in Choshu. Perhaps of all the elder statesmen now alive, as he is the eldest so he has undertaken greater share than any other in the great cause of the Restoration. He was one of the ablest captains when the clan of Choshu had to defend itself against the invasion of the Army of the Tokugawa Shogunate a year before the Imp. Gov. was restored to power; and when the Imp. Army was sent against the clan of Aizu, the last champions of the fallen Tokugawa, he was its chief staff officer who practically directed the operation. With such past service to recommend him, he was appointed a Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government. For some considerable period he was solely connected with the Army; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. '72 and the Minister of War '73. In the civil war of '77 the Marshal was given the most important post of chief of staff of the Army of subjugation commanded by the late H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa. He sat frequently in the chair of the Chief

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of the General Staff and of War, but soon circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Department. In the former he elaborated the present self-government system while in connection with the latter his appointment was expressly for the purpose of effecting thorough reforms in the Bench and of eliminating superannuated Judges and Procurators. His tour through Europe and America '88–'89 was undertaken with the special object of studying the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations. On the outbreak of the Japan-China War the Imp. Army wanted his service and he was sent to the front as commander of the 1st Army. He proceeded as far as the Yalu, but his ill-health compelled to return home, the command devolving on Gen. Nozu. On the close of the War he became a Marquis and was further granted the 2nd Order of the Golden Kite. The sudden rise of the prestige of Japan in consequence of the conquest over China made it necessary for Japan to adopt so far as circumstances admitted the policy of conciliation towards Russia who had began to view the new Power as a serious obstacle lying in her path of aggrandisement in the Far East. The Marshal was dispatched to attend the Coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas '96, and to conclude some agreement with Russia in regard to Korea which had already become a bone of contension between the two Powers. The result was the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention (see Chap. "Diplomacy"). The career of the Marshal so singularly intermixed with military and civil affairs had in the meanwhile become more and more leaning towards the latter. Already he undertook the arduous task of forming a Ministry '89–'91, when his long military custom of strict discipline landed him more than once into scrapes with the freedom-loving members. As might have been expected from his long military career, he hates political parties and is a pronounced opponent of the principle of party Cabinet. Quite an excited debate is said to have occurred in the presence of the Emperor between him and Marquis Ito when the latter, on resigning his third Premiership expressed his intention to recommend the leaders of the Opposition, Counts Okuma and Itagaki, to form a ministry as successors. The Marquis' idea prevailed and the Marshal was vexed to see the hated party leaders installed in the Cabinet. The Marshal and his followers secretly watched an opportunity to pull down the party ministry, and the latters' internal dissension soon enabled them to attain their purpose. The Marshal, under the circumstances, was obliged to undertake the task of forming a Ministry '98–'00, and his second Ministerial career left behind it an odious fame and positive mischief, for the Marshal, in order to seek the support of party men, stooped to underhand practices of corruption. But corruption only served to stimulate the greed of the mercenary members, and when they could no longer get "satisfaction" from the Government, they turned round and swelled the rank of the Opposition, till the Ministry was obliged to resign. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with this second Premiership, but in reality such is his potential power he enjoys and so numerous are his trusted followers, that the present

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Katsura Cabinet may practically be said as the Yamagata Ministry except in name, the Premier himself being one of his most trusted lieut. Indeed the Katsura Cabinet would have fallen long ago but for the veteran Marshal's support from behind. The Marshal's tact and strong magnetic power combined with his paternal kindness endear him to all who are brought in contact with him. His conservative ideas are naturally opposed to the principle held by Marquis Ito, and the recent ministerial changes may therefore be said as outcome of rivalry between the two statesmen. On the outbreak of the present War the Marshal was ordered to succeed Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff. He was granted the Grand Order in '02. The Marchioness died some years ago and he has been a widower since. He has adopted a son as heir, as he had no issue. (Consult "Marquis Ito.")

Yamagata, Isaburo, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, b. Dec. '57 in Choshu; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and served as Gov. in several provinces. Was appointed to the present post soon after the formation of the Katsura Ministry. He is an adopted son and heir of Marshal Marquis Yamagata.

Yamakawa, Kenjiro, Rigaku-hakushi, President of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. July '54 at Aizu; studied physics in America and Europe, and has been connected with the present institution ever since his return in '72.

Yamamoto, Gombei, Minister of the Navy, Admiral, Baron, (cr. '02), b. Oct. '52 in Satsuma; is one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy which he left '77; promoted to Lieut. '80; Captain '86 and commanded the *Takao*, *Takachiho*, and some others. His service afloat ended and he was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary of the Minister; promoted as Director of a Bureau; Vice-Minister '96 when he was promoted to Rear-Adm. and Minister from '98 to this day, having been appointed to full Admiral '04. The Admiral is reputed to be a man of great vigor of mind, of tact and, in short, of statesman-like capacity. He is the best speaker of all the Ministers and stands comparison in this respect with the ablest orators in the two Houses. Some say that but for his strong remonstrance the elder statesmen might have hesitated in adopting a resolute course about the Russo-Japanese negotiation and that Japan might have been anticipated by her adversary in taking the field. At any rate the public will not be surprised to see the Admiral installed in the Premier's chair anytime.

Yamamoto, Kametaro, b. Aug. '47 at Osaka; is the greatest Japanese tea-merchant in Kobe, having made the present fortune through his direct export of tea early in the era. Did much to open tradal relation between Japan and Australia. He is the chairman of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and is a leading figure in the business circles of Kobe and Osaka.

Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Member of the House of Peers, ex-Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. March '56 in Oita-ken; was connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha which was created on the amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company. Left the Yusen Kaisha '90 and entered the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir.

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of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor '98; was relieved of the post '03 when the term expired. He was nominated the member of the Upper House in Nov. of the year.

Yamase, Sho-in, Prof. of the Music Acad. at Uyeno, b. July '45; is a master-player of Japanese *Koto.*

Yano, Fumio, b. '50 in Oita-ken. Has had a varied career; first began his active life as Sec. of Finance '78–'81 and won the confidence of his chief, Count Okuma, with whose resignation he left office and was for some while a leader of the political party organized by the Count. Wrote a political novel delineating the life of Ancient Greece and it enjoyed a great popularity. Then he visited Europe and America, and on returning became chief editor of the *Hochi.* Entered the Imperial Household '90 as Dir. of Imp. Archives; removed to Min. of Peking '97–'99. He has lately returned to journalism as editor of one or two illustrated magazines, and has somewhat turned to a socialist philosopher. He is more a man of letters than a politician.

Yano, Jiro, Member of the House of Peers, "father of commercial education in Japan," b. Jan. '45 at Tokyo; was appointed on the suite of the Envoy sent to Europe by the Tokugawa Shogunate '62, and was a drill officer of cavalry in the Shogunate service. He was appointed charge d' affairs at Washington '73–'75 while the Minister, then the late V't Mori, was recalled home. From '76 to '93 he devoted himself solely to the cause of commercial education, having at first started a commercial school at his expense. That institution was the forerunner of the present Tokyo Higher Com. Col. with which he was connected as Dir. from its inception from '87 to '93 when he resigned. He was nominated the member of the Upper House '04.

Yashima, Kajiko, a famous lady educationist, b. April '34 at Kumamoto. Is the principal of the Joshi Gaku-in (Girls' School) which she founded in Tokyo some ten years ago. She has devoted herself to the work of elevating the ideal of women and of reclaiming the erring sisters. She was one of the principal promoters of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

Yasuda, Zenjiro, is a millionaire who sprang from obscurity has acquired the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi. He was b. Oct. '38 in Toyama-ken, and was an apprentice at a shop in Yedo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and elevated to a bank. He has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful backing in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and the Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a public spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertaking. The fund required in the Osaka Harbor Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence.

Yasuhiro, Ban-ichiro, Member of the House of Peers, b. Nov. '59 in Fukuoka-ken; s. at Cambridge, England, '87, after grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Long held the secretaryship at the Cabinet, Home Office and others; was the Chief Secretary of the Yamagata Cabinet '98–'00, and held the post of Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '01–'03.

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Yokoi, Tokiyoshi, Nogaku-hakushi, Prof. of the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. Jan. '60 at Kumamoto; has done much in improving our agriculture and also written several important works on the subject.

Yokota, Kuniomi, Public Procurator-Gen. of the Court of Cassation, b. Aug. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the service of Justice early in which he undertook both executive business and also that of the Bench. Studied in Germany '86–'91.

Yoshikawa, Akimasa, Viscount, (cr. '96), Minister of Home Affairs, Member of the House of Peers, b. Dec. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the reign, and after having held various posts in the Treasury, Home Office and others was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu. '90, Justice '93–'96, Home Office '91–'96, Communications twice '98 – '00 and '01–'03, Home Office '04. Being equally acceptable both to Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata, he is considered as a convenient candidate whenever a vacancy occurs in a Ministerial chair.

Yoshino, Seikei, b. Nov. '49 at Tokyo. Undertook for long a conspicuous part in the municipal work of Tokyo, and repeatedly occupied the chair of the Municipal Council. Sat for the city in the House '90–'92.

Yuri, Kinmasa, Viscount, (cr. '87), Member of the House of Peers, b. Oct. '29 at Fukui; filled with credit the arduous post of Treasurer to his clan shortly before the Restoration and that of Min. of Finance of the Imp. Gov. after that grand work had been consummated. It was chiefly through his persevering efforts and judicious management that the Gov. could pay its way at the initial stage of its restoration. He was not a mere financier, but a statesman as well, for the celebrated "Five Articles of Oath" concerning the internal reform publicly sworn by the Emperor at his coronation was a result of the Viscount's representation. From one reason or another he retired from active politics not long after.

Zumoto, Motosada, editor of *Japan Times*, b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84. Sewed the *Japan Mail* as tran. and then entered civil service for a short while at the Foreign Office and next at the Cabinet in which he was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the Premier Marquis Ito. Started the *Japan Times* '97 in conjunction with three others including the present writer, and it has served a useful purpose of conveying to foreigners Japanese views represented by native writers. Has travelled twice through Europe and America and is a special correspondent of the London *Standard*.

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OBITUARY.

(JAN.—JUNE, 1905).

Name.	Profession.	Date of Death.
Kishida, Ginko,	authority in Chinese affairs	June 7.
Komuchi, Tomotsune, M.P.,	Prog. leader	June 21.
Matsumura, Lieut.-Gen.,	Com. of 1st Div. and fought at Nanshan and Port Arthur; died of apoplexy	Feb. 6.
Murai, Lieut.-Gen.,	Com. Tokyo Bay Fort defence	Apr. 7.
Noguchi, Neisai,	poet; his death caused mysterious criminal case	May 12.
Obata, Tokujiro,	Member of the House of Peers, a great friend of the late Fukuzawa	Apr. 16.
Ohigashi, Gitetsu,	ex-Min. of Justice, and once Prog. leader ...	Apr. 6.
Soejima, Count,	a great figure in the Restoration work, was Min. of Foreign Affairs, etc.	Jan. 31.
Taguchi, Ukichi, M.P.,	economic thinker and politician	Apr. 13.
Torio, Viscount,	Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), Privy Councillor	Apr. 13.
Tsuda, Maj.-Gen. (ret.),	M. of the House of Peers.....	June 2.
Utsumi, Baron,	ex-Min. of Home Affairs	Jan. 20.

FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN JAPAN.

(Owing to lack of time names of only those who have sent reply in time to our blank form are given in this 1st year edition.)

Awdry, William, Bishop of the Nippon Seikyokwai, b. '42 and first arrived in Japan '96 as Bishop for Osaka '96–'97; removed '98 to the present post which he continues to occupy. (Add. 8, Sakaicho, Shiba, Tokyo.)

Brinkley, F., Capt. (R. A. ret.), prop. and edi. of the *Japan Mail*, b. '41 and first came to Japan '67 as officer of the British Red-Coats who were dispatched as Legation guards. When the guards were withdrawn to Hongkong the young officer choose to remain in Japan where he was appointed principal instructor of the then existing Marine Artillery Col. '71–'76 and as Professor of Pure Mathematics at the Imp. Eng. Col. subsequently amalgamated with the Imp. Univ. '76–'80 Purchased the *Japan Mail* '81 from its former prop. and has since devoted himself to journalistic work. Has done invaluable service in championing the cause of Japan and bringing his country and ours into closer relationship that has developed into the present form of alliance. Is the Tokyo correspondent of the London *Times* and Foreign Adv. to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and bears

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3rd class of Imp. Jap. Gov. Order of the Sacred Treasure. Mrs. Brinkley is a Japanese lady, of the *samurai* family of the former clan of Mito. (Add. 3, Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo).

Denison, b. in New Haven, U.S.A. and continues in the service of our Foreign Office as Adv. from '80. Was granted the 3rd class of the Rising Sun; 2nd class of the same Order '94; 1st class of the Sacred Treasure '95; was accorded treatment equal to that of *Chokunin* rank of the Civil Service '96; Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun '02. (Add. Kasumiga-seki, Tokyo).

Dening, Walter, b. '46; was commissioned by the Edu. Dep't to compile English text-books '85-'89; appointed teacher at Sendai High School '95 and remains so to the present date. Granted the 5th Order of the Rising Sun '03.

Greene, Rev. D. D., b. at Roxbury (now Boston), Mass., U. S. A. '43 and came to Japan '68 as missionary of the American Board of Commission for Foreign Missions. Is one of the oldest residents in Japan and has done much in promoting her education. Was till recently the President of the Asiatic Society of Japan. (Add. Nakano-cho, Ichigaya, Tokyo).

Heydrich, Prof. of Imp. Gov. Academy of Music at Uyeno, b. '55, and came to Japan '02; engaged by the Gov. for above service.

Junker, August, Prof. of Imp. Gov. Academy of Music at Uyeno, and came to Japan '98 first as teacher at the High School, Kanazawa, afterward removed to the present post. (Add. 51, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

Knapp, A. M., b. '41 in Mass., U. S. A., and came to Japan '87 as unitarian missionary, which post he resigned and became editor of the *Japan Advertiser* '01.

Loenholm, L. H., Dr., a German subject, Prof. of Imp. Univ. Tokyo, b. '54 and was engaged by the Gov. as Prof. of Law of said institution. Has done great service for the public by translating into English our Civil and Com. Codes and other important laws and which have been made accessible to foreigners. Bears a member of decorations as the 3rd class of both the Sacred Treasure and the Rising Sun (Japan); 3rd class of the Crown (Germany); 3rd class of the Iron Crown, a rare distinction (Austria); the Order "de l' Académic" and the Order "de l' Austruction Publique" (France). (Add. 1, Minami-cho Shichichome, Aoyama, Tokyo).

McIvor, U. W., b. Chevaw, South Carolina, U. S. A. '60, and came to Japan as Consul-Gen. at Yokohama '94–'97, and afterward started business as legal adviser '98. (Add. 62, Bluff, Yokohama).

Soper, Rev., Julius, b. Maryland, U. S. A. 145 and came to Japan '73 on mission work of the Methodist Episcopal church. Is a founder of the Aoyama Gakuin, a well-known Christian institution. (Add. Aoyama Gakuin, Aoyama, Tokyo).

Terry, H. T., Prof. b. Hartford, Conn. U. S. A.; came to Japan first '77, returned home '84 and again came '94; engaged on both occasions as Prof. Law of the Imp. Univ. Tokyo. Has been decorated with the 3rd class of the Sacred Treasure and 4th class of the Rising Sun. (Add. 13 Reinansaka, Akasaka, Tokyo).

Pfoundes, Capt. C. J. W., a B. subject b. South of Ireland '26. Entered the Navy early and was in command in the South Seas, etc. and arrived in Japan '54 for benefit of health. Served in British Consulate at Nagasaki and British Legation at Yedo (Tokyo) etc. and held

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various semi-official posts for Jap. Government. Entered the British Admiralty Whitehall, London until '03, returning to Japan in a Transport. Lectured extensively in England and America on Japanese subjects, and was a founder of the Nippon Institute, now the Japan Society in London. Is one of the few foreigners who have joined Japanese Buddhist sects. (Kitano-cho, Kobe).

Whitney, Dr., W. N., M. D., M. R. C. S., b. '55 U. S. A. citizen and came to Japan '75 on U. S. A. dipl. service in which he held the post of Interpreter '83–'95. In practice of medicine in Tokyo from '83 to present date and is a Foreign Dir. of Akasaka Hospital. He is a great authority on Japan and Japanese and has written several books about Japan. (Add. 17, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka, Tokyo).

Young, Robert, Ed. "Japan Chronicle". b. '58 in England, is said to have been connected with Sportiswood Printing Office, London, before he came to Japan '85 to manage the "Hiogo News." Cut connection with it and founded '91 the Kobe Chronicle lately changed to the present title. The *Hiogo News* was incorporated with its later rival and ceased to exist several years ago. His bold animadversions of the Japanese Gov. policy and doings have often involved him in sharp altercations with other papers published in Japan. (Add. Nakayamate - dori Nichome, Kobe).

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CHAPTER XXIV.

DIPLOMACY.

In the brief survey to be given in the present chapter of the history of Japan's diplomacy in modern time we must start with the arrival on June 3rd, 1853, of Commodore Perry to Uraga carrying from President Filmore a message proposing to establish between the two countries regular connection of trade and intercourse. The mission bore fruit and on June 19th, '58 a treaty of commerce was concluded between the Government of the time and the Representative of U.S.A., Townsend Harris, who had arrived as Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in July '56. That was the first treaty of the kind that was ever concluded by Japan with a foreign country. In the same year a similar treaty was concluded with Netherland, Russia, Great Britain, and France. Owing to the ignorance of Japan about foreign affairs and also owing to peculiar circumstances existing at that time, all those international stipulations were necessarily one-sided and were highly detrimental to the interests of Japan. The presence in them of provisions about extra-territorial rights, tariff rates, etc. long subjected Japan to serious material disadvantages and to keen sense of humiliation. When in 1872 Japan dispatched to America and Europe the late Prince Iwakura as embassy, America was approached with the object of revising this treaty. The attempt was of course premature. However in 1879 America was kind enough to conclude a revised treaty from which the obnoxious clauses had been removed, but as proviso was tacked to it that the treaty would not be operative unless the other Powers similarly revised their treaties with Japan, this magnanimous act of America was barren of any practical result.

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For more than two decades afterward Japan devoted all her energy to the work of improving her internal system along the line of Western civilization, and in 1885 the question of revising the treaty was revived at the instance of Great Britain and Germany which admitted that Japan, having made a striking progress in her civilization, was now entitled to take rank with the advanced Powers of the Occident on the status of equality. A draft of new treaty was drawn up in time, but a presence in it of a clause for providing the system of mixed courts like those in Egypt evoked the opposition of the public. Count Inouye, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, in consequence, obliged to resign in '87. The revision affair was however continued, Count Okuma appointed to the vacant post. The mixed court clause was minimized and the appointment of foreign judges was limited only to the Supreme Court whereas in the Inouye draft they were to sit in the lower tribunals also. Again the public opinion began to agitate itself against that clause, and the agitation culminated in the throwing of a bomb by a would-be patriot against the Foreign Minister, who, as a result of this incident, had to leave office with one leg less than when he entered it several months before.

The nation had almost concentrated its efforts in this grave problem of treaty revision, and every possible obstacle that stood in the way of that great goal was steadily removed. When in 1892 this long-standing affair was taken up by the new Foreign Minister, the late Count Mutsu, he first of all approached Great Britain as the country which held larger share of interests than any other in the question. At last the negotiation bore fruit and a revised treaty was concluded with our present ally on July 17th, 1894; the other Powers followed suit, the revised treaties were put in practice on 17th July, 1899, and for the first time Japan gained admittance into the comity of nations on the status of equality, and her long persevering efforts for internal reform were fittingly rewarded.

The triumphant issue of Japan from the war with China ('94–'95) and the gross injustice to which we were subjected by Russian interference with the backing of

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France and Germany naturally impelled our diplomacy to turn to a new channel. From that time its primary aim was how to meet the aggressive designs of Russia in the Far East, for with the Liaotung Peninsula added except in form to their dominion through diplomatic chicanery as usual, the Muscovites soon began to extend their sinister influence to Korea, the very gateway of Japan, and a nation notoriously predisposed to cringe to the powerful. About this time the assassination of the Korean Queen took place and the fact that some Japanese *soshi* were implicated in the affair placed Japan in a highly disadvantageous situation. To make the matter worse the Emperor himself, already prejudiced in favor of Russia, fled to the Legation of that country and the Russian influence began to reign supreme in the peninsula.

The economic and historic relation of Russia towards Korea was practically *nil* as compared with that of Japan, but as the circumstances stood at that time Japan was in danger of being completely thrown into shade by the overwhelming influence of her adversary. The conclusion of the "Russo-Japanese Agreement Concerning Korea," and concomitant conventions, all given below, is a significant proof how far Japan was obliged, in deference to the reputed prestige of her present foe, to yield.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENTS REGARDING KOREA.

The Secretary of State, Prince Lobanow Rostovsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Russia, and the Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Ambassador Extraordinary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, having exchanged views on the situation of Corea, have concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—The Russian and Japanese Governments, with the view of remedying the financial embarrassment of Corea, will advise the Corean Government to suppress all useless expenditure and to establish an equilibrium between the expenses and the revenue. If, as the result of admittedly indispensable reforms, it should become necessary to have recourse to foreign loans, the two Governments will lend by mutual accord their assistance to Corea.

Art. II.—The Russian and Japanese Governments will endeavor to leave to Corea, as soon as the financial and economical situation of that country will permit them to do so, the creation and maintenance of an armed force and native police in sufficient proportions to maintain internal order without foreign aid.

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Art. III.—With the view of facilitating communications with Corea the Japanese Government will continue to administer the telegraph lines, which are at the present moment in its hands. Russia reserves the right to establish a telegraph line from Seoul to her own frontier. The different lines may be bought back by the Corean Government as soon as it has the means of doing so.

Art. IV.—In the event of any of the principles herein set forth requiring more precise and more detailed definition, or if other points should arise on which it would be necessary for the two Governments to agree, their representatives shall be charged to consider the matter in a friendly sense.

Done at Moscow, June 9th (May 28th), 1896.

LOBANOW.
YAMAGATA.

MEMORANDUM.

The Representatives of Russia and Japan at Seoul having conferred under the identical instruction from their respective Governments, have arrived at the following conclusion:—

Art. I.—While leaving the matter of His Majesty the King of Korea's return to the palace entirely to his own discretion and judgment, the Representatives of Russia and Japan will friendly advise His Majesty to return to that place, when no doubts concerning his safety could be entertained. The Japanese Minister on his part gives the assurance that the most complete and effective measures will be taken for Japanese *soshi*.

Art. II.—The present Cabinet Ministers have been appointed by His Majesty from his own free will and most of them held Ministrial or other high offices during the last two years, and are known to be liberal and moderate men. The two Representatives will always aim at recommending to His Majesty to appoint liberal and moderate men as Ministers and to show clemency to his subjects.

Art. III.—The Representative of Russia quite agrees with the Representative of Japan that at the present state of affairs in Korea it may be necessary to have Japanese guards stationed at some places for the protectien of the Japanese telegraph line between Fusan and Seoul, and that these guards, now consisting of three companies of soldiers, should be withdrawn as soon as possible and replaced by gendarmes, who will be distributed as follow:—Fifty men at Taiku, fifty men at Kaheung, and ten men each at ten intermediate posts between Fusan and Seoul. This distribution may be liable to some changes, but total number of the gendarmes force shall never exceed 200 men, who will afterwards gradually be withdrawn from such places where peace and order have been restored by the Korean Government.

Art. IV.—For the protection of the Japanese settlement at Seoul and the open ports against possible attacks by the Korean populace two companies of Japanese troops may be stationed at Seoul, one company at Fusan and one at Gensan, each company not to exceed 200 men. These troops will be quartered near the settlements, and

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shall be withdrawn as soon as no apprehensions of such attack could be entertained.

For the protection of the Russian Legation and Consulates the Russian Government may also keep guards not exceeding the number of the Japanese troops at those places, and which will be withdrawn as soon as tranquility in the interior is completely restored.

Seoul, May 14th, 1896.

C. WAEBER.
J. KOMURA.

PROTOCOL.

Baron Nishi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Baron Rosen, le Conseiller d'Etat actuel et Chambellan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, duly authorized to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles in pursuance of article 4 of the Protocol Signed at Moscow on the 9th June (28th May), 1896, between Marshal Marquis Yamagata and Prince Lobanow, Secretary of State :—

Art. I.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, definitively recognize the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea, and mutually engage to retain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country.

Art. II.—Desiring to avoid every possible cause of misunderstanding in the future, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage, in case Korea should apply to Japan or to Russia for advice and assistance, not to take any measure in the nomination of military instructors and financial advisers, without having previously come to a mutual agreement on the subject.

Art. III.—In view of the large development of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises in Korea, as well as the considerable number of Japanese subjects resident in that country, the Imperial Russian Government will not impede the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea.

Done at Tokyo, in duplicate, this 25th day of April 1898.

NISHI.
ROSEN.

Thus the relation between Japan and Russia was strained enough even in regard to Korea alone, and this was made far more complicated in consequence of Russia's refusal to evacuate Manchuria which had been occupied at the time of the Boxer trouble. It was on this occasion that an idea began to prevail among a section of the public that Japan should allow Russia free hand in Manchuria provided the latter consented as much to us in regard to Korea. It was not improbable that the present war might have been avoided had Russia been wise enough as to make such an

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offer to Japan, but Russia had already succeeded too well in her policy of bluff to adopt now a moderate and reasonable course. Instead of making such an offer Russia therefore demanded that the districts of Korea north of 39th latitude, i.e., almost one-third of Korea, should be set apart as a neutral zone. Japan's counter-proposal to set apart as neutral zone 50 kilometres each from the boundary line between China and Korea was scornfully treated. It was evident that acquiescence in such inordinate Russian demand would certainly be followed by one of far graver moment. Japan stood firm in her proposal, the negotiation ended in rupture, and Togo's torpedo attack at midnight of Feb. 8th, 1904, announced to the world that hostilities broke out between the two countries.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

It speaks volume for the wisdom of Britain's diplomatic policy in the Far East, that as soon as she saw that China was a huge humbug and was not worth a straw to be relied upon as a friend, she lost no time to adopt a policy conciliatory to Japan. The rejection of Russia's proposal to prevent Japan from acquiring the Liaotung Peninsula marks a new departure in Britain's Far Eastern policy. Japan so far appreciated this friendly attitude of her present ally, that when we evacuated Wei-hai-wei we did so on condition that it would be transferred to Britain. This relationship acquired greater strength with the progress of time, till coming to January, '02, it made an important development in the form of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance. There never has existed a treaty more beneficial not only to the parties concerned but for the peace of the world than this brief document.

Art. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admis-

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sible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

Art. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

Art. III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

Art. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the abovementioned interests are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

Art. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

JAPAN-KOREAN RELATION.

The maladministration and lack of consistent policy of Korea has constituted a serious menace to the interests and peace of Japan. In order to rescue that weak neighbor from the paralysing influence of China, Japan was obliged to wage war against that country, and now the danger of Korea from falling into a prey of greedy Russia has obliged us to unsheathe our sword once more and to face that formidable enemy. Maintenance of peace and order in the peninsula being a matter of such vital importance for Japan it was quite natural that our Government, with the outbreak of the present hostilities, should have decided to devise measures for definitely guarding erratic doings of Korea.

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JAPAN-KOREAN TREATY.

Mr. Hayashi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Major-General Yi Tchi Yong, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs ad interim of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, being respectively duly empowered for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. I.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.

Art. II.—The Imperial Government of Japan shall in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea.

Art. III.—The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

Art. IV.—In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggression of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as the circumstances require and in such cases the Imperial Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote action of the Imperial Japanese Government.

The Imperial Government of Japan may, for the attainment of the above-mentioned object, occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategical points of view.

Art. V.—The Governments of the two countries shall not in future, without mutual consent, conclude, with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principle of the present Protocol.

Art. VI.—Details in connection with the present Protocol shall be arranged as the circumstances may require, between the Representative of Japan and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

Done at Seoul, February 23rd, 1904.

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DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES.

JAPANESE LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES ABROAD.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Legation at Vienna.

Minister	... ...	Mr. N. Makino.
1st Class Secretary	... ...	Mr. S. Yoshida.
" " "	... ...	Mr. G. Nishi.
" " "	... ...	Mr. M. Funakoshi.
Military Attaché...	... ...	Major G. Sohoji.

Consul.

Trieste...	... ...	Mr. George Huetterott (Honorary).

BELGIUM.

Legation at Brussels.

Minister	... ...	Mr. T. Kato.
2nd Class Secretary	... ...	Mr. M. Kameyama.
3rd Class Secretary	... ...	Mr. S. Matsumura.

Consuls.

Anvers...	... ...	Mr. R. Moroi.
Brussels	... ...	Mr. Alexander Halot (Honorary).

BRAZIL.

Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

Minister	... ...	Mr. F. Sugimura.
Secretary	... ...	Mr. K. Horiguchi.

CHINA.

Legation at Peking.

Minister	... ...	Mr. Y. Uchida.
1st Class Secretary	... ...	Mr. M. Abe.
" " "	... ...	Mr. Y. Nakashima.
2nd Class Secretary	... ...	Mr. N. Tei.
2nd Class Interpreter...	...	Mr. T. Takusu.
Military Attaché	... ...	Colonel N. Aoki.

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Consul-Generals.

Shanghai	———
Tientsin	Mr. H. Ijuin.

Consuls.

Chefoo...	Mr. K. Mizuno.
Newchwang	Mr. A. Segawa.
Foochow	Mr. K. Nakamura.
Amoy	Mt. S. Uyeno.
Shashi	Mr. K. Kirino.
Chungking	Mr. S. Tokumaru.
Hangchow	Mr. T. Okuhira.
Suchow	Mr. C. Shirasu.

FRANCE.

Legation at Paris.

Minister	Dr. I. Motono.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. K. Ochiai.
„ „ „	Mr. S. Tatsuke.
Military Attaché...	Captain Count Hisamatsu.
Naval Attaché	Commander Prince Ichijo.

Consuls.

Marseilles	Mr. B. Seréne (Honorary).
Lyons	Mr. T. Yamada.
Bordeaux	Mr. Charles Louis Braquehaye (Honorary).
Havre	Mr. W. R. Longstaff (Honorary).

GERMANY.

Legation at Berlin.

Minister	Mr. K. Inouye.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. R. Hata.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. O. Sasano.
3rd Class Secretary	Mr. T. Oda.
Military Attaché...	Major K. Ōi.
Naval Attaché	Captain T. Takikawa.

Consuls.

Berlin	Mr. Karl Wolffson (Honorary).
Bremen	Mr. Max Nössler (Honorary).

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Legation at London.

Minister	Viscount T. Hayashi.
1st Class Secretary	Count Hirokichi Mutsu.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. C. Koike.
3rd Class Secretary	Mr. Y, Obata.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Col. T. Utsunomiya.
Naval Attaché	Captain S. Kaburaki.

Consul-Generals.

London	Mr. M. Arakawa.
Ottawa (Canada)...	Mr. T. Nose.
Sydney	————

Consuls.

Liverpool	Mr. P. E. J. Hemelryk (Honorary).
Glasgow	Mr. A. B. Brown (Honorary).
Middlesborough	Mr. Waynman Dixon (Honorary).
Melbourne...	Sir Malcolm McEacharn (Honorary).
Wellington (New Zealand)	Mr. A. S. Aldrich (Honorary).
Vancouver	Mr. K. Morikawa.
Townsville	Mr. R. Tayui.
Bombay	Mr. S. Hayashi.
Colombo	Mr. C. E. H. Symons (Honorary).
Hongkong	Mr. M. Noma.
Singapole	Mr. T. Tanaka.

HOLLAND.

Legation at the Hague.

Minister	Mr. N. Mitsuhashi (also accredited to the Court of Denmark).
3rd Class Secretary	Mr. F. Otori.

Consuls.

Amsterdam	Mr. H. B. Schroder (Honorary).
Rotterdam	Mr. H. de Jough (Honorary).

ITALY.

Legation at Rome.

Minister	Mr. T. Oyama.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. M. Ichiku.

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Consuls.

Milan	Mr. Costanzo Cantoni (Honorary).
Naples	Le Marquis Francois de Goyzueta (Hon.).
Messina	Mr. Chevalier Ricardo Contarelli (Hon.).
Venice	Commandeur Guillaume Berchet (Hon.).
Palermo	Mr. Chevalier Michele Follina (Honorary).

KOREA.

Legation at Seoul.

Minister	Mr. G. Hayashi.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. S. Hagihara.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. S. Kokubu.
Military Attaché...	Major M. Yoshida.

Consuls.

Seoul	Mr. K. Mimasu.
Fusan	Mr. A. Ariyoshi.
Ninsen	Mr. H. Kato.
Gensan...	Mr. Y. Miura.
Mokpho	Mr. S. Wakamatsu.
Chinnampho	Mr. S. Someya.

MEXICO.

Legation at Mexico.

Minister	Mr. T. Sugimura.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. S Kodera.

SIAM.

Legation at Bangkok.

Minister	Mr. M. Inagaki.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. K. Tanabe (and Consul in Bangkok).

SPAIN.

Legation at Madrid.

Minister	Mr. S. Akabane (also accredited to the Court of Portugal).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Legation at Washington.

Minister	Mr. K. Takahira.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. Y. Ileki.

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3rd Class Secretary	Mr. M. Hanihara.
" " "	Mr. S. Akatsuka.
Military Attaché...	Colonel S. Tachibana.
Naval Attaché	Commander I. Takikawa.

Consul-Generals.

New York	Mr. S. Uchida.
Honolulu	Mr. M. Saito.

Consuls.

San Francisco	Mr. K. Uyeno.
Chicago	Mr. S. Shimizu.
New Orleans	Mr. J. Philips (Honorary).
Philadelphia	Mr. J. Franklin Macfadden (Honorary).
Seattle...	Mr. S. Hisamizu.
Manila...	Mr. G. Narita.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN TOKYO.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Minister	Mr. d'Ambro.
Secretary	Mr. Heinrich Löwenthal von Linau.
Military Attaché...	Captain B. Dan de Gyarmata.
Naval Attaché	Count H. Colloredo Mansfeld.

BELGIUM.

Minister	Baron Albert d'Anethan.
Councillor	Mr. George de Man.
Attaché	Mr. Maurice Cuvelier.

BRAZIL.

Charge d'Affairs...	Mr. Goncalves Pereira.
Military Attaché...	Capt. Moreira Guimaraes.
Naval Attaché	Capt. Oliveiro Sampaio.

CHINA.

Minister	Mr. Yang Shoo.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. Ma. Tingliang.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. Wang To.
Interpreter	Mr. Lu Yung Ming.
Attaché	Mr. Liang Chu-sieh.
"	Mr. Wang Kerh-Min.
"	Mr. Yen Tek.

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DENMARK.

Diplomatic Rep'tive	Baron Sweerts de Landas Wyborgh.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. Leon van Polder.

FRANCE.

Minister	Mr. J. Harmand.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. A. de Panafieu.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. H. Cambon.
Interpreter	Mr. J. Adam.
Military Attaché	Colonel Baron Corvisart.
Naval Attaché	Lt. de Vaisseau R. Martinie.

GERMANY.

Minister	Graf von Arco-Valley.
1st Class Secretary	Von Erckert.
Attaché	Count Alexander von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg.
„	Count Wolff-Metternich.
„	Count Wolffskeel von Reichenberg.
Military Attaché...	Major von Etzel.
Naval Attaché	Korvettenkapitaen Trummler.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister	Sir Claude M. MacDonald.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. G. H. Barclay.
„ „ „	Mr. J. H. Gubbins.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. T. B. Hohler.
Assist. Secretary...	Mr. J. M. Royds.
Military Attaché...	Lieut.-Colonel C. V. Hume.
Naval Attaché	Captain Pakenham.

ITALY.

Minister	Count G. C. Vinci-Gigliucci.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. Le Chev. Rossi Toesca.
Interpreter	Mr. Luigi Casati.
„	Mr. Alfonso Gasco.
Attaché	Count Miniscalchi.
Military Attaché...	Major Caviglio.
Naval Attaché	Lieutenant E. Burzagli.

KOREA.

Minister	Mr. Minhin Cho.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. Paku Chung Soon.
3rd Class Secretary	Mr. Han Chiyu.

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MEXICO.

Minister	Mr. C. A. Lera.
Secretary	Mr. Romulo Castaneda.
Attaché	Mr. Ramon Lera.
"	Mr. Benjamin Barrios.

NETHERLLAND.

Minister	Baron Sweerts de Landas Wyborgh.
1st Class Secretary	Mr. Leon van de Polder.
Interpreter	Dr. M. W. de Visser.

PORTUGAL.

Minister	Mr. J. Batalha de Freitas.

SIAM.

Minister	Phya Narisra Rajkitch.
Secretary	Phra Jayasurindr.

SPAIN.

Minister	M. Luis de la Barrera y Riera.
Secretary	Don Angel de Ramero y Rivas.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Minister	Baron Sweerts de Landas Wyborgh.
Secretary	Leon van de Polder.

U. S. A.

Minister	Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom.
Secretary	Mr. Huntington Wilson.
2nd Class Secretary	Mr. John Mackintosh Ferguson.
Counsellor	Mr. G. H. Scidmore.
Private Secretary	Mr. Irwin Laughlin.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Yokohama...	Von Szathmary-Kiraly (Consul-General).
	Mr. A. Prohaska (Secretary for Consulate).
Kobe	Mr. Henry Bonar (Consul).
Nagasaki	Mr. F. W. Playfair (Acting Consul).
Hakodate	Mr. R. G. E. Forster (Acting-Consul).
Shimonoseki	Mr. E. A. Griffiths (Acting-Consul).

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BELGIUM.

Yokohama...	Mr. Pierre Bure (Consul-General).
Kobe	Mr. Alb. Hofmann (Consul).
Nagasaki	Mr. F. Ringer (Consul).

BRAZIL.

Yokohama	Mr. H. Victor Gielen (Consul).
Kobe...	Mr. Alb. Hofmann (Vice-Consul).

CHILI.

Yokohama...	Mr. Anjel C. Espajo (Consul-General).
Kobe	Mr. M. Vendrel (Consul).

CHINA.

Yokohama...	Mr. Woo Chung Yen (Consul-General).
Kobe	Mr. Woo Chung Yen (Consul).
Nagasaki	Mr. Bien Pu Cheong (Consul).

DENMARK.

Yokohama...	Mr. S. Warming (Consul).
Kobe	Mr. Chas. Braess (Consul).
Nagasaki	Mr. F. Ringer (Consul).
Hakodate	Mr. S. Warning (Acting-Consul).
Tansui	Mr. C. H. Best (Consul).

FRANCE.

Yokohama...	Mr. F. Steenackers (Consul).
	Mr. La-Loche (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	Mr. P. H. de Lucy-Sossariew (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	Mr. G. Gondareau (Consul in Charge).

GERMANY.

Yokohama...	Von Syburg (Consul-General).
	Dr. Mudra (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	Mr. F. Krien (Consul).
Nagasaki	Mr. G. Mueller-Beeck (Consul).
Tansui	Mr. F. Reinsdorf (Consul).

GREAT BRITAIN.

Yokohama...	Mr. J. C. Hall (Consul-General).
	Mr. E. M. Hobart-Hampdem (Vice-Consul).

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Shimonoseki	Mr. E. A. Griffiths (Consul).
Tansui	Mr. F. W. Playfair (Consul).

ITALY.

Yokohama...	Count G. C. Vinci (Consul-General).
Kobe	Mr. Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).
Nagasaki	Mr. G. Müller-Beeck (German-Consul in Charge of Italian Interest).

NETHERLAND.

Yokohama...	Mr. H. Klingen (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	Mr. H. van Oordt de Lauwenrecht (Consul).
Nagasaki	Mr. G. Goudareau (in Charge).
Tansui	Mr. A. W. Gillingham (Consular-Agent).

PERU.

Yokohama...	Mr. Oscar Hayneman (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	Mr. George Peterson (Vice-Consul).

PORTUGAL.

Yokohama...	Mr. Jose Batalha de Freitas (Consul-General).
Kobe	Mr. Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).

SPAIN.

Yokohama...	Mr. Don Rafael Acquaroni y de Solis (Consul).
Kobe	Mr. P. H. de Lacy-Fossarieu (Consul in Charge).
Nagasaki	Mr. A. Gese (in Charge).

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Yokohama...	Mr. H. Klingen (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	Mr. O. Skybak (Acting Consul-General).
Nagasaki	Mr. F. Ringer (Acting Vice-Consul).

SWITZERLAND.

Yokohama...	Dr. Paul Ritter (Consul-General).
Kobe	Mr. F. Krien (Consul in Charge).

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U. S. A.

Yokohama...	Mr. E. C. Bellows (Consul-General).
	Mr. John MacLean (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	Mr. Samuel S. Lyon (Consul).
	Mr. Hunter Sharp (Consul).
Nagasaki	Mr. Charles B. Harris (Consul).
	Mr. Roger S. Greene (Vice-Consul).
Hakodate	Mr. Edward Julian King (Consular Agent).
Tansui	Mr. S. D. Fisher (Consul).
	Mr. A. C. Lambert (Vice-Consul).

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CHAPTER XXV.

THE PRESS.

Though hardly in the sense as the term is understood to-day, journalism in Japan may be said to date from 1861 when the late Mr. Kishida, in conjunction with a certain Englishman, started a fortnightly sheet. It enjoyed, however, only an ephemeral existence. The second fortnightly journal started in '68 by the same gentleman only fared a similar fate and existed only for a few months. The first *bona fide* newspaper was published in '70,—the present *Mainichi Shimbun*—, and after it followed in quick succession the *Nichi Nichi* in '72, the *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The rise of democratic movement early in the '80th imparted a strong impetus to the activity of journalism while the inauguration of the Diet '90 and the War with China '94–'95 mark an epoch in its history. Prior to those events the daily circulation of even the most popular papers did not exceed four figures, but subsequently, and especially after the War in question, the level of five figures was soon reached and at present some enjoy circulation of about a quarter of a million.

Two things that stand out conspicuous about Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 1,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of the court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them. As to the dummy editors or publishers, and almost all our vernacular papers use this expedient, this peculiar method

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is a relic of the bygone days when the censors were authorized to punish or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to social order. With the advent of Parliamentary régime the press regulations were radically amended conformably to the enlightened spirit of the times, and at present a sentence delivered on editors or publishers issues from regular law courts, just like doings of ordinary persons.

The price of dailies ranges between 2 *sen* (½ pence) and 1 *sen*, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to Japanese journalism is that all the vernacular papers are issued in the morning, and they issue only one edition, any extraordinary incident being reported by "extras." Advertisements charges are 60 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 19 words.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

PRESS STATISTICS.

The following returns give the number of dailies and periodicals existing in each of the five latest years available :—

1898	829	1901	1,181
1899	978	1902	1,328
1900	944		

LEADING DAILIES.

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (estab. Dec., '76)—economical and commercial paper.

Man.—Mr. A. Nozaki. Office.—Kitashima-cho, Tokyo.

Chuo Shimbun (estab. '92)—friendly to *Seiyu-kai.*

Prop.—Mr. I. Ooka, M.P. Edi.—Mr. C. Ooka.

Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Dempo Shimbun (estab. Nov., 1903)—believed to be V't K. Watanabe's organ.

Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

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Hochi Shimbun (estab. June, '72)—friendly to Progressives.
Man.—Mr. K. Minoura, M.P. Edi.—Mr. G. Murai.
Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Japan Times (estab. Feb., '97)—only English paper (evening) edited and pub. by Japanese.
Edi.—Mr. M. Zumoto. Man.—Mr. T. Ihara.
Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpo (estab. March, '82)—Started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent.
Prop.—Mr. S. Fukuzawa. Edi.—Mr. K. Ishikawa.
Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Tokyo.

Kokumin Shimbun (estab. Feb., '90)—Gov. organ.
Prop. and Edi.—Mr. I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Mai-nichi Shimbun (estab. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—independent.
Edi.—Mr. S. Shimada, M.P. Man.—Mr. M. Nomura.
Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Miyako Shimbun (estab. Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, etc.
Man.—Mr. K. Ashi. Edi.—Mr. T. Miyakawa.
Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Nippon (estab. Feb., '89)—conservative in principle and somewhat friendly to Progressives.
Edi.—Messrs. M. Kuga and Y. Miyake.
Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimbun (estab. Oct., '93).
Prop.—Mr. S. Akiyama. Edi.—Mr. W. Fukuda.
Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (estab. '83)—independent.
Prop.—Mr. R. Murayama. Edi.—Messrs. S. Seki & T. Naito.
Office.—Nakano-shima, Osaka.

Osaka Jiji (estab. '05)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo).
Office.—Koraibashi, Osaka.

Osaka Mai-nichi Shimbun (estab. '83)—independent.
Man.—Mr. Kirihara. Edi.—Mr. K. Ishii.
Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpo (estab. '00)—independent.
Edi.—Mr. K. Hara, M.P. Office.—Kyuhoji-machi, Osaka.

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Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (estab. '88)—independent.
Prop.—Mr. R. Murayama. Edi.—Mr. K. Ikebe.
Office.—Takiyama-cho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (estab. Feb., '72)—Mr. ex-Foreign Minister T. Kato's organ who purchased it last year.
Prop.—Mr. T. Kato. Edi.—Mr. T. Yokoi.
Office.—Owari-cho, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (estab. June, '74)—friendly to the Progressive Party.
Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Yorodzu Choho (estab. Nov., '92)—independent.
Prop. and Edi.—Mr. S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

ENGLISH PAPERS AT THE TREATY PORTS.

The publication at the treaty ports of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of Japanese journalism. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being very much limited, subscription rate is necessarily high, comparatively speaking.

Japan Advertiser (estab. '95).
Edit.—Mr. A. M. Knapp. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Chronicle (estab. '91) (formerly Kobe Chronicle).
Prop. and Edit.—Mr. R. Young. Office.—Sakaye-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (estab. '67).
Edit.—Mr. L. D. K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Herald (estab. '67).
Edit.—Mr. T. Satchell. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Mail (estab. '65).
Prop. and Edit.—Capt. Brinkley (R. A. ret.)
Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Kobe Herald (estab. '76).
Prop. and Edit.—Mr. A. Curtis. Office.—Kio-machi, Kobe.

NEWS AGENCIES.

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest,

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branch of journalism, circumstances do not permitting them as yet to establish any international service.

Dempo Tsushin (foun. '01).

Office.—Hakkan-cho, Tokyo.

Dokuritsu Tsushin (started '03).

Office.—Kaga-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Jiyu Tsushin (start. '99).

Office.—Takiyama-cho, Tokyo.

Meiji Tsushin (foun. '00).

Office.—Maruya-cho, Tokyo.

Nippon Tsushin (start. '94).

Office.—Motosukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Teikoku Tsushin (start. '88).

Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsushin (foun. '85).

Office.—Uneme-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER XXVI.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

DIPLOMATIC.

FEB. 6, '04.—Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg informed the Russian Foreign Minister that Japan had decided to terminate the diplomatic negotiations, reserving to themselves the right to take such independent action as they may deem best to consolidate and depend their menaced position, as to protect their established rights and legitimate interests.

FEB. 8.—Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, and staff withdrew from the Russian capital to Berlin.

FEB. 11.—Baron Rosen, Russian Minister, and Baroness Rosen and staff, left Tokyo for home.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

FEB. 6.—The Combined Fleet under Command of Adm. Togo left Sasebo and headed towards Port Arthur.

FEB. 8.—At midnight the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers and torpedo-boats attacked the Russian fleet lying outside Port Arthur and disabled the battleships *Retvisan* and *Tsarevitch* and the cruiser *Pallada*.

Adm. Uryu's squadron escorted our troops to Chemulpho where the Russian cruiser *Variag* and gunboat *Koreetz* had been lying and enabled them to effect landing without molestation from the enemy.

FEB. 9.—The Japanese combined fleet attacked the enemy's fleet and forts and seriously damaged the battleship *Petropavlovsk* and cruisers *Diana*, *Askold* and *Novic*.

The *Variag* and *Koreetz* were challenged to combat, and in about half an hour's firing the two suffered a heavy

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damage, fled into the harbor of Chemulpho and blew themselves up; the Russian transport *Sungari* that had happened to be in the harbor shared the same fate.

FEB. 13.—The Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers *Hayatori* and *Asagiri* under cover of darkness torpedoed the *Petropavlovsk* and *Sevastopol* and crippled them.

FEB. 16.—The *Nisshin* and *Kasuga* that had been purchased at Genoa of the Argentine Gov. arrived safely at Yokosuka.

FEB. 24.—The first blocking of Port Arthur undertaken with five steamers, but was partially successful; Rus. destroyer *Vnushitelni* pursued and destroyed at Pigeon Bay by our cruisers.

MAR. 6.—Adm. Kamimura's Squadron bombarded by way of demonstration Vladivostock from the direction of Askold Island.

MAR. 10.—The Jap. destroyer flotilla engaged the Rus. flotillas off the entrance of Port Arthur and captured the *Steregustchi*, which soon sank from effect of damage.

MAR. 27.—The second attempt to block Port Arthur was carried out with four steamers; death of Com. Hirose who commanded one of them.

APR. 13.—The battleship *Petropavlovsk* struck mines laid by our fleet at the mouth of Port Arthur and immediately sank with Adm. Makaroff on board; only 80 saved including Grand Duke Cyril.

APR. 23.—Adm. Kamimura's Squadron left Gensen towards Vladivostock, but had to return on the 26th idem owing to the fog.

APR. 26.—Japanese torpedo-boat No. 69 assisting the operation on land repulsed the enemy on the Yalu.

MAY 3.—The third and last blocking expedition to Port Arthur was carried out with 12 steamers, but only 8 could participate owing to high seas; the sealing was practically complete.

MAY 12.—Torpedo-boat No. 48 struck a mine while clearing Kerr Bay of mines.

MAY 14.—The *Miyako* struck mine in Kerr Bay and sank.

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MAY 15.—The *Hatsuse* and *Yashima* struck mines off Port Arthur and sank while the *Yoshino* met with the same fate by colliding with the *Kasuga*.

MAY 20.—Naval reconnoisance carried out at Port Arthur.

MAY 26.—The naval detachment assisting the operation of the Second Army in attacking Kinchow and Nanshan; Capt. Hayashi killed. The blockade of Liaotung Peninsula south of a line drawn between Pitsewo and Pulantien announced by Adm. Togo.

MAY 30.—Second Naval reconnoisance in force at Port Arthur.

JUNE 6.—Third Naval reconnoisance of Port Arthur in force.

JUNE 7.—Fourth reconnoisance of Port Arthur in force. Demonstrative bombardment on Kaichow.

JUNE 10.—Four Russian destroyers appeared off Siaopingtao near Port Arthur, to obstruct the operation of the Eastern Col. of Invest. Army.

JUNE 13.—The mine-layer *Taihoku Maru* damaged off Port Arthur by explosion of mine. Fifth reconnoisance of Port Arthur in force.

JUNE 14.—The Russian cruiser *Novik* and ten destroyers emerged from Port Arthur, to return to it owing to the pressure of our flotilla.

JUNE 18–19.—Kaminura Squadron returned to the base after a fruitless search for the Raiders.

JUNE 23.—The Port Arthur Squadron emerged from the harbor with the intention to escape to Vladivostock, was forced to turn back by our fleet and after dark our destroyer flotilla attacked them and damaged the *Peresviet*, *Sevastopol* and *Diana*.

JUNE 27.—Twelfth Torpedo Flotilla attacked the enemy's picket ships outside Port Arthur.

JULY 5.—The gunboat *Kaimon* sank in Talienwan by striking a mine laid by the enemy.

JULY 6.—The Manchurian Headquarters Staff left Tokyo for the front.

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JULY 8.—Sixth torpedo Flotilla attacked the enemy's picket boats at Port Arthur.

JULY 9.—The *Bayan*, four other Russian cruisers, two gunboats and seven destroyers issued from Port Arthur, but put back at once on being attacked by Japanese destroyers.

JULY 11.—Sixth Torpedo Flotilla again attacked Port Arthur.

AUG. 5.—Three Japanese destroyers beating 14 Russian destroyers at Port Arthur.

The Raiding Operation of the Vladivostock Squadron.

FEB. 11, '04.—The Squadron (*Rosia*, *Gromoboi*, *Bogatyr*, *Rurik*), and the transport *Lena* appeared off Henashi, Aomori, and sank the little steamer *Nakono-ura Maru*.

APR. 25.—The Squadron sank the *Goyo Maru* and *Hagino-ura Maru* near Gensan; the transport *Kinshu Maru* with a company of troops on board sank near Sinpao on her way back to Gensan.

JUNE 16.—The transports *Hitachi Maru* (with a Regiment of troops on board for the front), *Izumi Maru* (with a number of invalid soldiers from the front), and *Sado Maru* (with non-combatants on board for the front) were sank at Genkai road. The British steamer *Alanton* captured.

JUNE 17.—A Russian torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla sank two or three sailing craft off the coast of Hokkaido.

JUNE 30.—A torpedo flotilla sank two small Japanese junks at Gensan and bombarded the town.

JULY 1.—The Squadron appeared at the former scene of mischief near the Tsushima Strait, but fled on seeing the Kamimura Squadron in a distance.

JULY 20.—The Squadron passed the Tsugaru Strait, reached a point off the mouth of Tokyo Bay, and turned homeward, repassing the strait on the 30th idem; the small steamer *Takashima Maru*, Br. s.s. *Knight Commander*, and Ger. s. s. *Thea* sank, besides capturing Br. s. s. *Calchus* and Ger. s.s. *Arabia*.

MAY 6, '05.—Some destroyers appeared at Hokkaido and sank or captured some Japanese junks.

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AUG. 3.—Some destroyers appeared off Kyongyong, northern Korea, and fired at a Japanese steamer.

The Battle of the Yellow Sea.

AUG. 10, '04.—The position of the Russian warships at Port Arthur having become untenable owing to the bombardment from Wolf's Hill with siege guns, the fleet (6 battleships, 4 cruisers, and a number of destroyers) under command of Adm. Witgeft, emerged from the harbor to escape to Vladivostock. After it had got some 30 miles from Port Arthur our fleet attacked (1 p. m.) the enemy. The hostile fleets had two encounters, the first till 2.30 p.m. and the second off Shantung Province from 5.30 to 8.30. The *Tsarevitch*, *Novic*, and 3 destroyers fled to Kiachow; the *Askold* and one destroyer fled to Shanghai on the 13th; the *Diana* reached Saigon on the 24th; the *Pallada* and the five remaining warships put back under Adm. Ukhtomsky, his senior killed in the fight. The *Novic* tried to reach Vladivostock but was sunk by our *Chitose* and *Tsushima* at Korsakoff, Saghalien. The destroyer *Resitelni* that escaped to Chefoo was captured on the 12th by the our destroyers. Our vessels did not suffer any serious damage.

Our casualties, killed, 10 officers and 60 men; wounded, 13 officers and 143 men; in all 226.

The Battle off Ulsan, Korea.

AUG. 14.—The Vladivostock Squadron (*Rosia*, *Gromoboi* and *Rurik*), met by our Second Squadron under Vice-Adm. Kamimura in the Korean Channel; the *Rurik* sank and the rest escaped, 613 being rescued from the *Rurik*, the vessel that had taken the foremost part in the wholesale murder of our helpless civilians and soldiers on June 15.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

First Army (under Gen. Kuroki).

FEB. 8.—Advance guards landed at Chemulpho under escort of Adm. Uryu's Squadron and at once pushed on toward Pingyang.

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FEB. 28.—A party of Cossacks appeared near Ping-yang which had been occupied by our advance guards.

MAR. 28.—The advance guards of the First Army (Guards, 2nd and 12th Divisions) under Gen. Kuroki came into collision with some 700 Cossacks in the neighborhood of Chengju, put them to flight and occupied the town.

APR. 7.—Our army occupied Wiju.

The Battle of the Yalu.

APR. 30.—First Army crossed the Yalu and occupied Hushan and other heights.

MAY 1.—The enemy dislodged from Kinlienchang in the morning; a fierce engagement at Koh-matung in the afternoon.

Casualties: Jap. 223 killed, 816 wounded; Rus. put 70 officers and 2,324 men killed, wounded or made prisoners according to Kuropatkin's report; Kuroki reported 1,363 Russians buried and 613 taken prisoners.

MAY 6.—Fenghwangcheng occupied unopposed; detachment occupying Kwantiencheng.

MAY 10.—Anju garrison attacked by the Cossacks coming from north Korea but drove them away.

MAY 12.—The enemy's attack at Hsueh-li-tien repulsed.

MAY 28.—Detachment attacked by the enemy but repulsed him at Aiyang.

JUNE 8.—Left wing joins hand with the Takushan Army and occupies Sinyen.

JUNE 12.—Huai-jen occupied.

JUNE 21.—Hsing-yo-cheng occupied.

JUNE 22.—Enemy's attack at Aiyang-pienmed repulsed.

JUNE 29.—North Feng-sui-ling (on the Fenghwang-chang–Heicheng road) captured.

JULY 3.—Motienling pass occupied unopposed.

JULY 4.—Enemy's counter-attack on Motienling repulsed.

JULY 6.—Hsien-chang occupied.

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JULY 17.—Second enemy's counter-attack under Gen. Keller repulsed.

JULY 19.—Hsihoyen occupied.

AUG. 1.—Yushulintzu and Yangtzuling (on the road to Liaoyang) captured; Rus. commander Gen. Keller killed.

Second Army (under Gen. Oku).

MAY 5.—Second Army under Gen. Oku began landing at Yentoa Bay, Liaotung Peninsula, under escort of Adm. Kataoka's Squadron.

MAY 7.—Pulantien captured by an advance detachment and the communication between Port Arthur and Kuropatkin's Army cut off.

MAY 17.—Sanshih-li-pao, Chin-li-chuang, Chen-chia-tun, all on Port Arthur road occupied.

MAY 26.—Enemy dislodged from Kinchow and Nan-shan with the help of the naval detachment. Jap. had 749 killed and 3,455 wounded.

MAY 27.—Nankwanling occupied.

MAY 28.—Dalny occupied unopposed.

JUNE 14.—Stackelberg's forces met at Wafangtien.

JUNE 15.—The enemy routed at Telissu and the plan to relieve Port Arthur completely frustrated. Jap. had 50 officers killed or wounded, 1,113 men killed or wounded, total 1,163; Rus. over 1,854 dead bodies interred by our troops; Kuropatkin reported losses, killed, wounded or missing, 115 officers and 391 men.

JULY 9.—Kaiping occupied, the outpost work beginning on the 6. Our losses, 129 wounded and 24 killed.

JULY 26.—Tashihchiao and Yingkori occupied, the outpost work beginning on the 23. Our losses, killed or wounded, 59 officers and 984 rank and file.

AUG. 3.—The occupation of the line extending from Haicheng to Newchwang completed without opposition.

Takushan Army (afterward Fourth Army under Gen. Nozu).

MAY 19.—The Tenth Division (Himeji) under Gen. Kawamura landed at Takushan.

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MAY 20.—The enemy driven off from Wangchiatun.

JUNE 8.—Takushan Army joined hands with Kuroki's Left Wing.

JUNE 27.—Fengsuiling (on the Haicheng road) occupied.

JULY 10.—The enemy dislodged from Hsienchiayu and Hsuitsaikow.

JULY 22.—Panling (east of Haicheng) occupied, this making the enemy's stand Haicheng difficult.

JULY 31.—Tomucheng occupied after severe fighting under the hot sun. The Takushan Army had changed formation and placed under Gen. Nozu. Jap. killed or wounded 32 officers and 828 rank and file; about 800 Russian dead left on the field.

The Battle of Liaoyang.

The three Armies having joined hands with one other Marshal Oyama and Gen. Kodama who had been appointed on June 20 the Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the Staff respectively of the Manchurian Army left Tokyo for the front on July 6, and had by this time already taken the field to direct the general movement of the different units.

AUG. 24–27.—*Right.* The offensive movement was started on the west on Aug. 25 by Kuroki's Army (*Right*) and by the 27th the enemy's outposts were occupied.

28.—Kuroki drove the enemy across the R. Taitsz.

Left. Oku occupied unopposed the enemy's southern defensive positions at Ashantien, overtook the rear-guards, routed them and captured 8 guns.

29.—*R.* Kuroki's left that had lagged behind the other columns dislodged in co-operation with Nozu's (*Centre*) R. col. the enemy from Weijaogao.

30.—Kuroki's R. and L. cols. crossed the Taitsz. Nozu's Army in conjunction with Kuroki's left dislodged the largely reinforced enemy from heights south of Tsaofangtung and advanced to the neighborhood of Weijaogao.

L. and C. Oku with Nozu's left commenced attack on the enemy's strong positions extending from Sinlintun to Seushanpao.

31.—*R., L. and C.* Penchihu col. (Kuroki's extreme

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west) and the rest of Kuroki's cols. crossed the Taitsz. Nozu's main strength with Oku's right attacked the heights extending from east of Fangkiatun to heights west of Sinlitun. The heights carried at midnight after repeated attacks and counter-attacks, and at once commenced pursuit.

Desperate fight raging against Sinlitun and Sheushanpao from the preceding night and far to this night.

SEPT. 1.—*R.* Kuroki took by assault heights north and south of Hohingtai; Penchihu col. pressed the enemy northward.

C. Nozu pressed the enemy northward after repeated assaults on his fortified line south of Liaoyang.

L. Oku's Army dislodged the enemy from Sinlitun and Sheushanpao, also from a height on the main road; the retreating enemy pursued.

2.—*R.* Kuroki occupied the line extending from vicinity of Yentai mine to west of Tayu; also heights northwest of Hohyingtai; reinforced enemy temporarily cutting communication of R. and C. cols.

L. Oku and Nozu commenced operation on the enemy's semi-permament defense works in the immediate west and south of Liaoyang.

3.—*R.* Enemy's counter-attacks repulsed.

C. and L. Oku and Nozu carried after repeated assaults the enemy's first line of entrenchment after midnight.

4.—*C. and L.* Railway station and north-western extremity of Liaoyang occupied and Liaoyang entered in the morning.

Casualties: Japanese, 4,866 in Kuroki's Army, 4,992 in Nozu's and 7,681 in Oku's, in all 17,539. Enemy's dead bodies interred, 1,000 by Kuroki's Army, 800 by Nozu's and 1,300 by Oku's, in all 3,100.

Spoils taken :—

Rifles	3,578
Small-arm ammunition	163,873
Artillery ammunition	10,056
Gun carriages	for one battery.
Ammunition wagons	129

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Horses...	70
Shovels	15,985
Mattocks	5,639
Axes	2,570
Swords...	750
Revolvers	80
Reflectors for signalling purposes	3
Reflecting mirrors	3
Portable telephones	6
Beef, canned	18,915 tins.
Timber	2,500 pieces.
Rice	2,000 *koku.*
Forage	17,620 „
Over-coats	6,400 „

The Battle of the Shaho.

Kuropatkin took the offensive in this battle, crossed the Hunho on the 3rd and 4th and opened his movement with operations against Kuroki.

OCT. 9.—*R.* Enemy crossed the Taitsz and cut communication of Penchihu. The garrison at Hsien-chang (extreme east) sustaining attack since the 7th.

Oku's and Nozu's forces engaging the enemy that has appeared before them.

10.—*R.* Penchihu reinforced and the enemy dislodged from the positions he had taken the preceding day. The garrison of Hsiencheng drives the enemy away to northeast.

L. and C. Pressed the enemy northward and occupied a line extending from Shuangtaitsz to Erhtaitsz.

11.—*R.* Furious artillery duel proceeding in the districts between Taling and Penchihu.

C. Nozu's right with Kuroki's left advanced in the direction of Kukiatsz.

L. The main force advanced to the neighborhood of Tayuchungpao and Sakiatientsz to menace the enemy's flank and rear.

12.—*R.* Kuroki dislodged the enemy from Maershan and the heights north of Shaotakow. The fighting is still proceeding at Penchihu district.

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C. Resuming operations at midnight the preceding day we advanced to the heights northwest of Temple Hill.

L. No conclusive success achieved, aud the left wing reinforced to envelop the enemy's right flank and rear.

13.—*R.* Outflanking operations from the east by Prince Kan-in's cavalry detachment improved the situation in the districts of Penchihu, the enemy showing signs of retreating. The enemy driven away from the neighborhood of Lienhwashan and Maerhshan, and also the important positions north of Shaotakow partially taken.

C. Mangkiafen, Hukia and the heights north of Kukiatsz occupied.

L. Turning movements progressing satisfactorily.

14.—*R.* The enemy beginning retreat from the neighborhood of Tumentszling, Penchihu, Chaohsienling and Sikenshaw, our army in close pursuit.

C. Drove the enemy across the Shaho.

L. Occupation of the heights south of Shanhopao and, in co-operation with Nozu's Left, Linshengpao.

15.—*R.* Drove the enemy across the Shaho.

C. Having reached the pre-arranged line the centre did not engage in any serious fighting.

L. The enemy in front of Oku's Army continuing to offer resistance, but he was at last dislodged from his positions.

16.—Rear-guards continue to offer a stubborn resistance to the extreme east of Oku's Army.

17.—Major-Gen. Yamada's detachment (Central Army), after it had attacked in co-operation with Oku's right the enemy north of Shahopao fell in the enemy's ambush while it was returning to its former positions after dark, and 14 guns were lost. The enemy attacked twice Oku's right but was repulsed.

18.—The enemy trying to check the forward movement of the extreme east of Oku's Army.

Casualties: Killed and wounded totalled 15,879 on our side.

Spoils of war were roughly as follows:—

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Prisoners	709
The enemy's killed left on the field	13,333
Guns	45
Ammunition wagons	37
Rifles	5,474
Rifle ammunition	78,000 rounds.
Shells	6,920 „
Swords	20
Shovels	92
Axes	23
Overcoats	356
Portable tents...	85

Large numbers of arms and other articles were left by the enemy for the distance of more than 20 miles.

OCT. 27–28.—Detachment of Kuroki's Army dislodged the enemy occupying Waiteushan on the Penchihu-Mukden road.

JAN. 11–12, '05.—Mistchenko's cavalry detachment attempted raiding in the vicinities of Yingkow, Haicheng, Tashikiao, but was driven off before it could effect any particular harm.

JAN. 25–29.—Gripenberg's corps attempted the flanking operation on our extreme Left, carried our outposts at Heikeutai and neighborhood, but was driven away with heavy loss across the Hunho on the morning of the 29th. Our casualties numbered 2,500 and the enemy's corpses interred by our troops totalled 1,200.

The Siege and Capture of Port Arthur.

MAY 26, '04.—Nanshan captured by Gen. Oku's Army after a hard fighting all day.

MAY 28.—Dalny occupied.

Gen. Oku's Army, leaving a detachment, advanced northward and Gen. Nogi's Investing Army combining the detachment left by Gen. Oku, appears on the scene.

JUNE 26.—Kienshan, Waiteushan, and Siaopingtao (first line of the enemy's outworks after the loss of Nanshan) captured.

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JULY 26–30.—The 2nd line of the enemy's outworks, including Langshan or Wolf's Hill captured, and the besiegers advanced within 5 to 2½ miles from Port Arthur.

AUG. 7.—Firing of naval guns mounted on Wolf's Hill and indirect fire began destructive work on the warships in the harbor and the harbor itself.

AUG. 7–8.—Takushan and Siaokusan hills captured by the East Col. and siege guns also mounted.

AUG. 10.—The Russian fleet hiding in Port Arthur tried a sortie (see cols. Naval Operations).

AUG. 11.—The Emperor expressed his solicitude to take steps to escort to Dalny non-combatants, etc. at Port Arthur desirous to be away from that perilous place.

AUG. 16.—A summons to surrender sent in to Gen. Stoessel, Com. of Port Arthur, but refused.

AUG. 14.—Right (West) Column captured the line extending from Kantashan to the heights west of Snikiatun via the highland north of Siaotungkeu and Snikiatun; the line temporarily abandoned owing to the enemy's stubborn resistance from the neighboring heights close to Nienpankeu and Siaotungkeu.

AUG. 15.—The heights near Nienpankeu and Siaotunkeu captured.

AUG. 19–24.—A general assault undertaken, and succeeded in capturing East and West forts of Panlungshan.

SEPT. 20.—Ft. Kuropatkin and a number of forts south of Suisiying captured.

SEPT. 22.—Our troops abandoned the north-western corner of the 203 Metre Hill that had been captured on the 20th owing to fierce and repeated assaults of strongly reinforced enemy.

OCT. 16.—The Central Col. captured the fort at Hachimaki-yama (south-east of Erhlangshan).

OCT. 23.—The trenches directed to North ft. of East Keekwan-shan reached within 50 metres of the fort.

OCT. 24.—The trenches directed to Erhlungshan reached within 50 metres of the fort.

OCT. 25–28.—A heavy bombardment on Sungshushan, Erhlungshan and East Keekwanshan forts kept up.

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Oct. 30.—Crests and glacis of Sungshushan, Erhlungshan, and north fort of East Keekwan with the fort captured.

Nov. 3.—The east harbor, dock, etc. bombarded.

Nov. 16.—The destroyer *Rotstropni* escaped from Port Arthur to Chefoo.

Nov. 26.—A general assault made on the east and west of the railway passes; that on the east failed but the 203 Metre Hill on the West captured on the 30th after desperate fighting.

Dec. 2.—Suspension of hostilities agreed upon for six hours to deal with the dead and wounded.

Dec. 3.—Bombardment on the warships in the harbor began from the 203 Metre Hill, the majority disabled and the enemy completing the damage by blowing them up; Kondratenko killed.

Dec. 18.—North ft. of East Keekwanshan taken by assault.

Dec. 22.—The Pigeon Bay promontory and the height near it captured on the west.

Dec. 28.—Erhlungshan fort carried by assault after mining it and blowing up with a powerful charge of explosives.

Dec. 31.—Sungshushan fort captured by a similar process.

Jan. 1, '05.—H. fort and the remaing forts on the eastern ridge captured.

Stoessel's letter written on Dec. 31 asking for the evacuation of the forts reached Gen. Nogi.

Jan. 2.—The condition of surrender signed.

East Keekwan and Q forts blown up by the Russians who destroyed some warships and other structures.

Jan. 3.—The formal transfer carried out.

Jan. 7.—The evacuation completed.

Text of the Capitulation.

Article I.—All the Russian military and naval officers and men and volunteers and Government officials who are in the fortress and port of Port Arthur shall be made prisoners of war.

Article II.—All the fortifications and batteries, all warships and vessels, arms and ammunition, horses, all other materials for war purposes, official

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buildings, and all descriptions of Government property, shall be handed over as they stand to the Japanese Army.

Article III.—If the Russian force agrees to the provisions of the above two articles, it should, as guarantee of its agreement, withdraw its garrisons from the fortifications and batteries on Itszshan, Siao-antszshan, Ta-antszshan, and the whole range of heights to the south-east, and hand them over to the Japanese Army by noon on January 3.

Article IV.—In case it is observed that the Russian Army or Navy have destroyed any of the objects mentioned in Article II. which existed at the time of the signing of this agreement, or that they have otherwise changed the condition of those objects, the Japanese Army will break off negotiations and resume freedom of action.

Article V.—The Russian military and naval authorities at Port Arthur shall prepare and hand over to the Japanese Army the chart showing the disposition of the fortress of Port Arthur, the chart of fougasses, submarine mines and other dangerous things laid, the table of military and naval organization at Port Arthur; the roll of military and naval officers with their posts, ranks and full names, the roll of civil officers with their posts and names, a list of military corps and warships, ordinary vessels and boats and of their crews, and a list of the ordinary inhabitants, with their sexes, races, occupations and number.

Article VI.—Arms (including those carried by individual combatants), ammunition, all military materials, official buildings, all descriptions of Government property, horses, warships, ordinary vessels, and boats and all things (except private property) on board them shall be arranged in accordance with their present positions. The proceedings for their transfer shall be agreed upon between the Japanese and Russian Commissioners.

Article VII.—The Japanese Army will, in honour of the gallant defence made by the Russians, allow the Russian military and naval officers as well as the civil officials attached to the Russian army and navy to wear swords and take with them such personal effects as may be necessary for their subsistence. With regard to the above-mentioned officers, officials and volunteers, the Japanese Army will permit them to go home if they subscribe to a written oath not to take up arms until the close of the war and to refrain from doing any action whatever inconsistent with the interests of the Japanese Army. Every such military and naval officer shall be allowed to take with him an orderly, who shall be specially released on parole.

Article VIII.—The military and naval non-commissioned officers and men, as well as the volunteers who have been disarmed shall, in their uniform and with portable tents and necessary personal effects, assemble under the command of the respective officers at a place to be designated by the Japanese Army. As for details, the Japanese Commissioner shall fix the same.

Article IX.—The members of the sanitary and accountant corps of the Russian army and navy at Port Arthur shall continue to discharge their respective duties of taking care of the Russian sick and wounded and prisoners and of feeding and providing for them, under the superintendence of the sanitary and accountant corps of the Japanese Army, until such time as may be deemed necessary by the Japanese Army.

Article X.—Detailed rules for the question relating to the disposal of the non-combatants, the transfer of the administrative and financial business of the municipality, together with the documents thereanent, and for the enforcement of this agreement, shall be provided in the supplementary sti-

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pulations to this agreement. The supplementary stipulations shall have the same validity as this agreement.

Article XI.—This agreement shall be in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the Japanese and the other by the Russian Army. It shall be put in force immediately after signing.

(*Japan Times* translation.)

1.—Prisoners of War.

Total number		41,641
Including	Sick and wounded	15,307
	Paroled	1,398
Generals and Admirals		17
Including paroled		10
Other officers		1,439
Including	Sick and wounded	133
	Paroled	526
Non-commissioned officers and men		40,185
Including	Sick and wounded	15,174
	Paroled	862

Generals and Admirals who were paroled :—

Lieut-General Anatole Stoessel.
Lieut.General Mitlofan Nadein.
Major-General Vladimir Golbatofsky.
Major-General Michael Kostenko.
Major-General Victor Leis.
Major-General Vladimir Savitsky.
Rear-Admiral Michael Lanchinsky.
Rear-Admiral Ivan Grigorovitch.
Rear-Admiral Prince Paul Uktomsky.
Eng. Rear-Admiral Alexander Lindeberg.

Generals and Admiral who remain as prisoners :—

Lieut-General Vladimir Nichin.
Lieut-General Alexander Fok.
Lieut-General Constantine Smirnoff.
Major-Gen. Samipodo Pek Sofmandaroff.
Major-General Vladimir Irman.
Major-General Vasili Beilui.
Rear-Admiral Robert Viren.

2.—Provisions and Fodder.

Available provisions and forage :—

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Description.	Quantity.	Calculated rations per diem.
Flour	177,000 *Kwan*	690,000
Ground barley	16,000	80,000
Maize flour...	2,800	11,200
Rice	270	1,125
Biscuits	120,000	666,666
Canned beef	7,000	175,000
Salt	70,000	23,333,333
Sugar	4,000	1,333,333

Besides there was fodder for horses sufficient for 56 days.

3.—Arms and Ammunition.

Arms and ammunition available :—

Guns of various descriptions	528
Guns on fixed carriages :—	
45 calibre 25 c.m. cannons	5
35 calibre 24 c.m. Krupp gun	1
20 calibre 23 c.m. cannons	12
15 c.m. quick-firers...	30
22 calibre 15 c.m. cannons	16
12 c.m. quick-firers	5
20 calibre 10.7 c.m. cannons...	4
75 c.m. quick-firers	51
57 mm. quick-firers (naval gun carriage)	23
57 mm. quick-firers (casemate gun carriage)... ...	5
47 mm. quick-firers...	94
37 mm. quick-firers...	37
37 mm. gatling guns	15
25 mm. small shot guns...	2
28 c.m. howitzers	8
23 c.m. mortar...	22
Guns with moveable carriages :—	
21 calibre 15 cm. cannon	14
15 calibre howitzers...	15
35 calibre 10.7 c.m. cannons	12
20 calibre 10.7 c.m. krupp cannons	13
8.7 c.m. havey field guns...	43
8.7 c.m. light field guns	6
8 7 c.m. field Krupp guns	9
7.8 c m. field Krupp guns	2

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7.6 c.m. field Krupp guns	20
7.5 c.m. quick firers...	38
7.5 mm. Krupp field quickfirers	7
6.5 c.m. naval guns...	10
Moser machine guns	4
	Rounds.
Ammunitions for guns of various descriptions	206,734
For 28 c.m. howitzers	47
For 25 c.m. cannon...	130
For 24 c.m. cannon...	34
For 23 c.m. cannon...	31
For 23 c.m. mortars...	105
For 25 calibre 15 c.m. cannon	719
For 15 c.m. quickfirers	2,741
For 15 c.m. howitzers	267
For 15 c.m. cannons used in attacking and defending fortress	1,199
For 12 c.m. quickfirers	827
For 10.7 c.m. cannons	1,282
For 10.5 c.m. cannons	441
For 8.7 c.m. field guns...	13,449
For 7.8 c.m. field guns...	98
For 7.5 c.m. quickfirers...	7,148
For 7.5 c.m. field guns...	39,395
For 6.5 c.m. naval guns	4,074
For 5.7 m.m. quickfirers...	21,592
For 4.7 m.m. quickfirers...	20,372
For 3 7 m.m. quickfirers...	67,813
For 2.5 m.m. small shot guns	420
For Moser machine guns	24,550
Rifles of various descriptions...	36,598
Infantry Rifles { Magazine	25,700
Infantry Rifles { Ordinary	2,200
Cavalry Rifles { Magazine	7,765
Cavalry Rifles { Ordinary	114
Small arms (description unknown)	369
Revolvers...	370
Chinese small arms...	60
	Rounds.
Ball cartridges for rifles	5,436,240
Ball cartridges for revolvers...	7,000

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The Battle of Mukden.

The Battle of Mukden broke all the previous record of modern war in the extent of the fighting front, about 100 miles, in the number of troops engaged, about 800,000, and especially in the number of days of fighting, from Feb. 19 to Mar. 16 when our forces occupied Tieling, in all 26 days. The enemy was completely out-generalled. The overwhelming disasters he sustained in this battle are attributable to his inability to ascertain our disposition and to his fatal delusion that Gen. Kawamura's Army operating in the direction of Taling mountains was Nogi's Port Arthur Army while in reality the latter was in the extreme west undertaking the task of turning his right.

"Feeling" Operation in the Extreme East.

Feb. 19–24. Beginning operations on the 19th the Kawamura (or Yalu) Army steadily advanced towards the enemy's advance position at Chinhocheng, about 32 miles east of Penchihu. On the 23rd amidst a snow-storm attack was opened on this place and in spite of the enemy's stout resistance it was carried by assault at 6 p.m. of the succeeding day.

Feb. 24–28. During this period operations went on in the direction of the Kawamura and Kuroki (*Right*) Armies, the former occupying the Taling Pass and the latter Wangpu Pass. Especially noteworthy was the fact that Gen. Nogi's outflanking movement was started on its forward march on Feb. 27.

Active Operations Along the Whole Line.

Feb. 28. On the 28th the fighting became general along the whole front. Gen. Nozu's (*Centre*) Army that had so far remained inactive opened a fierce artill ry fire on the enemy's positions facing it. Gen. Kawamura's right column that had been following up since the 25th the retreating enemy from Chinhocheng encountered a powerful enemy near Tita, nor was the left column successful in its attempt to carry a height south of Makuntan.

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Kuroki's Army occupied at midnight and early next morning a portion of the enemy's first line of
MAR. 1. defence; Oku's centre carried by night assault the enemy's positions at Wangkiawopeng and Likiawopeng, while his left pressed the enemy toward Changtan. Nogi's right occupied Sifangtai while his cavalry detachment advanced to Tamintun and Hsinmintun, and effected junction with Oku's left wing.

Kuroki crossed the Shaho and dislodged the enemy from the heights constructed on the right
MAR. 2. bank, while Oku's left broke into Changtan and drove the enemy to the northeast from his positions between it and the railway. Nozu commenced operations on the enemy occupying Manpaoshan and adjoining heights. Nogi occupied Shalingpao against which the enemy tried counter-attacks on this and the following days but repulsed.

TITANIC STRUGGLES.

Kuroki's left which had advanced to the attack of the enemy's main line of defence lost touch
MAR. 3. with the centre and was placed in a difficult position from the night of the 2nd to the 4th when it succeeded in dislodging the enemy from his position. Oku's pursuing operations continued, his left advancing along the right bank of the Hunho occupied Weikiapao at the rear of Suhupao. Nogi's turning movement steadily developed and he reached Lamuho and Siaofangsin. Marshal Oyama ordered Nogi to stop his forward operations to keep in touch with the other armies that were somewhat lagging behind.

Kuroki's right and centre advanced and the two
MAR. 4. divisions were brought in a line with the left. Nozu's Army continued desperate fights with the enemy occupying strong positions. Oku in cooperation with Nogi's right pressed the enemy northward.

MAR. 5. Kawamura occupied strong positions west of

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Makuntan. Nozu and Oku continued their advance, while Nogi's centre reached Tashichiao, on the Hsinmintun road, due west of Mukden.

ATTACK ON MUKDEN.

Fighting was specially severe in front of Nozu's Army which delivered a fierce attack on Bilder-
MAR. 6. ling's Army defending the line extending from Hanchangpao to Shahopao. The enemy had been reinforced and obstinately held their positions. Nogi's formation was reformed to extend his left. His columns were attacked between Kaotitun and Patai by the enemy adout one division strong with 70 guns but repulsed him.

After desperate fighting that had continued for several days Nozu succeeded in dislodging the ene-
MAR. 7. my from East Hangchangpao. The enemy abandoned Shahopan and his centre was broken. Oku assaulted the enemy entrenched in the positions extending from Makiopao to Likanpao, but owing to the enemy having been strongly reinforced he did not succeed. But he held fact the enemy, thus relieving the pressure on Nogi's Army whose left wing was gradually advancing to the north of Mukden and menacing the line of communication to Tieling.

PURSUIT.

The enemy in front of our extreme east, right and centre began to retreat the preceding night,
MAR. 8. our armies hotly pursuing him. On Oku fell the arduous task of tackling with the repeated determined assaults of the strongly reinforced enemy. One Brigade was enveloped by the enemy's one army corps at Likanpao, but in spite of severe loss it succeeded in holding its ground. About 11 a.m. the enemy began to show signs of wavering, and our army at once gave him pursuit. Nogi's centre fought the whole day and night with the enemy strongly entrenched at Yaochangtsz and Santaitsz that command the Mukden road.

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He continued to extend his left wing more and more.

Fushan was occupied by the Yalu Army in co-operation with Kuroki's right, while his centre
MAR. 9. and left crossed the Hunho taking advantage of a fierce sand-storm blowing from the south. Nozu's centre and right also crossed the river. Oku pursued the retreating enemy, while Nogi again reformed his disposition to extend his left northward. His centre suffered check at Yangchangtsz and Santaitsz, but his extreme left reached the railway line and destroyed some length of the tracks.

The Yalu Army crossed the Hunho over the railway bridge though exposed to the enemy's con-
MAR. 10. centrated fire and put the enemy to retreat in the direction of Tieling. Kuroki with his main force took position from Sanwo to the vicinity of Talienpaotsz; Nozu occupied the heights at Palipao east of Mukden and also Maokiatun and cut the enemy's retreat. Oku's columns entered Mukden from the southern gate and occupied the station. Nozu's right advanced to the railway line and joined hands with Kuroki's Army, completing enveloping Kaulbar's corps.

All the enemy's troops caught within the cor-
MAR. 11. don were taken prisoners and the vicinities of Mukden were cleared of the enemy.

Our losses totalled 41,212 including 882 officers while the enemy lost over 40,000 as prisoners including Major-Gen. Nachimoff, and left 26,500 corpses. Spoils taken roughly were as follows:—

Regimental colors	2
Guns	66
Rifles	62,200
Ammunition wagons	150
Transport „	1,000
Gun ammunition	216,000 rounds.
Rifle „	26,120,000 „

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There were besides immense stores of provisions and fodders and railway materials. The enemy's strength was estimated as follows :—

First Army (Linevitch's Army corps)	Second Army (Bilderling's Army corps)	Third Army (Kaulbar's Army corps)
2nd Siberian	8th	1st
3rd „	10th	17th
4th „	1st Sib.	6th Sib.
Rennekamp's	5th „	
	another Rifle.	

Reserves : 16th Army corps ; cavalry, Mitschenko's corps. In all about 300,800 sabres, 26,700 cavalry and 1,568 guns.

Our Generals who took part in the battle were as follows :—

Extreme East, Gen. Kawamura or Yalu Army :—Lieut.-Gens. Sakai and Samejima, and Major-Gen. Marui.

Right, Gen. Baron Kuroki's (or First) Army :—Lieut.-Gens. Nishijima, Inouye and Asada, and Major-Gen. Umezawa.

Centre, Gen. Count Nozu's (or Fourth) Army :—Lieut. - Gens. Ando, Oshima and Okubo, and Major-Gen. Okubo.

Left, Gen. Baron Oku's (Second) Army :—Lieut.-Gens. Tsukamoto, Kikoshi and Tatsumi.

Turning, Gen. Baron Nogi's (Third) Army :—Lieut.-Gens. Oseko, Iida, and Oshima, and Major-Gen. Oki.

There may have been some others.

MAR. 13. Kawamura's Army occupied Hingking.

MAR. 16. Tieling occupied. Kuroki's advance guards occupied this strong position with no particular opposition.

MAR. 18. Fuku-men occupied.

MAR. 19. Kaiyuan occupied.

MAR. 21. Changtu occupied.

APR. 14. Yingepien-men occupied.

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NAVAL OPERATION.

The Battle of the Japan Sea.

With the modesty befitting a real hero Adm. Togo opens his detailed report of the Battle of the Japan Sea with this passage :—

"By the grace of Heaven and the help of the Gods, our Combined Fleet succeeded in nearly annihilating the enemy's Second and Third Squadrons in the battle that took place in the Japan Sea on the 27th and 28th of May." There never was a naval battle as this historic one, the issue of which was watched with such breathless interest by all the world, which was so complete so far as the disaster sustained by the defeated fleet is concerned, and from which the victor emerged with such minimum of casualties. The issue was tragic in the extreme for the proud Baltic fleet. The curtain of this greatest drama ever acted at sea may be said to rise with the discovery at 5 a.m. of May 27th of the hostile fleet by the scouting vessel *Shinano Maru* at a certain place west of Kyushu and apparently bound for the Eastern Channel of Tsushima Straits. Our Commander-in-Chief, according to the pre-arranged plan, despatched between 10 and 11 a.m. the three cruiser squadrons, all of inferior fighting strength, to meet the enemy, not, however, to exchange fire, but principally to keep in touch with him. The squadrons kept company with the enemy at a suitable distance and so enticed him as far as the vicinity of Okinoshima. The enemy came on in two columns, composed of battleships and armored cruisers, and with weaker cruisers and special service vessels following in the rear. At 1.55 p.m. our Admiral hoisted the now memorable signal and with his main squadron consisting of four battleships and two armored cruisers pressed the head of the enemy who turned slightly to the right and then opened fire. This was at 2.08 p.m. Our squadron did not reply at once but kept on approaching the enemy and when it reached the range of 6,000 metres it concentrated a fierce fire upon him. His two columns were gradually turned to the east and were formed into an irregular single

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column parallel to our main squadron. The *Oslabya* was soon observed to fall out of the line. Meanwhile Adm. Kamimura's armored cruiser squadron composed of six vessels formed in a line with the main squadron towards the rear and the two poured deadly fire on the enemy. The enemy's flagship *Souvaroff* and *Alexander III* fell out of the line enveloped in smoke. The issue of the day had already been decided and the enemy's care was now how to break through the line and escape, not how to continue the fight. When he changed his course to the north the main and cruiser squadrons pressed him to the south, and when he headed eastward our squadrons hotly pursued him and threw him into dire confusion, inflicting severe damages. Thus the two hostile fleets kept on flying and chasing till 4.45 p.m. As if despairing of his original intension to escape northward, the enemy then turned his course to the south, and for a while our pursuing squadrons lost sight of him in smoke and fog. At 5.30 p.m. our battleship and cruiser squadrons parted company, the former proceeding northward in search of the enemy's main squadron and the latter heading south-west to attack the enemy's cruisers that had already been badly mauled by our cruisers. Adm. Togo discovered about a quater to 6 a group of six vessels flying in a north-easterly direction. His squadron at once approached them and from 6 to sunset kept on pouring calm and well-directed fire on the struggling enemy. The *Alexander III* was the first to drop out of the line while *Borodino* sank with a loud explosion at 7.23. It was afterward ascertained that the *Alexander III* also sank at 7.07 p.m. By that time the sunset had been drawing near and the time came to let loose the flotillas of destroyers and torpedo-boats that had been eagerly waiting for their turn to achieve distinguished service. At 7.28 the Commander-in-Chief issued orders to all his different units to muster at Ullando the following morning, and this concluded the engagement of the day-time. The cruiser squadrons' operations next demand our attention. Availing themselves of their speed they were subjecting the enemy for about an hour, from 2.45 to 3.40,

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to helpless agnony of distress, and threw him to utter confusion. At times a plucky cruiser or some destroyers boldly approached our cruisers, but only to turn round with a severe damage. At 4.40 four enemy's battleships or coast defense ships, flying from our main and armored cruiser squadrons arrived and joined these panic-stricken cruisers. The odds were now somewhat in favor of the enemy and our cruisers sustained more or less damages, though fortunately not serious. At 5.30 p.m. our armored cruiser squadron came on the scene and soon put the enemy to rout. Our squadrons pursued him, and on the way they found the enemy's flagship *Souvaroff* and the repair ship *Kamchatka* lying disabled. The latter was soon sent to the bottom while the former was torpedoed twice by a destroyer flotilla and sank at 7.20. The five destroyer flotillas and five torpedo-boat flotillas that had been sheltered in a bay of Tsushima now rushed out on their deadly errand and from 8.15 p. m. to 11 p. m. they swarmed around the enemy, even closing in within the dead angle zone of his gunfire. With the vessels more or less seriously damaged and the men demoralized, the enemy soon gave way before the fierce onset of our plucky little crafts, and finally became separated from each other. In this desperate fighting we succeeded in torpedoing the *Sissoi Velisky*, *Admiral Nachimoff*, *Monomach*, and the *Navarin* which sank from two hits of our torpedoes. On our side three torpedo-boats were sank and four destroyers and three torpedo-boats were more or less seriously damaged by the enemy's gunfire or through collisions.

28TH.—Arrived at the rendezvous, at 5.20 a.m. our cruiser squadron sighted a streak of smoke to the east. All our squadrons at once hastened in that direction and discovered two each of battleships, coast defence ships and cruisers flying in a north-easten direction. By 10.30, at a point 18 nautical miles south of Takeshima, we enveloped the escaping squadron which consisted of the *Orel*, *Nicholas I*, *Admiral Apraxine*, *Admiral Seniavin* and *Izumrud*. One remaining cruiser fled to the south and dis-

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appeared and she was afterward ascertained to be the *Almaz*. She succeeded in reaching Vladivostock. We at once opened fire on the enemy, but he, already seriously damaged, was no match to our force, and Adm. Nebogatoff, the Commander, surrendered. The *Izumrud*, being a fast boat, fled, but ran aground at Vladmir Bay. The rest of the operation was confined to searching the surviving vessels or picking up the crews who were on board the sinking vessels. The *Svietlana*, *Admiral Oushakoff*, and *Dmitori Donskoi* were discovered as they were separately flying northward and were sank or made to be beached. The *Sissoi Velivky*, *Admiral Nachimof* and *Vladimir Monomach* were found sinking and their crews rescued. But by far more important discovery was that made by our two destroyers. At a point some 40 miles south-west of Ullando island, they found the enemy's destroyer *Biedovi* with Adm. Rojestvensky and his staff on board and another destroyer coming from the east. On being fired at the *Biedovi* hoisted a white flag while the other made good its escape northward.

In the tremendous engagement lasting two days, or more properly that happened on May 27th, the number of our vessels, besides these mentioned, suffered more or less damage, and these were the armored cruiser *Asama*, near the aft water line; cr. *Kasagi*, below the water-line; the *Naniwa*, below the water-line. Our casualties among the officers and men were 88 killed and 611 wounded including Vice-Adm. Misu. The enemy lost about twenty fold as many, i.e. 7,280 taken prisoners and between 4,000 and 5,000 killed. The loss in warships was even more complete, as shown in the following list:—

EIGHT BATTLESHIPS:—

6 sunk, 73,828 tons:—*Kniaz Soutwaroff* (13,516), *Imperator Alexander III.* (13,516), *Borodino* (13,516), *Oslabya* (12,674), *Sissoi Veliky* (10,400), *Navarin* (10,206).

2 captured, 23,110 tons:—*Orel* (13,516), *Imperator Nicolas I* (9,594).

NINE CRUISERS:—

4 sunk, 24,044 tons:—*Admiral Nakhimoff* (8,524), *Dmitri Donskoi* (6,200), *Vladimir Monomach* (5,593), *Svietlana* (3,727).

3 escaped to Manila and interned, 16,405 tons:—*Aurora* (6,630), *Oleg* (6,675), *Jemtchug* (3,100).

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1 escaped to Vladivostock :—*Almaz* (3,285).
1 escaped to Vladimir Bay, and beached and destroyed :—*Izumrud* (3,100).

THREE COAST DEFENCE SHIPS :—
2 captured, 9,086 tons :—*General Admiral Apraxine* (4,126), *Admiral Seniavin* (4,960).
1 sunk :—*Admiral Oushakoff* (4,216).

NINE DESTROYERS :—
1 captured :—*Biedovi.*
4 sunk :—*Vidny*, *Bystri*, *Grömki*, (name unknown).
1 entered Shanghai and disarmed .—*Bodry.*
1 sunk on the way to Shanghai :—*Blestiaschg.*
2 escaped to Vladivostock :—*Gromashtchi*, *Bravi.*

AUXILIARY CRUISER :—
1 sunk :—*Ural.*

SIX SPECIAL SERVICE SHIPS :—
4 sunk :—*Kamtchatka*, *Irtish*, *Anajir* (?), *Rusi.*
2 escaped to Shanghai and disarmed :—*Korea*, *Suveri.*

TWO HOSPITAL SHIPS :—
2 Detained (*Orel* and *Kostroma*, the latter being subsequently released).

TOTAL, 38 VESSELS ;—

Sunk	20
Captured	5
Destroyed or sunk after escape	2
Detained or disarmed after escape	6
Detained	2 (one released.)
Escaped	3

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN) EXPEDITION.

JULY 7, '05.—The expeditionary army under Lieut.-Gen. Haraguchi landed at Tsushima-saki (Enzuma Promontory) at 4 p.m., under convoy of Adm. Kataoka's Squadron.

JULY 8.—Korsakoff occupied.

JULY 24.—Alkowa bombarded and Alexandrovsky occupied.

JULY 27.—Rykoff occupied.

JULY 28.—Paleo occupied.

JULY 30.—Lieut.-Gen. Liapomnoff, Military Governor of the Island, offers to surrender.

JULY 31.—Surrender concluded, prisoners numbering 70 officers and 3,200 rank and file.

AUG. 1.—Military administration proclaimed over the island.

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AUG. 8.—118 Russians remaining near Naiaro surrendered.

AUG. 10.—A remnant of the enemy occupying a south-eastern place of Lake Guaicha attacked, the enemy, 123, surrending.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

(Returns up to May 30th, 1905).

Prisoners (7,280) taken in the Battle of the Japan Sea and those at Karafuto (5,102 exclusive of non-combatants) are not included].

	Officers.	Rank & file.	Total.
Narashino	—	11,791	11,791
Sakura	10	3,110	3,120
Takasaki	21	522	543
Sendai	37	2,037	2,074
Shizuoka	109	110	219
Toyohashi	40	840	880
Nagoya	110	858	968
Hamadera (Osaka) ...	51	22,122	22,173
Otsu	—	728	728
Fushimi	20	1,514	1,534
Ninoshima	47	1,927	1,974
Yamaguchi	30	330	360
Kurume	—	2,323	2,323
Kumamoto	46	1,972	2,018
Kanazawa	38	3,226	3,264
Tsuruga	—	491	491
Himeji	—	2,184	2,184
Sabaye	20	20	40
Fukuchiyama	—	1,100	1,100
Matsuyama	383	1,960	2,343
Marugame	—	350	350
Zentsuji	—	999	999
Osato	5	81	86
Kokura	22	1,000	1,022
Fukuoka	52	2,877	2,929
Grand total	974	59,445	60,419

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JAPANESE PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

(Returns up to May 30th, 1905).

ARMY.		NAVY.	
Officers	14	Officers	2
Medical attendants and other non-combatants	6	Paymasters and other non-combatants	4
Rank and file	479	Rank and file	86
Total	499	Total	92

CREW AND PASSENGERS.

in "Izumi Maru"	82	
in "Kinshū Maru"	150	
in "Sado Maru"	23	(inclu. 4 foreigners.)
in "Haginoura Maru"	21	
in "Hakutsū Maru"	13	
Total	289	
Grand total	880	

CASUALTIES IN THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

(Returns up to Aug. 15, '05.)

Name of Battle.	Date.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Attack of Port Arthur	Feb. 9, '04.	3	69	72
Yellow Sea	Aug. 10, '04.	65	161	226
Off Ulsan	Aug. 14, '04.	36	96	132
Shore work at Port Arthur	June 26, to Dec. 31, '04.	30	313	343
Japan Sea	May 27-28, '05.	88	611	699
Minor fights	———	1,669	541	2,210
Total		1,891	1,791	3,682

Of the wounded 117 died, 1,470 recovered and the remainder either disbanded or under treatment.

SPOILS OF WAR.

The arms and ammunition captured by our army since the battle of the Yalu make the following record:—

Name of Battle.	Guns.	Gun Ammunition.	Rifles.	Rifle Ammunition.
The Yalu	26	58,717	1,021	353,005
Fenghwancheng	—	357	—	181,000

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Nanshan	78	357	—	—
Tehlisz'	16	1,121	958	57,233
Hsil.oyen...	—	—	300	—
Tomucheng	6	570	63	980
Yushulin } ...	2	—	600	—
Yangtsz'ling }				
Liaoyang...	8	10,056	3,478	—
The Shaho	45	6,920	5,474	78,000
Port Arthur	528	206,734	36,598	1,638,730
Heikeutai (Sandepau)	—	—	2,000	—
Mukden	66	227,700	62,200	26,640,000
Total	775	492,155	112,792	34,379,188

WARSHIPS LOST BY THE HOSTILE FLEETS.

	JAPAN. Original No.		No. Sank.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Battleships...	6	86,299	2	27,757
Ar. Cruisers	8	74,178	—	—
Ar. Coast Defence Ships...	2	11,112	—	—
Cruisers	20	68,481	4	12,733
Aux. Cruisers	18	26,685	4	4,797
Destroyers...	22	7,425	2	738
Total	76	274,080	12	46,025

Note :—Torpedo-boats and service ships are not included.

	RUSSIA. Original No.		No. Sank.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Battleships...	15	180,980	12	144,958
Ar. Cruisers	7	63,533	5	38,979
Ar. Coast Defence Ships...	3	13,212	1	4,126
Cruisers	13	65,416	6	26,341
Aux. Cruisers	*21	76,793	14	25,232
Destroyers	34	10,290	19	5,666
Total	93	410,224	57	245,292

Note :—Torpedo-boats and service ships are not included; ships marked with an asterix include auxiliary cruisers.

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RUSSIAN WARSHIPS CAPTURED OR DISARMED AT NEUTRAL PORTS.

	Captured.		Disarmed.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Battleships...	2	23,110	1	12,912
Ar. Cruisers	—	—	—	—
Ar. Defence Ships	2	9,086	—	—
Cruisers	—	—	5	29,115
Other Warships	1	11,700	2	11,445
Destroyers...	2	590	11	3,334
Total	7	44,486	19	56,810

RUSSIAN SUNKEN WARSHIPS REFLOATED BY JAPAN.

Name.	Place.	Tons.
Peresviet (battleship)	Port Arthur	12,674
Poltava („)	„	10,960
Bayan (cruiser)	„	7,726
Pallada(„)	„	6,731
Varyag („)	Chemulpo	6,500

Besides the above the battleships *Retvizan* (12,902 tons) and *Pobieda* (12,674 tons), both at Port Arthur, are expected to be refloated in a short time.

FOREIGN VESSELS CAPTURED.

Up to end of June our warships captured 54 steamers aggregating 131,132 tons. They carried contraband or were otherwise suspicious.

Flag.	No.	Tonnage.	Flag.	No.	Tonnage.
British	22	65,843	French	3	4,172
Russian	16	33,837	Austrian	2	6,231
German	6	11,087	Dutch	1	4,269
Norwegian	3	5,411	American,.,.....	1	282

Of the above two Norwegian steamers totalling 4,405 tons and six British totalling 13,222 were released as result of judgment at the first instance. Those that were confiscated as result of judgment at the first instance or on going through judgment at the Higher Prize Court were,

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13 Russian (includ. 2 sailing ships) totalling 23,696 tons; one French 179 tons; 3 German totalling 7,330 tons; in all 17 vessels with 31,205 tons.

WAR DONATIONS.

Up to end of March this year donations to the War Fund reached over 2,200,000 *yen*.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

From Feb. '04 to end Mar. '05 this year contributions coming from Japanese and sympathetic foreigners in all parts of the world are roughly as follows:—

	yen.
Soldiers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	1,014,000
Sailors' „ „ „ „	505,000

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CHAPTER XXVII.

WAR FINANCE.

The programme which our Government has adopted for obtaining the sinews of war is such as other countries placed under similar circumstances did adopt before. In other words, the bulk was raised by means of loans, both domestic and foreign, and the remainder by new taxes and curtailment of official expenditure.

The 1904–'05 *Fiscal Year.*

(in thousand *yen*.)

Loans	411,000
Extraordinary Special Taxes	50,115
Tobacco Monopoly	8,466
Stamp Receipts	3,620
Curtailment of State Expenditure and Suspension of State Undertakings	48,000
Appropriated from Special Account	55,000
Total	576,201

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL TAX ITEMS.

Land Tax	23,936
Income Tax	5,287
Business Tax	5,036
Tax on *Sake*	178
Sugar Excise	8,212
Tax on Soy	1,138
Mining Tax	79
Tax on Bourses	532
Tax on *Sake* exported from Okinawa-ken...	5
Customs Duties	2,330
Tax on Woolen Textile	2,138
Tax on Kerosene Oil	1,115

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Stamp Receipts	3,620
Tobacco Monopoly	8,466
Total	62,201

Two of the newly projected measures, taxes on silk textiles and salt, from which the Government intended to raise about 7 million *yen*, having been rejected by the Diet, the estimated additional receipts from the special taxation measures have been diminished by so much.

The 1905–'06 *Fiscal Year.*

The War fund voted by the Imperial Diet in the 21st session that sat Dec. '04 to Feb. '05 amounts to 780 million *yen* to be raised as follows :—

(in thousand *yen*.)

Loans	571,000
Extraordinary Special Taxes	46,865
Salt Monopoly	16,239
Stamp Receipts	11,023
Appropriated from General Account	124,873
Appropriated from Special Account	8,000
Donations and Miscellaneous Receipts	2,000
Total	780,000

The rates of the various taxes, such as Land, Customs, Income, etc. have been raised.

The new taxes created were the Travelling Tax, Tax on Textiles, Inheritance Tax, and Salt Monopoly.

The Government programme to obtain an additional revenue of 82,720,000 *yen* has been amended by the Diet, resulting in the decrease of about 10,000,000 *yen*.

Extracrdinary Special Tax Items.

Land Tax	18,640
Income Tax	5,286
Business Tax	5,809
Tax on *Sake*	2,566
Tax on *Sake* exported from Okinawa-ken	66
Sugar Excise	2,400
Mining Tax	1,389

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Tax on Bourses	432
Customs Duties	2,687
Travelling Tax	3,188
Inheritance Tax	4,309
Stamp Receipts (Tax on Textiles included)	11,023
Salt Monopoly	16,239
Patent Medicine Tax	89
Total	74,128

LOANS.

Foreign.

The loans raised abroad to replenish the War chest are tabulated as follows :—

Amount of issue.	Rate of interest.	Issue price per 100 face value.	Period of redemption.	Date of issue.
£ 10,000,000	6%	£ 93½	7 years.	May '04.
12,000,000	6%	90½	7 years.	Nov. '04.
30,000,000	4½%	90	20 years.	Mar. '05.
30,000,000	4½%	90	20 years.	July '05.

Domestic.

Amount of issue.	Rate of interest.	Issue price per 100 face value.	Period of redemption.	Date of issue.
yen.	*yen.*			
100,000,000	5%	95	5 years.	Feb. '04.
100,000,000	5%	92	7 „	May „
80,000,000	5%	92	7 „	Nov. „
100,000,000	6%	90	7 „	Mar. '05.
100,000,000	6%	90	7 „	Apr. „

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

FORMOSA.

FINANCE.

The success of our colonial policy in Formosa is conclusively demonstrated in the Revenue Column given below. The item of "Subsidies from Central Government" that was steadily diminishing finally disappeared from the estimates for the current year, while, on the other hand, the amount of Ordinary Revenue made a corresponding increase.

Revenue.

(in thousand *yen*).

Fiscal year.	Ordinary Revenue.	Subsidies from Central Gov.	Others.	Total.
1898	7,493	3,984	803	12,281
1899....	10,158	6,200	1,067	17,426
1900	13,062	8,098	1,108	22,269
1901	11,714	7,251	800	19,766
1902	11,876	7,199	420	19,497
1903	12,396	6,528	1,113	20,037
1904 (Estimate) ...	15,792	4,796	17	20,605
1905 („) ...	19,997	none	15	20,013

Chief Items of Ordinary Revenue.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Land tax.	Post and telegraph.	Camphor.	Salt.	Customs.	Opium.	Sugar.
1898	1,979	369	20	—	907	3,467	260
1899	1,979	441	1,297	270	1,481	4,249	224
1900	1,629	511	3,752	358	1,567	4,234	178
1901	1,906	536	3,253	510	1,534	2,804	479
1902	2,339	628	2,385	740	1,487	3,917	689
1903	2,308	665	2,195	840	1,419	3,670	689
1904 (Est'te)	2,503	625	5,195	780	1,539	3,917	1,239
1905 („)	4,706	—	——	—	1,499	——	—

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Expenditure.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Civil expenses.	Adm'tive Expenses for special undertakings.	Other expenses.	Total.
1898	8,008	——	3,209	11,217
1899	10,304	2,744	3,275	16,323
1900	12,032	5,880	3,562	21,474
1901	11,837	4,939	2,587	19,363
1902	10,972	5,588	1,840	18,406
1903	12,457	4,068	2,684	19,109
1904 (Est'te)	14,916	3,500	1,882	20,298
1905 („)	16,233	1,500	2,973	20,706

POPULATION.

		Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of family.
1900	Japanese.....	24,467	13,487	37,954	11,048
	Natives	1,512,969	1,289,950	2,802,919	538,723
	Total	1,537,436	1,303,437	2,840,873	549,771
1901	Japanese.....	26,770	15,354	42,124	13,777
	Natives	1,552,518	1,330,430	2,882,948	549,009
	Total	1,579,288	1,345,784	2,925,072	562,786
1902	Japanese.....	28,769	18,308	47,077	15,075
	Natives	1,584,473	1,368,561	2,953,034	550,575
	Total	1,613,242	1,386,869	3,000,111	565,650

Settlers from Japan Proper.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1897	12,662	3,659	16,321
1898	17,768	7,817	25,585
1899	22,392	10,728	33,120

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1900	24,467	13,487	37,954
1901	26,770	15,354	42,124
1902	28,769	18,308	47,077

Casualties inflicted by the Aborigines.

			1901.	1902.	1903.
No. of Incidents			342	273	140
No. of Sufferers	Murdered	Japanese.....	7	8	4
		Natives	503	303	225
		Total	510	311	229
	Wounded	Japanese.....	2	23	7
		Natives	121	98	53
		Total	123	121	60

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AREA OF TILLAGE LAND.

At end of year.	Rice-paddy.	Upland field.
1902 ("ko")...	252,999	188,033

"ko" = 2,934 "tsubo."

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Rice.

	Upland rice.	Paddy rice.	Total.
	Koku.	*Koku.*	*Koku.*
1900	4,130,599	169,455	4,300,054
1901	5,906,319	225,357	6,131,676
1902	5,449,456	193,390	5,642,846
1903	——	——	7,354,414

	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Koku.	*Koku.*	*Koku.*
Bar'ey...	11,490	2,821	2,544
Wheat...	11,282	8,781	20,832
Millet	104,667	60,900	59,819
Pea-nut	120,838	114,258	108,907
Sesame	36,348	39,418	25,088
Beans and Peas	50,281	44,661	55,311
	Kin.	*Kin.*	*Kin.*
Sweet-potato	343,327,417	398,332,315	501,160,292
Tobacco	606,620	683,582	827,450
Ramie	1,022,063	990,108	1,658,728
Jute	1,481,548	1,482,470	1,564,878
Mountain Indigo	815,068	5,325,814	2,541,643
Tree Indigo	7,109,214	15,588,146	16,656,689

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Tea.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
No. of man'ing family ...	17,123	20,608	20,013	——
Output (*Kin*)	17,348,089	10,379,582	12,764,127	14,035,963

Sugar.

	Kin.		*Kin.*
1898	70,259,578	1902	91,436,917
1899	81,696,235	1903	59,478,344
1900	47,945,412	1904	82,800,948
1901	——		

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Indigo Balls.

	No. of manufacturers.	Quantity. *Kin.*	Value. *Yen.*
1900	4,904	2,279,223	99,581
1901	2,875	1,954,093	76,383
1902	2,946	3,866,928	181,161

Live Stock.

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Cattle	63,255	66,937	77,069
Buffalo	166,364	168,283	178,746
Goat	97,141	101,804	104,998
Swine	625,576	700,902	779,179
Horse	39	31	81

Slaughter.

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Cattle	5,037	5,149	3,947
Buffalo	7,204	6,253	7,074
Goat	13,979	25,236	34,360
Swine...	242,876	321,338	402,500

MARINE PRODUCTS.

	Raw. Quantity. *Kin.*	Raw. Value. *Yen.*	Cured. Quantity. *Kin.*	Cured. Value. *Yen.*
1900.....	8,329,023	485,740	1,423,359	106,413
1901.....	8,391,484	459,879	2,675,946	184,019
1902.....	10,265,845	538,010	3,160,396	143,699
1903.....	——	586,085	——	165,273

Salt.

	No. of manufacturers.	Output. *Kin.*	Value. *Yen.*
1902	1,188	111,513,386	432,637

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

	Gold. *Mo'me.*	Gold dust. *Mo'me.*	Coal. *Kin.*	Suphur. *Kin.*
1900.....	92,451	9,473	70,467,279	1,231,168
1901.....	155,422	127,785	110,357,520	2,732,860
1902.....	239,678	161,082	162,262,813	2,722,300
1903.....	245,945	76,248	125,075,916	2,250,680

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

Textile Fabrics.

	No. of weaving works.	No. of looms.	Value. *yen.*	No. of persons engaged.
1900....	340	635	4,524	635
1901....	639	962	10,130	963
1902....	698	1,471	15,085	1,371

Camphor.

	Output from State refineries.	Output from private refineries.	Total.
	Kin.	*Kin.*	*Kin.*
1900	490,568	2,988,611	3,479,179
1901	759,995	2,907,892	3,667,887
1902	283,938	2,864,804	3,148,742
1903	—	—	3,728,731
1904	—	—	3,389,933

Camphor Oil.

Fiscal year.	Output from State refineries.	Output from private refineries.	Total.
	Kin.	*Kin.*	*Kin.*
1900	295,394	2,066,714	2,362,108
1901	459,411	2,127,775	2,587,186
1902	162,942	2,225,193	2,388,135
1903	—	—	2,690,370
1904	—	—	2,720,388

Amount of Opium Manufactured.

Fiscal year.	*Momme.*	Fiscal year.	*Momme.*
1897	39,312,352	1900	55,960,110
1898	48,789,100	1901	34,994,400
1899	58,354,487	1902	28,852,600

Opium-smokers.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. of smokers per 100 pop.
1901.....	152,011	12,752	164,763	6.07
1902.....	138,299	13,745	152,044	5.47
1903.....	128,096	13,216	141,312	4.87

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RAILWAYS.

Fiscal year.	Mileage.	Receipts. *yen.*	Fiscal year.	Mileage.	Receipts. *yen.*
1900	89 04	408,857	1903	195.40	—
1901	129.31	515,716	1904	251,00	—
1902	154.70	722,051			

The trunk line extending from the northern extremity (Keelung) to the Southern (Hakkoko) has been completed, with an intermediate portion of $9\frac{3}{10}$ miles covered by a light railway. This portion presenting a great engineering difficulty will require two or three years before it can be converted into a regular track.

FOREIGN TRADE.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
1897...	12,759	12,659	24,418
1898...	12,827	16,875	29,702
1899...	11,114	14,273	25.388
1900...	10,571	13,570	25,141
1901...	8,298	12,809	21,108
1902...	13,817	10,100	23,917
1903...	11,098	10,772	21,850
1904...	12,391	12,838	25,229

EDUCATION.

No. of Schools.

At end of year.	School.	Teacher.	Students and pupils.
1901	1,703	2,265	49,169
1902	1,786	2,417	51,712
1903	1,539	900	52,872

Schools Classified (at end of 1903).

	School.	Teacher.	Students and pupils.
State	21	179	4,517
Communal	146	649	21,457
Private	1,372	—	26,898

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CHAPTER XXIX.

KOREA.

The reigning monarch is named Heui, nominally the 30th in the line of succession since the present Dynasty of Yi was founded in 1392. From ancient time Korea, situated between the two powerful neighbors, Japan and China, to which Russia was added recently, was obliged to pay the part of semi-vassalage to one or the other or to both. The neglect of Korea to send in connection with the accession of our reigning Emperor an envoy to offer congratulation as she had used to do formerly on similar occasions caused '73 the memorable Ministerial dissension in Japan. The elder Saigo and others sharing his opinion resigned when they found that their courageous design to chastise Korea for her gross breach of courtesy overruled by the moderates who maintained that Japan being devoted in effecting her own reforms had no spare energy to undertake any such ambitious foreign policy. Japan and China defined her relations *vis-a-vis* Korea by the Tientsin agreement '85 by which both recognized the independence of their weaker neighbor. China, however, continued to domineer in Korea, finally violated the agreement in question and brought upon her the war of 1894–'95, and was obliged to give up her haughty attitude towards Korea. The appearance of Russia on the scene as the successor of China has again compelled our country to adopt a firm policy culminating in the outbreak of the present hostilities.

The Government is an absolute monarchy with a cabinet taking charge of state affairs. It should more properly be said as a system in which the back stair Court influence predominates, and that the Cabinet is, at least so it has been thus far, a mere tool of one or another ruling faction

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at the Court. When the government is reorganized in obedience to Japan's advice, as Korea promised to do in her agreement with Japan signed in August, '04, some order will be established and the Augean stable of Korea will be cleaned of its past stagnancy and corruption. The Korean people presents a marked contrast to the Chinese, who are individually an admirable race in spite of the fact that their government is rotten. In Korea the people are not much better than their rulers. They live essentially on farming, but ignorant and indolent they hardly get from the soil even one half of what the industrious Japanese or Chinese farmers can procure. The best served branches of state affairs are customs and communications, they being under foreigners' control.

THE REFORM PROGRAMME.

In order to effect internal reforms in Korea, agreement was entered into between that country and Japan in August of last year. This reform programme is understood to be substantially as follows :—

1.—The Korean Financial Department to engage a Japanese as Superintendent of Korean finances in order to carry out fiscal reforms.

2.—Japan to advance the necessary funds to Korea in order to enable her to effect financial reforms, 3,000,000 *yen* being lent as first instalment.

3.—Sound currency system to be established by abolishing the present Mint and withdrawing the copper coins now in circulation.

4.—Currency union to be established between Japan and Korea and Japanese money to be accepted as legal tender by the Koreans.

5.—A Central Bank to be established in Korea to facilitate the collection of taxes and the handling of public money.

6.—A model administrative system to be adopted in Kyong-kwi Province, and similar system to be adopted in other provinces when this experiment proves successful.

7.—A certain American citizen to be engaged by the Korean Foreign Department as its Adviser in order to improve foreign intercourse.

8.—Korea to recall her Ministers and Consuls stationed abroad when she decides to place her foreign affairs and the protection of her subjects staying abroad in charge of Japan.

9.—The Foreign Ministers to Korea to be withdrawn from Sŏul and the Foreign Consuls alone to remain on duty with the withdrawal of the Korean Ministers and Consuls from the foreign countries.

10.—The Korean army, at present 20,000, to be reduced to 1,000 and all the garrisons in the provinces to be disbanded, one at Sŏul alone being kept.

11.—Military arms to be made common between Japan and Korea with the object of adjusting the existing military system in the latter country.

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12.—Soothsayers, fortune-tellers, and other officials ministering to superstition to be expelled from the surroundings of the Sovereign to uphold his dignity.

13.—All superflous Government offices and officials to be discharged.

14.—Government posts to be made open to all classes of the people, without regard to rank and family relation.

15.—The practice of selling Government posts to be prohibited and the officials to be selected from among those who are competent.

16.—Salaries of the Ministers of State and other Government officials to be increased so as to awake in them a stronger sense of responsibility.

17.—Definite educational policy to be established, and organization of universities, middle schools, and primay schools to be modelled after that existing in Japan; also technical schools to be established in order to encourage industry.

18.—A distinct line of demarkation to be drawn between the Court and the Government.

19.—The present foreign Advisers to be reduced in number with the abolition and amalgamation of the Government offices.

20.—The post of Supreme Advi er to the Korean Government to remain unfilled for the present.

21.—Agriculture to be improved by reclaiming waste lands and developing the natural resources of the soil.

Statistics relating to Korea, excepting those about Customs returns, are merely approximate estimates. The area, according to this method of measurement, is estimated to cover about 82,000 sq. m. and population at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Year.	Imports. *yen.*	Exports. *yen.*	Year.	Imports. *yen.*	Exports. *yen.*
1895	8,088,213	2,481,808	1900	10,940,460	9,439,867
1896	6,531,324	4,728,700	1901	14,696,470	8,461,949
1897	10,067,514	8,973,895	1902	13,541,409	8,317,070
1898	11,817,562	5,709,489	1903	18,219,183	9,477,603
1899	10,227,340	4,997,845	1904	26,805,380	6,933,504

Imports.

(in thousand *yen*.)

	1896.	1898.	1900.	1902.	1904.
Cotton Goods	3,336	5,206	5,497	5,356	7,370
Shirting, Grey	1,567	1,605	955	1,311	1,644
„ White	21	117	149	378	679
Sheeting, Engl. and American	58	479	570	561	854
„ Japanese	115	256	632	706	1,082

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Cotton Yarn, Japanese ...	368	1,024	1,591	969	1,573
Woolen Goods	36	57	54	76	119
Miscellaneous Piece Goods ...	7	8	7	16	35
Metals	307	643	421	580	913
Sundries	2,849	5,901	4,958	7,511	17,765
Clothing and Haberdashery	97	90	108	214	663
Oil, Kerosene	330	378	448	763	687
Railway Material	—	595	182	451	4,632
Rice	7	391	1	398	679
Silk Piece Goods	375	753	648	846	1,019
Timber	73	109	47	158	646
Tobacco, Cigars	57	101	148	198	996
Total	6,531	11,817	10,940	13,541	26,805

Exports.

(in thousand *yen*.)

	1896.	1898.	1900.	1902.	1904.
Beans and Peas	1,277	1,124	946	1,818	2,515
Cotton, Raw	—	—	—	58	195
Ginseng, Red...	268	954	1,547	1,198	980
Hides, Cow	238	236	624	693	1,073
Rice...	2,509	2,759	3,625	3,524	1,300
Others	436	636	2,697	1,026	87
Total	4,728	5,709	9,439	8,317	6,933

Volume of Trade at Each Port.

(in thousand *yen*.)

		1896.	1898.	1900.	1902.	1904.
Chemulpo ...	Imp. ...	3,834	8,302	6,819	9,446	16,095
	Exp. ...	1,844	2,551	4,311	2,796	2,636
Chinnampo ...	Imp. ...	—	651	918	1,262	4,368
	Exp. ...	—	698	835	1,731	1,463
Kunsan ...	Imp. ...	—	—	541	456	1,289
	Exp. ...	—	—	527	838	946
Mokpo...	Imp. ...	—	394	537	523	515
	Exp. ...	—	462	846	1,547	1,735
Fusan ...	Imp. ...	2,135	2,925	2,411	2,653	6,045
	Exp. ...	3,004	3,368	3,795	3,195	2,799
Masampo...	Imp. ...	—	—	149	221	245
	Exp. ...	—	—	85	263	213

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Gensan	Imp.	—	—	1,909	2,448	2,625
	Exp.	—	—	1,475	1,574	1,379
Songchin	Imp.	—	—	139	195	71
	Exp.	—	—	75	109	24

Volume of Direct Foreign Trade.

(in thousand *yen*.)

		1896.	1898.	1900.	1902.	1904.
China	Imp. from...	2,159	4,929	2,581	4,832	5,053
	Exp. to.....	263	1,129	1,968	1,536	1,232
Japan	Imp.	4,294	6,777	8,241	8,689	19,007
	Exp.	4,396	4,522	7,232	6,549	5,697
Russian Ports in Manchuria	Imp.	78	110	117	19	88
	Exp.	68	56	238	231	2

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Year.	Imp. Duties. *yen*.	Exp. Duties. *yen*.	Tonnage Dues. *yen*.	Total. *yen*.
1895	601,588	124,261	15,448	741,297
1896	448,137	226,342	17,304	691,784
1897	673,187	420,292	19,688	1,113,168
1898	740,421	237,732	22,295	1,000,450
1899	654,978	227,457	20,295	992,955
1900	688,806	384,525	23,885	1,097,217
1901	912,276	387,181	25,955	1,325,414
1902	813,620	354,969	36,185	1,204,776
1903	1,019,088	413,214	48,301	1,481,004
1904	1,500,103	292,010	53,236	1,845,350

Tonnage of Ships Entered.

(According to Flag.)

		1896.	1898.	1900.	1902.	1904.
American	No.	2	—	61	91	116
	Tons....	148	—	3,814	2,051	33,460
British...	No.	13	1	1	4	60
	Tons....	14,651	1,908	208	11,998	111,218
Chinese	No.	56	463	275	239	938
	Tons....	557	9,257	2,327	3,531	30,297
French...	No.	—	—	—	1	10
	Tons....	—	—	—	1,744	2,061
German	No.	10	27	3	1	131
	Tons....	9,152	23,526	1,122	1,379	133,549

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Japanese	No.	1,389	2,117	2,879	5,420	4,531
	Tons....	424,984	502,145	694,246	938,316	784,436
Korean	No.	223	721	1,115	1,480	1,354
	Tons....	25,759	90,093	105,291	178,059	189,756
Russian	No.	25	34	74	117	15
	Tons....	22,817	29,773	31,149	101,516	16,709

RAILWAYS.

Railways in Korea are Japanese undertakings.

THE SEOUL-CHEMULPO LINE, 26 miles, was at first undertaken by an American but it was purchased by Japanese capitalists at 1,800,000 *yen* before its completion in Nov. 1900 till Feb. '03, when it was amalgamated with the Seoul-Fusan Railway, it was run by a Japanese company.

THE SEOUL-FUSAN LINE, 275 m., had its origin in the establishment of the company of the same name in Sept. '98 by Barons Shibusawa and Maejima and others interested in the project. The capital is 25,000,000 *yen*. It was born under the patronage of our Government which guaranteed interest or profit of 6 per cent during 15 years. The Korean Government also promised to grant gratis land required for the tracks, stations, etc., and to extend some other minor favors. The work of construction was started in Aug. '02. In Dec. '03 the Japanese Government, persuaded by the urgent requirement of the times, granted additional privileges upon the company, such as to guarantee the redemption of principal and interest for its debentures within the limit of 10,000,000 *yen*; to grant as special aid a sum of 2,200,000 *yen* and to lend free of interest another sum of 1,580,000 *yen*. The work of laying was undertaken with utmost celerity and the line was open to traffic on Jan. 1 of this year, the whole distance being covered in 13 hours. It should be noted that the gauge is according to continenental standard and measures 4.8½ ft.

THE SEOUL-WIJU LINE, about 300 miles, has also been almost completed as Japanese enterprise, but it is not yet open to traffic.

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APPENDIX.

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IMPORT TARIFF LIST.

(BROUGHT UP TO DATE)

CLASS I.—ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
			%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
	GROUP I.								
	Arms, ammunitions, clocks, watches, instruments, apparatus, tools and machineries.								
1	Arms and Ammunitions, such as cannons, muskets, pistols, side-arms, projectiles, cartridges, &c.		25		5				
2	Balances, measuring scales and tapes		10		10				
3	Barometers		10		5				
4	Binocular glasses:								
	A. In barrels covered with leather or japanned		15						
	B. All other		20						
	Convention with France—Spy glasses, opera glasses, monocular and binocular field and marine glasses:								
	A. constructed with or mounted in shell, mother of pearl, ivory, gold, silver,								

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	platinum, nielles (inlaid) enamelled or otherwise or other precious materials of fancy and luxury; or garnished with precious stones or pearl.	Per piece				10	0.750
	B. All other kinds	Per piece				10	0.250
5	Clocks, standing and hanging, and parts thereof		20				
	Convention with Germany—Clocks, excepting watches, and parts of clocks						
6	Compasses and chronometers, mariner's and parts thereof		10			10	
7	Crucibles of all kinds		10		10		
8	Cutlery, not otherwise provided for		20		5		
9	Diving dresses and part thereof		10				
10	Electric light apparatus or instruments and parts thereof		10		5		
11	Fire engines and thereof		10		5		
12	Implements and tools of farmers and mechanics and parts thereof		5		5		
13	Instruments, musical and accessories		15		10		
14	Instruments, philosophical, chemical, surveying, surgical and all other scientifical not otherwise provided for		10		5		
	Convention with France—Instruments, scientific for drawing					10	
15	Instruments or apparatus photographic and parts thereof		15		15		
16	Locomotive engines and parts thereof		10			5	
17	Machineries or machines, engines of all kinds and parts thereof not otherwise provided for		10				
	Convention with France—Machine printing					5	

Yen=2*s.* 0*d.* 582.

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*		*Yen*	
18	Microscopes and parts thereof		10						
19	Phonographs and parts thereof		25		10				
20	Pumps and parts thereof		10						
21	Sewing machines and parts thereof		10						
22	Spectacles and parts thereof		10		10				
23	Sporting guns and accessories		25		10				
	Lead shots	100		2.187					
24	Steam engines, boilers and parts thereof		10						
25	Telephone and parts thereof		10		50				
26	Telescopes		10						
27	Thermometers		10		10				
28	Typewriters		10						
29	Watches, watch cases and accessories:								
	A. Gold and platinum		30						
	B. Silver and other		25						
30	Watch movements and parts thereof		15						
	GROUP II.								
	Beverages and Comestibles.								
31	Beverages non-alcoholic, such as mineral water, lemonade, and soda water		10		15				
32	Biscuits:								
	A. Sea biscuits	1	10	0.021	15	0.041			
	B. Fancy biscuits	1	15	0.054	15	0.057			
33	Butter	1	15	0.099	15	0.111			

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34	Cheese	1	15	0.062	15	0.067			
35	Coffee		20		15				
	Coffee, in the bean	1		0.064		0.040			
36	Confectionery and sweet-meet:								
	A. Confectionery		40		15				
	B. Preserves with sugar, molasses or syrup		25		15				
37	Eggs, fresh	100	25	3.923	10	1.569			
38	Flour and meal of all kinds of grains and starches		10		15				
	Flour, wheat	100		0.456		0.740			
39	Fruits, fresh or dried and nuts not otherwise provided for		15		15				
40	Ham and bacon	1	15	0.065	15	0.071			
41	Meat, fresh		10		15				
	Mutton, fresh	100		2.383		3.437	5	0 123	G.B.,G.
42	Milk, condensed and desicated		15		15				
	Milk, condensed			0.347		0.344			
43	Pepper in the seed or ground		15		15				
44	Salt, sea and rock:								
	A. Crude	100	10	0.082	15	0.115			
	B. Refined	100	15	1.768	15	1.632			
45	Salt fish	100	15	0.709	15	0.715			
46	Salt meat		10		15				
	Salt meat, (salted beef and pork in cask)	100		2.020		3.127			
47	Sekikasai (*Gelidium corneum*)	100	10	0.590	15	0.803			
48	Tea		25		15				
49	Vegetables, green, dry, salted or in brine		10		15				
50	All other comestibles		15		15				
	Convention with Germany—Milk, sterilized						5		
	Butter, artificial	1		0.057		0.059			

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
			%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
	GROUP III.								
	Clothing and accessories.								
	Extraordinary Special Tax. *A.* Of silk, gold, silver wholly or in part, platinum or set with gems.....				20				
	Extraordinary Special Tax. *B.* All others.....				15				
51	Boots and shoes of all kinds.....		20						
52	Braces or suspenders:								
	A. Of silk wholly or in part		25						
	B. All others		20						
53	Buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes excepting studs and sleeve or cuff buttons		20						
	N. B.—V. the conventional tariff with France under No. 450.								
54	Comforters, neckerchiefs or mufflers:								
	A. Of silk wholly or in part.....		25						
	B. All others		20						
55	Gloves of all kinds.....		20						
56	Hats, caps and bonnets:								
	A. Set with gold, silver or gems, &c.		30						
	B. Of silk, wholly or in part		25						
	C. All other kinds.....		20						
	Convention with Great Britain and Germany—Hats including also hats of felt						10		G.B.,G.

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57	Scarfs and neckties:						
	A. Of silk wholly or in part.....		25				
	B. All others		20				
58	Shawls:						
	A. Of wool, embroidered, or of silk wholly or in part		25				
	B. All others		20				
59	Shirts		20				
60	Socks, hoses, or stockings, knit:						
	A. Of cotton, wool or of wool and cotton.....		20				
	B. Of silk, wholly or in part		25				
	C. All others		20				
61	Studs, sleeve and cuff buttons or links:						
	A. Of gold or platinum, set with gems or otherwise		30				
	B. All others		25				
	N. B.—V. the conventional tariff with France under No. 450.						
62	Trimmings of all kinds, such as braids, cords, ribbons, laces, fringes, gimps, tassels, knots, stars, metalic threads, and braids, &e. not otherwise provided for:						
	A. Of gold or silver wholly or in part ...		30				
	B. Of silk, wholly or in part		25				
	C. All others		20				
63	Under shirts and drawers, knit:						
	A. Of cotton, wool or of wool and cotton.		20				
	Of cotton.....	12 Pcs.		1.642		1.359	
	Of wool	12 Pcs.		3.525		2.701	
	Of wool and cotton	12 Pcs.		2.165		1.560	
	B. Of silk, wholly or in part		25				
	C. All others		20				

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
			%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
64	Waterproof coat:								
	A. Of silk, wholly or in part		25						
	B. All others		20						
65	All other clothing and accessories:								
	A. Of silk, wholly or in part		25						
	B. All others		20						
	GROUP IV.								
	Drugs, chemicals and medicines.								
66	Acid, carbolic	1 *Kin*	10	0.040	5	0.015			
67	Acid, salicylic	„	10	0.075	5	0.030	10		G.
68	Acid, Tartaric	„	10	0.065	5	0.031			
69	Alcohol	1 Litre		0.420		0.060			
69–1	Alcohol, denaturalized, of all kinds	„		0.420		0.060			
69–2	Alcoholic medicinal preparations, of all kinds, (tincture of opium being excluded).	„		0.420		0.060			
70	Alum	100 *Kin*	10	0.227	5	0.116			
71	Antifebrin	1 *Kin*	10	0.050	5	0.023			
72	Antipyrine	„	10	0.361	5	0.180			
73	Betel nut		10		5				
74	Biakujutsu (radix atractylis ovata or alba) ...	100 *Kin*	10	1.051	5	0.551			
75	Bismuth, subnitrate of	1 *Kin*	10	0.305	5	0.153	10	0.206	
76	Bleaching powder (chloride of lime or calx chlorinate)		10		5				
77	Borax (biborate of soda)	100 *Kin*	10	1.116	5	0.441			

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78	Camphor, Borneo, blumea or ngai		10	0.466	10					
	Camphor, blumea or ngai			0.902		c.721				
79	Cassia and cinnamon bark	100 *Kin*	10	0.158	5	0.471				
80	Cassia and cinnamon oil	1	10		5	0.074				
81	Cataria, leaf of	100	10	0.680	5	0.416				
82	Cinchona bark	100	10	3.022	5	1.697				
83	Cinchonine, muriate or sulphate of		10		5					
84	Cinnabar (Hydrargyri Sulphuritum rubrum)	1	10	0.098	5	0.052				
85	Cloves	100	10	1.822	5	1.014				
86	Cocain, hydrochlorate of	1	10	18.498	5	7.599				
87	Cod liver oil		10		5					
88	Collodium, photographic with iodizer		10		10					
89	Colombo	100	10	0.997	5					
90	Cow bezoar		10		5					
91	Cutch and gambier	100	10	1.131	5	0.654				
92	Gentian	100	10	1.077	5	0.633				
93	Ginseng	1	10	0.447	5					
94	Glycerine	1	10	0.035	5	0.017				
95	Gum, arabic	100	10	1.463	5	0.761				
96	Gum, benzoin	100	10	1.110	5	0.385				
97	Gum, dragon's blood		10		5					
98	Gum, myrrh		10		5					
99	Gum, olibanum		10	1.141	5	0.378				
100	Hops	1	10	0.092	5	0.052	5	0.029	G.	
101	Iodoform	1	10	0.432	5	0.206				
102	Ipecac	100	10	67.033	5	21.659				
103	Galap	100	10	4.279	5	1.920				
104	Lead, acetate of (sugar of lead)		10		5					
105	Liquorice	100	10	0.939	5	0.518				
106	Mawo (epedora vulgaris)	100	10	0.626	5	0.268				
107	Manganese, black oxide of		10		5					
108	Morphine (eydrochlorate or sulphate of)	1	10	4.654	5	2.009				
109	Musk	1	15	41.175	10	29.243				

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
110	Musk, artificial	1	15	10.494	10	4.308			
111	Nard or Spikenard	100	10	1.807	5	0.861			
112	Abolished								
113	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate of		10		5				
114	Potash, bromide of	1	10	0.101	5	0.051	10	0.093	G.
115	Abolished								
116	Potash, iodide of	1	10	0.283	5	0.134	10		G.
117	Putchuck	100	10	1.706	5	0.804			
118	Kuinine, hydrochlorate or sulphate of	1	10	1.322	5	0.522	8		G.
119	Rosin	100	10	0.348					
120	Rhubarb, powdered or otherwise	100	10	1.392	5	0.726			
121	Saffron	1	10	1.718	5	0.865			
122	Saltpetre (nitrate of potash)	100	10	0.972	5	0.492	5	0.490	G.B.,G.
123	Santonine	1	10	0.967	5	0.648			
124	Sarsaparilla	100	10	2.175	5	0.952			
125	Semen cyna	100	10	1.781	5	1.625			
126	Shellac	1	10	0.043	5	0.037			
127	Soda, ash	100	10	0.394					
128	Soda, bicarbonate of	100	10	0.367	5	0.156			
129	Soda, caustic	100	10	0.633					
130	Soda, crystals or washing soda	100	10	0.423	5	0.207			
131	Soda, salicylate of	1	10	0.115	5	0.039			
132	Sojutsu (*radix ataractyles lancea*)	100	10	0.532	5	0.253			
133	Stick-lac	100	10	1.140	5				
134	Vaseline	100	10	1.664	5	0.745			
135	Wogon (*radix scutellaria lanceolaria*)	100	10	0.651	5	0.352			

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136	All other drugs, chemicals and medicines		10		5					
	Convention with Germany—Bromide (not otherwise provided for).....						10			
	Kuinine (not otherwise provided for) ...						8			
	Acid, boracic	100		1.658		0.744				
	Acid, acetic	1		0.024		0.010				
	Tannic	100		7.425		5.822				
	Ammonia, carbonate of	100		2.113		0.969				
	Creosote, carbonate of	1		0.351		0.136				
	Potash, bichromate of	100		1.922		0.872				
	GROUP V.									
	Dyes, colours and paints.									
137	Alizarine dyes.....		10		5		10		G.	
138	Aniline dyes		10		5		10		G.F.	
139	Blue, prepared from minerals, dry or liquid..	100	10	6.233	5	3.178				
140	Carmine		10		5					
141	Cobalt, oxide of	100	10	47,308						
142	Cochineal		10		5					
143	Enameld green	1	10	0.035	5	0.018				
144	Galls of all kinds	100	10	2,892	5	1.398				
145	Gamboge.....	100	10	5.924	5	4.485				
146	Gold, silver and platinum liquid.....		15							
	Gold, liquid.....			18.339						
147	Indigo, dry	100	10	21.427			10	12.953	G.B.	
148	Indigo, liquid	100	10	7.137	5	2.914				
149	Indigo-extract and indigo carmine		10		5					
150	Lead pigments of all calours.....	100	10	1.327	5	0.604				
151	Logwood		10							
152	Logwood, extract	100	10	2.166	5	1,055	1	2.150	G.F.	
153	Mangrove bark	100	10	0.149	5	0.052	1			
154	Paint in oil	100	10	1.418	5	0.694	10	1.304	G.B.,G.	

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
155	Safflower	100	10	2.498	5	0.926			
156	Sapan wood	100	10	0.234	5	0.093			
157	Smalt		10		5				
158	Turmeric	100	10	0.486	5	0.243			
159	Ultramarine	100	10	1.793	5	0.900			
160	Varnish	1	10	0.044	5	0.021			
161	Varnish, China	100	10	4.173	5	2.117			
162	Verdigris	100	10	3.678	5				
163	Vermilion	1	10	0.143	5	0.074			
164	Wansho or Gosu	100	10	6.174	5	3.473			
165	White zinc	100	10	1.313	5	0.689			
166	All other dyes, colours and paints		10		5				
	Fustic extract			0.022		0.010			
	GROUP VI.								
	Glass and glass manufactures.								
167	Glass, window, ordinary :								
	A. Uncoloured and unstained	100 Sq.ft.	10	0.628			8	0.302	G.B.,G.
	B. All others		15						
	Coloured, stained and ground						10		G.B.,G.
168	Glass, plate, silvered or unsilvered	100 Sq.ft.	20	6.896					
169	Glass beads, known as "Venetian beads"	100 *Kin*	20	1.738					
170	Glass, broken or powdered	100 *Kin*	5	0.065					
171	Glass, looking in frame		25						
172	Glass, all other manufactures of, not otherwise provided for		20						

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	GROUP VII.							
	Grains and seeds.							
173	Barley	100	5	0.106	10	0.298		
174	Beans, peas and all other kinds of pulses		5		10			
	Beans, soja	100		0.137		0.289		
175	Indian corn		5		10			
176	Oats		5		10			
177	Sesame	100	5	0.250	10	0.523		
178	Wheat	100	5	0.159	10	0.377		
179	All other grains and seeds		5		10			
	Cotton seeds	100		0.068		0.067		
	GROUP VIII.							
	Horns, ivory, skins, hairs, shells, etc.							
180	Bones, animal	100	5	0.403				
181	Feathers and downs of all kinds		25		5			
182	Furs, dressed or otherwise		25		5			
183	Hair, animal excluding wool, and goot's and camel's hair		5					
	Bristle, pig or hog	100		8.594				
184	Hair, human		20		5			
185	Hides or skins, bull ox, cow, and buffalo, raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed	100	5	1.176				
186	Hides or skins, deer, raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed	100	5	2.121	5	1.904		
187	Hide or skins, samba (cervus elephas), raw, dried, salted or pickled and undressed	100	5	1.053	5	0.951		
188	Hoofs, animal	100	5	0.172	5	0.211		

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
189	Horns, bull, ox, cow, and buffalo	100	5	0.454	5	0.536			
190	Horns, deer	100	5	0.915	5	0.903			
191	Horns, rhinoceros		10		5				
192	Ivory or tusks, elephant	1	10	0.459					
193	Ivory or tusks, waste		10						
194	Ivory, or narwhal, or unicorn		10		5				
195	Ivory or teeth of walrus or sea-horse	1	10	0.112	5	0.059			
196	Leather, sole	100	15	10.137	15	3.279	15	5.690	G.B.,G.
197	Leather, all other		15		5		10		
	Leather, sheep	100		12.706		5.654			G.B.,G.
	Tanned hide, known as "Indian blood leather"	100		5.335		1.854			
198	Tortoise shells:		15						
	Shells and marginal scales known as "claws"	1		1.218					
	All other kinds	1		0.122					
199	Tortoise shells, waste		15						
200	All other bones, horns, hides or skins, raw and shells		5		5	(*a*)			
201	All other tusks or teeth of animals		10		5				
	GROUP IX.								
	Metals and metal manufactures.								
202	Antimony, ingot and slab	100	5	0.391					
	Brass:								

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203	Bar, rod, plate and sheet		10		5				
	Plate and sheet	100		4.748		2.173			
204	Pipes and tubes	100	10	4.924	5	2.106			
205	Screws		10		5				
206	Old brass, only fit for remanufactuting	100	5	0.986					
	Copper:								
207	Ingot or slab		5						
208	Bar, rod, plate and sheet		10		5				
	Bar and rod	100		5.206		2.029			
	Plate and sheet	100		5.155		2.096			
209	Nails	100	10	6.010	5	2.547			
210	Pipes and tubes	100	10	5.948	5	2.500			
211	Wire	100	10	6.306	5				
212	Copper and nickel coins		5		5				
213	Old copper, only fit for remanufacturing	100	5	1.343					
214	German silver (plate, sheet, rod and wire)	100	10	7.583	5	3.513			
	Iron and mild steel:								
	Convention—Note—By the term, 'mild steel" as used in this tariff is understood mild steel manufactured by the Siemens, Bessemer, Bassic, or similar process, and approximating in value to iron of the same class in this tariff								
215	Pig and ingot	100	5	0.113			5	0.083	G.B.,G.
216	Kentledge		5						
217	Bar, rod, hoops and band	100	1						
	Bar and rod exceeding ¼ inch in any diameter	100		0.464			7½	0.261	G.B.,G.F.
	Hoops and band	100		0.502					
218	T, angle and other similar manufactures	100	10	0.593					
219	Rails and bats, nuts, chairs, dogspikes and fish plate for rail		10						

(*a*) Shells of shell-fish are not subject to the Extraordinary Special Tax.

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
	Rails	100		0.488			5	0.129	G.B.,G.
	Dogspikes for rail	100		0.588					
	Fish plate for rail	100		0.471					
	Convention—Bolts and nuts (galvanized or otherwise)						10		"
220	Plate and sheet, corrugated or otherwise...		10						
	Plate and sheet corrugated	100		0.867					
	Plate and sheet (excluding corrugated) ...	100		0.499					
	Convention—Plate and sheet						7½	0.296	"
221	Sheet, galvanized, corrugated or otherwise	100	10	0.953			10	0.740	"
222	Plate, diagonal or checkered	100	10	0.486			10		
223	Pipes and tubes		10						
224	Nails (plain or galvanized, not otherwise provided for)		10				10		
	Nails including spikes, tacks, sprigs and brads plain	100		0.583					
	Convention—Nails also wire nails (*a*) including spikes, sprigs, tacks and brads:								
	A. Plain	100					10	0.573	"
	B. Galvanized						10		"
225	Screws, bolts and nuts (not otherwise provided for)		10						
	Convention—Screws, bolts and nuts plain and galvanized						10		"
226	Tinned plates or sheets (plain or crystallized)		10						

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	Tinned plates or sheets (plain)	100		0.961						
	Convention—Tinned plates:									
	A. Ordinary	100					10	0.691	G.B.,G.	
	B. Crystallized						10			
227	Wire and small rod not exceeding ¼ inch diameter (tinned or otherwise)									
	Wire and small rod not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter, not tinned	100	10	0.605						
	Convention—Wire and small rod not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter	100					10	0.503		
228	Wire, telegraph or galvanized	100	10	0.676			5	0.256	„	
229	Wire-rope, galvanized or otherwise		10		5					
	Wire-rope, galvanized	100		1.280		0.744				
	Wire-rope, not galvanized	100		1.874		1.020				
230	Old wire rope, galvanized or otherwise	100	5	0.127						
231	Old hoop iron, old wire and all other old iron or mild steel only fit for remanufacturing		5							
	Old hoop iron	100		0.141						
	Old wire and all other old iron or mild steel, only fit for remanufacturing	100		0.144						
	Lead:									
232	Pig, ingot and slab	100	5	0.420			5	0.316	„	
233	Sheet	100	10	0.982	5	0.415				
234	Pipes and tubes	100	10	1.148	5	0.469				
235	Mercury or quicksilver	100	5	7.617			5	5.048	G.B.	
236	Nickel	100	5	4.831						
	Platinum:									
237	Ingot		5							
238	Bar, rod, plate, sheet and wire		10							
239	Solders of all kinds		5							
	Steel, other than mild steel:									
240	Pig, ingot and slab		5				5		G.B.,G.,F.	

(*a*) (also, wire nails) are omitted in the Anglo-Japanese Convention.

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
241	Bar, rod, plate and sheet		10				7½		G.B.,G.
	Bar and rod	100		0.699					
	Plate and sheet	100		0.689					
242	Pipes and tubes		10				10		G.
243	Wire and small rod not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter	100	10	1.936			10	1.819	G.B.,G.
244	Wire, paragon (for umbrella ribs)	100	10	2.315	5	1.031			
245	Wire-rope, galvanized or otherwise	100	10	2.654	5	1.090			
246	Old files and all other old steel, only fit for remanufacturing	100	5	0.256					
	Tin :								
247	Block, ingot and slab	100	5	3.377			5	1.992	G.B.
248	Plate and sheet		10				10		
249	White metal, Babitt's		5						
	Yellow metal and muntz metal :								
250	Plate and sheet	100	10	4.042	5	1.710			
251	Bar and rod	100	10	4.244	5	1.712			
252	Nails		10		5				
253	Pipes and tubes		10		5				
254	Old yellow metal and old muntz metal, only fit for remanufacturing		5						
	Zinc :								
255	Block, ingot and slab	100	5	0.559			5	0.451	G.B.
	(*Convention*—Block, pig and slab or plates.	100					5	0.400	G.
256	Sheet (No. 2 sheet being excluded)	100	10	1.407			7½	0.830	G.
	Convention—Sheet	100					7½	0.928	G.B.

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257	Old sheet and all other old zinc, only fit for remanufacturing	100	5	0.353				
258	Nails, screws, bolts and nuts of metals, not otherwise provided for		10		5			
259	Anchors and chain-cables, new and old		10					
260	Bag-frames		15		10			
261	Capsules for b ttles		15		5			
262	Chains, iron, not otherwise provided for		15					
263	Door locks, knobs, bolts, hinges, etc.		15		10			
264	Foils and powder of gold, silver or other metals		5		10	(*a*)		
	Bronze powder	100		12.216		7.384		
	Tin foil	100		12.221				
265	Gold and silver ware, not otherwise provided for		35		10			
266	Gold and silver plated ware, not otherwise provided for		25		10			
267	Grates, fenders, stoves and fittings thereof		20		10			
268	Safes and cash boxes		20		10			
269	Umbrella ribs and fittings thereof		15		10			
270	All other metals, not otherwise provided for.		5					
271	All other manufactures of metal or metals, not otherwise provided for		20		10	(*b*)		
	Convention—Rail of steel (other than mild steel)						10	G.
	Sheet of steel (other than mild steel) galvanized, both plain or corrugated						10	"
	Telegraph wire other than telegraph or galvanized wire of iron and mild steel						5	"
	Tinned plate of steel (other than mild steel)						10	"

(*a*) "Bronze powder" is excluded from the Extraordinary Special Tax.
(*b*) The Extraordinary Special Tax is applicable on the other metal manufactures exclusive of materials for building or bridge constructions, posts for electric wire and other similar materials.

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
	GROUP X.								
	Oils and waxes.								
272	Candles of all kinds	100	15	3.857	5	1.202			
	Convention—Candles (chandelles et bougies)						10	2.146	F.
273	Gasolene		10		5				
274	Oil, bean	100	10	0.914	5	0.560			
275	Oil, castor		10		5				
	Oil, castor, in tin, cask or jar	100		1.193		0.558			
276	Oil, cocoa-nut	100	10	1.387					
277	Oil, ground nut or pea nut	100	10	1.293	5	0.659			
278	Oil, kerosene or petroleum	Gal.	20	0.038	30	0.058			
279	Oil, linseed		10						
	Oil, linseed, in tin or cask	100		2.502					
280	Oil, olive		10		5				
	Oil, olive, in tin or cask	100		3.043		1.556			
281	Oil, palm		10		5				
282	Oil, paraffin		10		5		10		G.B.,G.
283	Oil, or spirit of turpentine		10						
	Oil, or spirit of turpentine, in tin or cask	Gal.		0.106					
284	Wax, Chinese, white or insect		10		5				
285	Abolished.								
286	All other oils and waxes		10		5	(*a*)			

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GROUP XI.

Paper and stationeries.

287	Albums, for photographs, and postage stamps		25		10					
288	Books, blank and printed blank, and printed blank form		15		10					
289	Ink, printing, copying, writing and lithographic		15		5	(*b*)				
	Ink:									
	Lithographic	1		0.118						
	Printing	1		0.028						
290	Paper, Chinese of all kinds		15		5					
291	Paper, wall		15				10		G.	
292	Paper, printing	100	15	1.569			10	1.163	G. B.	
	Convention—Paper, printing:									
	1. Weighing not more than 24 lbs. per ream of 500 sheets and measuring not less than 1,086 square inches per sheet	100					10	0.800	G.	
	2. All other kinds of printing paper	100					10	1.163	„	
293	Paper, all other kinds		15				10		„	
	Pasteboard	100		1.449			10		„	
294	Pencils:									
	A. In gold or platinum case		30		10					
	B. All others		15		5					
	N.B.—V. the Conventional Tariff with France under No. 450.									
295	Pen-nibs:									
	A. Gold		30		10					
	B. All others		15		5					
296	Sealing wax		15		5					
297	Straw board		15		5					
298	All other stationeries		15		10					

(*a*) Stearin is not subject to the Extraordinary Special Tax.
(*b*) The Extraordinary Special Tax is only applicable to "Ink, copying and writing."

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
	GROUP XII.								
	Sugar.								
299	Sugar		5						
	Sugar, up to No. 14 inclusive, Dutch standard in colour	100		0.271	25	1.256			
300	Sugar, refined		20						
	Sugar, refined:								
	A. From No. 15 to No. 20 inclusive, Dutch standard in colour	100		1.540			10	0.748	G.B.,G.
	B. Upward of No. 20 Dutch standard in colour	100		1.601			10	0.827	„
301	Sugar, rock candy	100	25	2.449					
302	Molasses	100	10	0.131	20	0.244			
303	Syrup		10		20				
	GROUP XIII.								
	Tissues, yarns, threads and raw materials used therefor.								
	PART I.								
304	Cotton yarns (plain or dyed)	100	10	8.130			8	4.180	„
	N. B.—German Convention—It is expressly understood that all mixed yarns of cotton, linen, hemp, jute or wool (either combed or worsted) are to be								

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	classed for duty according to the material predominating in weight.									
305	Cotton threads		15		10					
306	Book binder's cloth	Sq. yd.	15	0.026	10	0.017				G.B.,G.,F.
307	Cotton damasks	"	15	0.032			10			
308	Cotton drills	"	15	0.024			10	0.016		"
309	Cotton duck	"	15	0.097			10	0.053		"
310	Cotton prints	"	15	0.023			10	0.012		"
311	Cotton satins, plain, figured or printed; cotton brocades, cotton Italians and figured shirtings	"	15	0.038			10	0.017		"
312	Cotton velvet or velveteens	"	15	0.080			10	0.041		"
313	Ginghams		15				10			"
314	Shirtings, gray	"	15	9.012			10	0.006		"
315	Shirtings, white or bleached	"	15	0.018			10	0.010		"
316	Shirting, twilled	"	15	0.023			10	0.011		"
317	Shirting, dyed	"	15	0.026			10	0.013		"
318	Taffachelass		15				10			"
319	T—cloth	"	15	0.018			10	0.009		"
320	Turkey red cambrics	"	15	0.021			10	0.012		"
321	Victoria lawns	"	15	0.010			10	0.006		"
322	All other sorts of cotton, pure or mixed with other materials, the cotton, however, predominating in weight		15							
	Convention—All other sorts of pure cotton tissues, and all tissues of cotton mixed with flax, hemp, or other fibric including wool, the cotton however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff						10			"
	Note—It is expressly understood that ready made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under the									

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
			%	Yen	%	Yen	%	Yen	
	heading of cotton tissues								G.B.,G.,F.
	Cotton mosquito nettings	Sq. yd.		0.023			10		
	Plushes & velvets, of cotton & silk mixed, the cotton, however, predominating in weight	„		0.201			10		„
	Cotton flannels	„		0.033			10		„
	PART II.								
	Note. I.—German Convention — woolen and worsted tissues of all kinds, pure or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating in weight :								
	Note. II.—Convention with Great Britain and France—woolen and worsted tissues, pure or mixed with other material:								
323	Woolen and worsted yarns (all kinds)	*Kin*	10						
	Woolen and worsted yarns, plain or dyed ...	100		12.360			8	9.169	G.B.
	Convention—Yarns of wool, also combed or worsted, plain or dyed :								
	For weaving purposes	100					8	8.000	G.,F.
	For other purposes.....	100					8	9.169	G.
	N.B.—V. the note of No. 304.								
324	Alpacas	Sq. yd.	15	0.095			10	0.075	G.B.,G.,F.
325	Balzarine		15				10		„
326	Buntings	„	15	0.048			10	0.931	„
327	Camlets, lastings and crape lastings	„	15	0.049			10		„
328	Camlet cords		15				10		„

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329	China figures		15			10		G B.,G.,F.
330	Flannels of wool and of wool and cotton ...		15					
	Flannels :							
	A. Of wool			0.075		10	0.044	G. B.
	B. Of wool and cotton			0.072		10	0.030	„
	Convention with Great Britain—Flannel...					10	0.044	„
331	Italian cloth	Sq. yd.	15	0.056		10	0.029	G. B., F.
	German Convention—Italian cloth, including also Italian cloth in which cotton predominated in weight	„				10	0.029	G.
332	Long-Ells		15	0.056		10	0.036	G.B.,G.,F.
333	Mousseline de laine, of wool and of wool and cotton		15					
	Mousseline de laine, of wholly wool :							
	A. Gray and white	„		0.041				
	B. Dyed and printed	„		0.068				
	Note I.—Convention with Great Britain—Mousseline de laine	„				10	0.021	
	Note II.—Convention with Germany—Mousseline de laine :							
	A. Gray and white	„				10	0.018	
	B. All other kinds	„				10	0.021	
	Note III.—Convention with France—Mousseline de laine :							
	A. Gray or white	„				10	0.015	
	B. Dyed or printed	„				10	0.021	
334	Orleans and lustres		15			10		G.B.,G.,F.
335	Serges		15			10		„
	Serges where the warp is worsted and the weft woolen	„		0.077			0.056	„
336	Spanish stripes	„	15	0.074		10		„
337	Woolen and worsted cloth of all kinds		15					
	Woolen and worsted cloth :							

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
			%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
	A. Of wholly wool and worsted			0.166					
	B. Of wool and cotton			0.083					
	Convention—Woolen cloth :								
	A. Wholly of woolen or worsted yarn, or woolen or worsted yarn, such as broad, narrow and army cloth, cassimeres, tweeds and worsted coatings	Sq. yd.					10	0.093	G.B.,G.,F.
	B. In part of woolen or worsted yarn and in part of cotton yarn, such as pilot, president and union cloth	,,					10	0.039	,,
338	Woolen and worsted damasks	,,	15	0 068			10		,,
339	Woolen felt	,,	15	0.061	15	0.080			
340	All other sorts, pure or mixed with other materials, the wool, however, predominating in weight		15				10		G.B.,G.,B.
	N.B.—V. the note of No. 322.								
	PART III.								
341	Silk, raw, thrown, tama or dupioni, skin, waste and wild cocoons silk	*Kin*	15						
	Silk, raw	100		79.716					
	Silk, tussah	100		30.503					
342	Silk, floss		15						
343	Silk, spun for weaving purposes, and silk yarns mixed with other fibres		15						

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344	Silk threads, not otherwise provided for.....		20		10					
345	Silk crape, chinese.....	Sq. yd.	20	0.277	10	0.169				
346	Silk pongee, chinese (kenchu)	"	20	0.058	10	0.035				
347	Silk satin, chinese	"	20	0.432	10	0.222				
348	Silk satin, figured, chinese.....	"	20	0.285	10	0.145				
349	Silk faced cotton satins or satin of silk and cotton mixed	"	20	0.196	10	0.090	10		G.B.,G.,F.	
	Convention with Great Britain—Note.—It is expressly understood that all other mixed tissues of cotton and silk, and of wool and silk, where the cotton or wool predominates in weight, are to be classed for duty under No. 17 and 61 of this tariff respectively.									
	N.B.—The No. 17 and 61 of the conventional tariff with Great Britain correspond to the No. 322 and 340 of the general tariff.									
350	Silk tissues, and silk and cotton tissues, embroidered.....		25		10					
351	All other silk tissues, pure or mixed with other materials, the silk, however, predominating in weight.....		15		10					
	Convention with France—Satins of silk ...						10			
	PART IV.									
352	Flax or linen yarns.....	*Kin*	10				8	6.527	G.B.	
	Flax or linen yarns, plain or dyed	100		10.126						
	Convention with Germany—Linen yarns for weaving purposes, plain or dyed.....	100					8	6.527		
	N.B.—V. the note of No. 304.									
353	Plax or linen threads, plain or dyed	1	15	0.202	10	0.157				
354	Flax or linen canvas	Sq. yd.	15	0.088			10	0.047	G.B.,G.	

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			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
			%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
355	Linen, gray, bleached, dyed or printed		15				10		G.B.,G.
356	Linen damasks	Sq. yd.	15	0.091			10		,,
357	All other lined tissues mixed with other materials, the flax, however, predominating in weight		15						
	Convention—Linen tissues, all other sorts.						10		
	N.B.—V. the note of of No. 322.								
	PART V.								
358	Blankets of all kinds, single or in piece		15						
	Blanketting and whipped blanket in plain weave	*Kin* 100		12.887			10	7.458	G.B.,G.
	Blankets of all other kinds, single or in piece			16.573					
	Convention with France—Blanketting and whipped blankets	100					10	7.448	F.
	N.B.—Blanketting and blankets whereon the conventional tariff shall be applied must be woolen tissues. As regards the definition of woolen tissues, see the notes in the heading of Part II of this Group.								
359	Carpets and carpetings, Brussels	Sq. yd.	20	0.412					
360	Carpets and carpetings, felt	,,	20	0.073	15	0.050			
361	Carpets and carpetings, just or hemp.....	,,	20	0.096					
362	Carpets and carpetings, patent tapestry	,,	20	0.215					
363	All other carpets and carpetings		20						

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364	Chikufu	Sq. yd.	15	0.042						
365	Curtains :									
	A. Of silk wholly or in part.....		25		20					
	B. All others		20		15					
366	Elastic boots webbing :									
	A. Of silk in part	„	20	0.855	15	0.589				
	B. All others	„	15	0.470	10	0.288				
367	Elastic braids and cords.....		15		10					
368	Handkerchiefs :									
	A. Of cotton, linen or of linen and cotton, single or in piece.....		15							
	B. Of silk or of lace		25		20					
	Handkerchiefs :									
	A. Of cotton in piece	„		0.025			10	0.011	G.B.,G.,F.	
	Of cotton, single	12 pcs.		0.068	15	0.066				
	Of linen, single.....	12 „		0.291	15	0.291				
	Of linen and cotton, single	12 „		0.180	15	0.250				
369	Mosquito nets of all kinds.....		20		15					
370	Oil or leather cloths for furnitures, etc.	Sq. yd.	15	0.056	15	0.050				
371	Oil cloths and linoleum cloths for floor	„	15	0.119	15	0.101				
372	Table cloth or covers :									
	A. Of silk wholly or in part.....		25		20					
	B. All others		20		15					
373	Towels of all kinds, single or in piece		15		15					
374	Travelling rugs, single or in piece :									
	A. Of silk in part		25							
	B. All others		15							
375	Twines, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp or China grass		10		5					
376	Yarns and threads of all kinds not otherwise provided for		15		10	(*a*)				
	Convention—Yarns of hemp or jute, for weaving purposes, plain or dyed Yarns,						8		G.	

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
			%	Yen	%	Yen	%	Yen	
	all sorts not specially provided for in this tariff (conventional tariff)								
	N. B.—V. the note of No. 304.								
377	All other tissues		15				10		G.B.,G.
378	All other works of tissues:								
	A. Of silk wholly or in part.....		25				20		
	B. All others.....		20				15		
	GROUP XIV.								
	Tobacco.								
379	Cigars		15		100				
380	Cigarettes.....		15		100				
381	Snuff.....		15		100				
382	Tobacco, cut		15		100				
383	Tobacco, leaf		35		100				
384	All other prepared tobacco		15		100				
	GROUP XV.								
	Wines, liquors, and spirits.								
385	Beer, ale, porter and stout.....	Litre		0.104					
386	Abolished.								
387	Champagne		35						
	Champagne and other similar sparkling wines, in case containing 24 bottles, not								

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	exceeding ½ litre each or 12 bottles, exceeding ½ litre and not exceeding 1 litre each	Per case		9.136			10	1.550	F.	
	N. B.—Convention with France—Champagne and all other sorts of sparkling wines, exclusively the produce of the natural fermentation of grapes.									
388	Chinese alcholic liquors, fermented		100		30					
389	Abolished.									
390	Abolished.									
391	Port wine		35							
	N. B.—V. the convention with France in the No. 397.									
392	Abolished.									
393	Sake		100		30					
394	Sherry		35							
	N. B.—V. the convention with France in the No. 397.									
395	Vermouth		35							
	N. B.—V. the convention with France in the No. 397.									
396	Abolished.									
397	Wine, red or white		35							
	Wine:									
	N. B.—Convention with France—All sorts of still wines exclusively the produce of natural fermentation of grapes.									
	I. Not exceeding 16 degrees of pure alcohol:							Hectolitre		
	A. In cask or barrel	Litre		0.051			10	1.242	G.	
	B. In case containing 24 bottles, not exceeding ½ litre each or 12 bottles, exceeding ½ litre and not exceeding 1 litre each	Per case		2.972			10	0.760		

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
			%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen* Hecto-litre	
	II. Exceeding 16 degrees and not exceeding 24 degrees of pure alcohol:								
	A. In cask or barrel	Litre		0.177			10	7.925	
	B. In case containing 24 bottles, not exceeding ½ litre each or 12 bottles, exceedidg ½ litre and not exceeding 1 litre each	Per case		4.693			10	0.680	
	N. B.—Convention with France — Vermauth is classified as still wine and is subject to the tariff of the same in respect to the degrees of strength of alcohol.	,,							
398	Abolished.	Litre							
399	Alcoholic liquors of all other kinds.....			0.275		0.050			
	Alcoholic liquors containing over 50 % by volume of pure alcohol, specific gravity 0.7947 at 15° C., are subject to an additional duty at the rate of *yen* 0.04 per 10 litres for every additional 1% of pure alcohol.								
	GROUP XVI.								
	Miscellaneous articles.								
400	Aloeswood	*Kin* 100	10	12.581	10	18.313			
401	Amber:								

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	A. Unworked		10		10				
	B. Worked		20		10				
	Animals:								
402	Cattle, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and domestic fowls		5						
403	All other animals		10		5				
404	Asbestos, in sheet or board	100	10	1.268	5	0.550			
405	Bamboo, unworked		5		5				
406	Beltings of leather, caoutchouc or canvas and hose of caoutchouc or canvas for machineries		10		5	(*a*)			
407	Billiard tables and accessories		30		10				
408	Blasting gelatine and other similar explosive compounds, including detonators and fuses		15		10				
409	Bricks and titles for building purposes		10		5				
410	Brushes and brooms of all kinds		20		10				
411	Canes, sticks and whips		20		10				
412	Caoutchouc and gutta percha:								
	A. Crude	100	5	5.855					
	B. Sheet	100	10	17.905					
	C. Manufactures of, not otherwise provided for		20						
	Convention with Great Britain and Germany—Caoutchouc, manufactures of						10		
413	Carriages, bycicles, trycycles and part thereof		25		10				
414	Cars or carriages, railway passenger's and parts thereof		10				5		G.
415	Cars and wagons, railway freight and parts thereof		10						
416	Cars and carriages, tramway and parts thereof		10						

(*a*) The Extraordinary Special Tax is only applicable to belong of leather or canvas and canvas hose.

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
417	Cars and drags for conveyance of Commodities		10		5				
418	Celluloid :								
	A. In sheet or rod	1	10	0.189					
	B. Worked		20		10				
419	Cement, Portland	100	5	0.102			5	0.065	G.B.,G.
420	Chalk and whiting	100	5	0.245	5	0.280			
421	Charcoal, wood and animal		5		5				
422	Clay of all kinds		5		5				
423	Coal and coal briquettes or patent fuel coal		5						
	Coal	Ton		1.129					
424	Cake	Ton	5	1.557	5	1.146			
425	Corals, worked or otherwise		30		10				
426	Cordage and ropes of flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp or China grass, for rigging or otherwise	100	10	2.847	5	1.388			
427	Cork bark	100	5	0.990					
428	Corks	100	10	6.530					
429	Diamond glaziers		10		5				
430	Dynamite	1	15	0.061			10	0.056	G.
431	Emery sands		5		5				
432	Emery cloths and sand paper		5		5				
433	Emery wheels and grind stones of all kinds		5		5				
434	Felt for ship's bottom or for roofing		10						
435	Fire works of all kinds		30		10				
436	Fishing guts (Tegusu)	100	5	32.075					

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437	Flints		5					
438	Flowers and blooms, artificial		25		10			
439	Frames for pictures and moulding		20		10			
440	Funori (*gleopertis intricata*)	100	5	0.286	5	0.258		
441	Furnitures, new and old, not otherwise provided for		20		10			
442	Games, all articles of, used in playing tennis, crickets, chess, etc., not otherwise provided for		25		10			
443	Glue, common	100	5	0.886	5	0.837		
444	Gun-cotton		15		10			
445	Gun-powder of all kinds		15		10			
	Gun-powder exceeding smokeless powder ...	100		4.944				
446	Gypsum	100	5	0.064	5	0.053		
447	Hay	100	5	0.126				
448	Ivory, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for		20		15			
449	Jewelry		35		10			
450	Jewelry, imitation of		30					
	Convention with France—Imitation jewelry:							
	Small articles of luxury used for personal adornment made principally of common metals such as alminium, alminium bronze, nickel, German silver, *argentan*, copper, steel, zinc, lead, tin, iron, etc., or also of jet, hardened wood, beads, shells, horn, celluloid, bones, and other similar common materials:							
	1. Gilt silvered, treated with aquafortis, burnished, palished varnished, tinned, enamelled, oxidized, or nickeled, garnished, with vitrifica-							

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	
	tion, enamelled (*cloisonné*) or not, false pearls, corals both genuine and false, imitation precious stones.								
	2. Garnished with mother of pearl, ivory, tortoise shell; gold and silver plated if the value of the garnitures or plating does not surpass the value of the principal composition.						10		
	Note.—Jewelry most commonly used are finger rings, *colliers*, rings of all kinds, bracelets, earrings, medals, medallions, brooches, combs, ornamental hair pins, hat pins, scarf pins, trinkets buckles, hooks, snuff boxes, buttons (common buttons excepted) *caulants*, purses, handles and ferrules of sticks, *parapluies* or umbrellas, sequins, pencil holders, *portemines* and generally all other small objects of adornment not mentioned herein.						10		
451	Labels for bottles, tins, etc.		15		5				
452	Lamps and lanterns, and parts thereof		20		10				
453	Animal grease.....		10						
	Tallow	100		1.220					
	Lard	100		1.868					
	Animal grease, excluding tallow and lard ...	100		0.949					

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454	Leathers, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for		20		10				
455	Malt	100	5	0.581	5	0.510			
456	Matches of all kinds		20		10				
457	Matting, China, in roll of 40 yds	Per roll	20	1.004	5	0.336			
458	Matting, cocoa	Sq. yd.	20	0.093	5	0.020			
459	Mats and matting, all other		20		5				
460	Mica in sheet		10						
461	Oakum	100	5	0.749					
462	Packing for steam engine	100	10	5.735					
463	Paintings, in oil or water colour, lithographs, chromolithographs, photographs, calligraphical albums, and all other paintings, pictures and calligraphy, not otherwise provided for		25		10				
464	Pitch, wood-tar and coal-tar		5		5				
	Pitch			0.149		0.294			
	Wood-tar			0.317		0.359			
465	Plaster of Paris	100	5	0.155	5	0.122			
466	Playing cards of all kinds		35		10				
467	Plumbago or black lead	100	5	0.995	5	0.650			
468	Pottery including porcelain, and earthen ware, not otherwise provided for		20		10				
469	Precious stones and pearls		35		10				
470	Precious stones and pearls, imitation of		30		10				
471	Pulp, for making paper	100	5	0.342	5				
472	Putty	100	5	0.219	5	0.250			
473	Rattans split or otherwise	100	5	0.482	5	0.532			
474	Saddles, bridles and harness		25		10				
475	Sandal wood	100	10	1.085	10	1.221			
476	Shoe-blacking of all kinds		20		5				
477	Smoker's articles (articles for use in smoking opium are excluded)		30		10				

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Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Ad Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen*	%	*Yen* 1 *Kin*	
478	Soap:								
	A. Toilet		20				10	0.070	F.
	B. All others		10						
	Common for washing	100		1.256					
	Convention with France—Soap, common							100 *Kin*	
479	Soap-stone, in lump or powdered	100	5	0.127			10	0.972	
480	Sparterie for making hats		10		5	0.119			
481	Sponges		5		5				
482	Stones and slates, not otherwise provided for:				5				
	A. Rough or unworked for building purpose, etc.		5						
	B. Worked, for ornamental works for furnitures, etc.		20		5				
	C. Statues and other sculptured or engraved		25		10				
483	Submarine telegraphic cables and underground telegraphic lines or cables		10		10				
484	Timber, santalum (Shitan)	100	5	0.166	10				
485	Timber, teak	100 Cul ft	5	10.035	5	0.157			
486	Timber, lumber, board and planks of all kinds, not otherwise provided for		5						
487	Toilet or dressing cases		25						
488	Toilet or perfumed water, hair oil, dentifrices and all others cosmetics and perfumery		30		10				

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	Convention with France—								
	Perfumery :—								
	A. Toilet soap (V. No. 478 A.)								
	B. Liquid perfumery, essences, or extracts of scents, oils, vinegars waters and alcoholes of toilet or scent and other liquids of the same kind							10	0.092
	C. Dry perfumery; salts, powder, cosmetics, pomades, pastes, and other non-liquid preparations of perfumeries for toilet.....							10	
	Note—Musk, natural and artificial, civet and ambregris are excluded from the perfumery.								
489	Tortoise-shell, manufactures of.....	1	25		10				
490	Toys of all kinds		25		10				
	N. B.—V. the convention with Great Britain and Germany in the No. 412.								
491	Trunks, portmanteaux and travelling or courier bags.....		20		10				
492	Umbrellas, parasoles and sun-shades:								
	A. Of silk, wholly or in part		25		15				
	B. All others		20		10				
493	Umbrella sticks and handles, except those made of gold or silver		20		5				
	N. B.—V. No. 450 in regard to those to be classified as imitation jewelries								
494	Vessels, steam or sailing, and boats		5		5				
495	Wares of santalum or obey wood.....		25		10				
496	All articles, raw or manufactured, not herein enumerated		10		5	(*a*)			
497	All articles, manufactured wholly or in parts, not herein enumerated		20		10				

(*a*) Hat bodies, Sweat leather or hat leathers and steel ribbon are excempted from the Extraordinary Special Tax in the number.

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CLASS II.—ARTICLES FREE FROM DUTY.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit of Specific Duty.	General Tariff.		Extraordinary Special Tax.		Conventional Tariff.		
			Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Ad. Val.	Specific.	Contracting States.
		Kin		*Yen*	*%*	*Yen*	*%*	*Yen*	
498	Advertisements and sign-board.....		Free						
499	Animal bone-ashes.....		„						
500	Atlases, maps and charts and other scientific diagrams		„						
501	Bank-notes, coupons scrip and all other negotiable papers		„						
502	Books, printed, including copy-books, drawing books, pamphlets, periodicals, journals and newspapers		„						
503	Bullion, gold and silver		„						
504	Coccons of all kinds		„		10				
505	Coins, gold and silver		„						
„	Copra		„						
506	Cotton, old		„						
507	Cotton, raw, ginned		„						
508	Cotton, raw, on the seed		„						
509	Cotton, waste		„						
510	Cotton, yarn waste		„						
511	Flax, hemp, jute, Manila hemp, China grass, hackled or otherwise		„						
512	Guano		„						
513	Gunny bags, new and old		„						
514	Gunny cloth		„						

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514	Artificial and other manures not otherwise provided for		„						
515	Mats, packing		„						
„	Phosphorites		„						
516	Models and architectural and engineering plans		„						
517	Oil cake in lump or powdered		„						
518	Opium for medicinal purposes imported by the Imperial Government		„						
„	Ores, gold, silver and iron		„						
„	Paraffin wax	100	„				5	0.544	G.B.,G.
„	Potash, chlorate of	100	„				10	2.267	G.
„	Phosphorus, red	100	„				10	0.165	„
„	Phosphorus, yellow		„						
519	Plants, trees, shrubs and roots, shoots and bulbs thereof		„						
520	Rice and paddy	100	„		15	0.641			
521	Sardines (Iwashi), dried		„						
522	Tea firing baskets and sieves		„						
523	Tea-firing pans		„						
524	Tea-lead		„						
525	Wool, goat's hair and camel's hair, new and old		„						
„	Zinc sheet No. 2		„						

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CLASS III.—PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

Tariff No.	Articles.
526	Adulterated drugs, chemicals, medicines, food and beverages, considered to be injurious by laws, ordinances and regulations of the Empire.
527	All articles for use in Smoking opium.
528	All articles which are considered dangerous to the public health for sanitary reasons or to the safety of animals or plants, under the laws, ordinances and regulations of the Empire.
529	Articles in violation of patent, design, trade-mark or copyright law of the Empire.
530	False coins of any kinds, and imitation of coins which might be considered to be false coins.
531	Opium (opium imported by the Imperial Government for medicinal purposes is excluded from this prohibition).
532	Prints, printed books, printings, engravings, or any other articles, which in view of public security or morals, might offer any danger.

N.B. 1—The rates of specific duties mentioned in the General Tariff are converted from *ad. valorem* rates in conformity with Art. 3 of the Customs Tariff Law; consequently articles for which specific duties are provided are not subject to *ad. valorem* duties.

N.B. 2—The Extraordinary Special Tax mentioned in this Tariff is applicable on and after the 1st of July 1905.

N.B. 3—The specific duties mentioned in the Conventional Tariff are converted from *ad. valorem* rates by means of the Supplementary Conventions and are substituted for the same.

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LEADING EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

TOKYO.

Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of Office.
Asano & Co.	Petroleum, Cement, &c.	Kita-shimbori-cho, Nihombashi.
Asanuma & Co.	Photo. and other instruments	Honcho, Nihombashi.
Fujikake & Co.	Cotton yarns, &c.	Tori-abura-cho, Nihombashi.
Fukasawa & Co.	General imp. and exporters	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Fukuhara & Co.	Chemists and druggists	Ginza, Kyobashi,
Furukawa Mining Co.	Copper, &c.	Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi.
Gyokuhō-dō	Jewels, &c.	Ikenohata, Shitaya.
Haneda, Jo-un	Marine products, &c.	Hitotsugi, Akasaka.
Hattori, Kintaro	Watches and jewels	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Hirao, Sampei	Toilet goods	Bakuro-cho, Nihombashi.
Hokkaido Colliery and Rly. Co. (Tokyo Branch)	Coal	Minami-iida-machi, Tsukiji.
Horikoshi & Co.	Silk goods	Tsukiji.
Iida, Shinshichi	Silk goods	Nishi-konya-cho, Kyobashi.
Ishikawa & Co.	Silks, mattings, &c.	Tenma-cho, Kyobashi.
Kakinuma & Co.	Cotton yarns	Koami-cho, Nihombashi.
Kame-ya	Provisions, liquors, &c.	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Kamiya, Dembei	Liquors	Hanakawado, Asakusa.
Kanda, Yasujiro	Miscellaneous goods	Honzaimoku-cho, Nihombashi.
Kashima & Co.	Cotton yarns	Horiye-cho, Kyobashi.
Kato, Tomojiro	Porcelain	Owari-cho, Kyobashi.
Kobayashi & Co.	Tooth powder, &c.	Yanagiwara, Kanda.
Kōboku-yen	Seeds, bulbs, etc.	Shinjiku.
Kondō Shōkai	Machines	Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi.
Kōnō-yen	Seeds, bulbs, tools, etc.	Tameike, Akasaka.
Kubota, Saburō	Umbrella	Tori-itchome, Nihombashi.
Kyōbun-kwan	Books, musical instruments	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Kyōyeki Shōsha	Musical instruments	Takekawa-cho, Kyobashi.

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Jūichi-ya	Glass ware, etc.	Owari-cho, Kyobashi.
Junten-dō	Druggist	Tori-shichome, Nihombashi.
Jūmonji & Co.	Guns, Petroleum-motors	Suda-cho, Kanda.
Maruzen & Co.	Books, stationery, fancy goods	Nihombashi-dori.
Meiji-ya	Provisions, liquors, &c.	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Miki, Gisuke	Woven goods	Minami-tenma-cho, Kyobashi.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	General imp. and exporters	Suruga-cho, Nihombashi.
Mitsukoshi Gofuku-ten	Dry goods	Suruga-cho, Nihombashi.
Miyamoto & Co.	Art objects	Yazayemon-cho, Kyobashi.
Morimura & Co.	General imp. and exporters	Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi.
Morita & Co.	Chemists and druggists	Honcho, Nihombashi.
Muramatsu & Co.	Jewels, watches, &c.	Otenma-cho, Nihombashi.
Nakano, Yōzō	Woolen goods	Gofuku-cho, Nihombashi.
Nakashima, Kinsuke	Woolen goods	Honcho, Nihombashi.
Namikawa, Sōsuke	Cloisonne ware	Shin-yemon-cho, Nihombashi.
Nichibei Shōkai	General imp. and exporters	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Nozawa & Co.	General imp. and exporters	Nakabashi-dori, Nihombashi.
Ogawa, Isshin	Photo. publishing, &c.	Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi.
Okada & Co.	General imp. and exporters	Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi.
Okura & Co.	Arms, machines, &c.	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Ota Shōten	Druggist	Gofuku-cho, Nihombashi.
Owari-ya	Woolen goods	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Sano, Reizō	Iron ware	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Sapporo Beer Brewery & Co.	Beer	Mukojima.
Sasaki & Co.	General imp. and exporters	Omote-jimbo-cho, Kanda.
Sasaki, Gembei	Toilet goods, &c.	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Satsuma, Jihei	Cotton yarns	Horidome-cho, Nihombashi.
Sayegusa & Co.	Fancy goods	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Shibuya & Co.	Woolen goods	Nihombashi-dori.
Shiroki-ya	Dry goods	Nihombashi-dori.
Takagi & Co.	Pot-plants, bulbs, &c.	Komagome, Hongo.
Takata & Co.	General imp. and exporters	Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi.
Tama-ya	Musical instruments, &c.	Ginza, Kyobashi.

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Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of Office.
Tenshō-dō	Watches, jewels	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Toyama & Co.	Ivory goods, &c.	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Tsukiji Printing Co.	Printing machines, types	Tsukiji.
Umeoka, Masakichi	Copper, iron goods	Zaimoku-cho, Kanda.
Waseda Nōyen	Seeds, bulbs, &c.	Waseda.
	YOKOHAMA.	
Abe, Kōhei...	Sugar...	Minami-naka-dori.
Adachi, Saburō	Marine products	Motohama-cho.
Asano & Co.	Miscellaneous goods	Aoki-cho.
Asaoka Shōten	Petroleum, &c....	Hiranuma-cho.
Hara Shōten	Silk, &c.	Benten-dori.
Hibiya Shōten	Cotton, cotton yarns	Benten-nori.
Hiranuma Shōten	Silk, &c.	Honcho.
Hirose, Kinshichi	Tea, &c.	Motohama-cho.
Hori, Yao	Tea, &c.	Honcho.
Inagaki, Yasaburō	Rice, &c.	Motohama-cho.
Ishikawa, Kenji...	Silk textile, &c.	Onoye-cho.
Iwasaki Bros.	Copper, iron	Ota-machi.
Iwasaki & Co.	Materials for summer hats	Aioi-cho.
Imai & Co....	Provisions...	Sakai-cho.
Itō, Ichikichi	Silk textiles	Minami-naka-dori.
Itō, Kimbei	Silk	Benten-dori.
Itō, Tsuneshichi...	Sugar, &c.	Motohama-cho.
Iyejima, Yeitarō...	Fancy goods	Sakai-cho.
Japanese Paper Export Co.	Paper...	Sakai-cho.
Kanamaru Shōten	Fire arms	Honcho.
Kimura, Riyemon	Silk, &c.	Benten-dori.
Kinuya Shōten	Silk textile	Honcho.
Kobayashi, Keisuke	Druggist	Ota-machi.
Kurata, Masakichi	Provisions...	Tokiwa-cho.
Kuwabara Shōten	Petroleum, &c.	Sakai-cho.

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Masuda, Masuzō	Sugar, &c.	Honcho.
Matsukawa-ya	Coal and fuels	Minami-naka-dori.
Matsumura, Seishichi	Druggist	Ota-machi.
Minota & Co.	Art objects	Honcho.
Morinokawa & Co.	Silk	Minami-naka-dori.
Motoda & Co.	Miscellaneous goods	Sakai-cho.
Naigai Bōyeki Co.	" "	Ota-machi.
Nakasawa	Silk	Benten-dori.
Nozawa-ya	Silk, &c.	Benten-dori.
Ogawa, Gosaburō	Silk	Benten-nori.
Okano, Rihei	Tea	Honcho.
Ono, Kokei	Silk	Minami-naka-dori.
Otani, Kahei	Tea	Motohama-cho.
Samurai Shōkai	Curios, &c.	Honcho.
Sasano, Tokujirō	Tea, &c.	Kita-naka-dori.
Shibusawa Shōten	Silk	Honcho.
Shi-ino & Co.	Silk goods	Honcho.
Shimura, Tomekichi	Timbers, &c.	Choja-machi.
Suruga-ya	Tea	Motohama-cho.
Takagi, Shintarō	Rice, &c.	Sumiyoshi-cho.
Takahashi, Kosaburō	Silk	Ota-machi.
Tanaka, Shigeru	Silk	Sakai-cho.
Tanaka Bros.	Copper and iron goods	Moto-machi.
Tanaka, Shinshichi	Silk	Oimatsu-cho.
Tomoda Shōten	Druggist	Sakai-cho.
Torii, Tokubei	Indigo, &c.	Sakai-cho.
Tōyō & Co.	General	Honcho.
Tsuji & Co.	Marine products	Benten-dori.
Tsuruya & Co.	Woven goods	Ishikawa-machi.
Wakao Shōten	Silk	Honcho.
Watanabe, Bunshichi	Silk	Benten-dori.
Watanabe, Fukusaburō	Marine products	Motohama-cho.
Watanabe, Tejiro	Machines	Sakai-cho.

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Wataya	P rcelains and earthern ware...	Honcho.
Yamada, Komakichi...	Silk	Honcho.
Yashima, Zenshichi	Silk	Benten-dori.
Yoshida, Kichirō	Sugar	Ota-machi.
Yoshida, Toyokichi	Provisions	Sakai-cho.
Yoshinaga, Ninzō	Tea	Motohama-cho.
	KOBE.	
Akao, Zenjirō	Mattings, &c.	Nunobiki-dori.
Arima, Ichitarō	Rice, &c.	Kawasaki-cho.
Honda, Yoshitomo	Match...	Minato-cho.
Isono & Co....	Machines	Kita-nagasa-dori.
Iwai & Co.	Safety match materials, woolen goods, &c.	Sakaye-cho.
Kanematsu, Fusajirō...	Manure, &c.	Kaigan-dori.
Kansuye & Co.	Porcelains	Moto-machi.
Kanyei & Co.	Silk	Sakaye-cho.
Kokura, Shōtarō	Mattings, &c.	Yamamoto-dori.
Kojima, Chōsei	Lacquered ware	Sakaye-cho.
Magi, Masanosuke	Match...	Koden-machi.
Mantani, Kyuemon	Beans, cattle, &c.	Sakaye-cho.
Mitsubishi Co. (Kobe Branch)... ...	Copper	Aioi-cho.
Mitsui Bussan (Kobe Branch)	All kinds	Kaigan-dori.
Murotani, Tōshichi	Kaolin	Shin-cho.
Nakai & Co.	Bamboo ware	San-no-miya-cho.
Naigai Cotton Co.	Cotton, cotton yarns...	Sekaye-cho.
Nippon Beikoku Co....	Rice, &c.	Imade-ariya-cho.
Nippon Paper Trading Co.	Paper	Kaigan-dori.
Nippon Seimai Co.	Rice, &c.	Kawasaki-cho.
Nippon Tea Export Co.	Tea	Aioi-cho.
Nozawa & Co.	Straw plait...	Kyu-kyoryuchi.
Okura & Co. (Kobe Branch)	General	Sakaye-cho.
Osada & Co.	Bamboo ware	Sumiyoshi-dori.

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Shinkyu & Co.	San-no-miya-cho.
Suya, Kyubei	San-no-miya-cho.
Suzuki & Co.	Sakaye-cho.
Takikawa, Benzō	Mitsuki-dori.
Tamura, Shinkichi	Sakaye-cho.
Tsuruya & Co.	San-no-miya-cho.
Yamamoto, Kametaro	Kaigan-dori.
Yuasa, Takenosuke	Sakaye-cho.

Fukagawa, Chujiro	Ideshima-cho.
Fukuda, Tsunesaburo	Tsuki-machi.
Fukushima-ya	Motogome-cho.
Hashimoto, Yuji	Yedo-machi.
Higashi & Co.	Dōza-cho.
Hiramatsu & Co.	Uragotō-machi.
Inagaki & Co.	Yedo-machi.
Irie, Suekichi	Nishihama-cho.
Isobe, Yasuzō	Moto-goto-machi.
Itō, Jinkichi	Kabashima-cho.
Kawaguchi-ya	Yedo-machi.
Kawahara-ya	Yedo-machi.
Kawasaki & Co.	Yenokitsu-machi.
Kikuchi & Co.	Kabashima-cho.
Kuraba & Co.	Oura-cho.
Matsumoto, Kurakichi	Kabashima-cho.
Matsumoto, Moritarō	Uragoto-machi.
Matsunobu, Jukichi	Nishihama-cho.
Matsuo, Fukusaburō	Uragoto-machi.
Matsue, Umekichi	Nishihama-cho.
Mayekawa & Co.	Uragoto-machi.
Mizoguchi, Bunkichi	Tsuki-machi.

Textile, &c.	Kita-nagasa-dori.
Flour, chip plait	San-no-miya-cho.
Silk goods	San-no-miya-cho.
Sugar	Sakaye-cho.
Match	Mitsuki-dori.
Miscellaneous goods	Sakaye-cho.
" "	San-no-miya-cho.
Tea	Kaigan-dori.
Straw plait, sugar	Sakaye-cho.

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Porcelain	Ideshima-cho.
Marine products	Tsuki-machi.
Tea, marine products	Motogome-cho.
Marine ware	Yedo-machi.
Beans and beancakes, &c.	Dōza-cho.
Marine products	Uragotō-machi.
"	Yedo-machi.
"	Nishihama-cho.
"	Moto-goto-machi.
Timber, *sake*, &c.	Kabashima-cho.
Manure and iron	Yedo-machi.
Marine products	Yedo-machi.
Tea, marine products, &c.	Yenokitsu-machi.
Rice, manure, &c.	Kabashima-cho.
Coal, wheat, &c.	Oura-cho.
Petroleum, marine products, &c.	Kabashima-cho.
Petroleum, &c.	Uragoto-machi.
Papers	Nishihama-cho.
Cokes	Uragoto-machi.
Iron, &c.	Nishihama-cho.
Rice, charcoal, &c.	Uragoto-machi.
Tea, rice, &c.	Tsuki-machi.

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Nakamura & Co.	Marine products	Dōza-cho.
Nakashima-ya	Grains, &c....	Nishihama-cho.
Nishimura-ya	Marine products	Tsuki-machi.
Otsu, Rei-ichirō...	Timber, &c.	Nishihama-cho.
Sawayama & Co.	Coal	Oura-cho.
Tanaka & Co.	Art objects...	Fune-daiku-cho.
Toyama & Co.	Cotton yarns	Imakaji-cho.
Wakiyama & Co.	Sugar, &c.	Goto-machi.
Yanagi, Nihei	Tea, &c.	Uragoto-machi.

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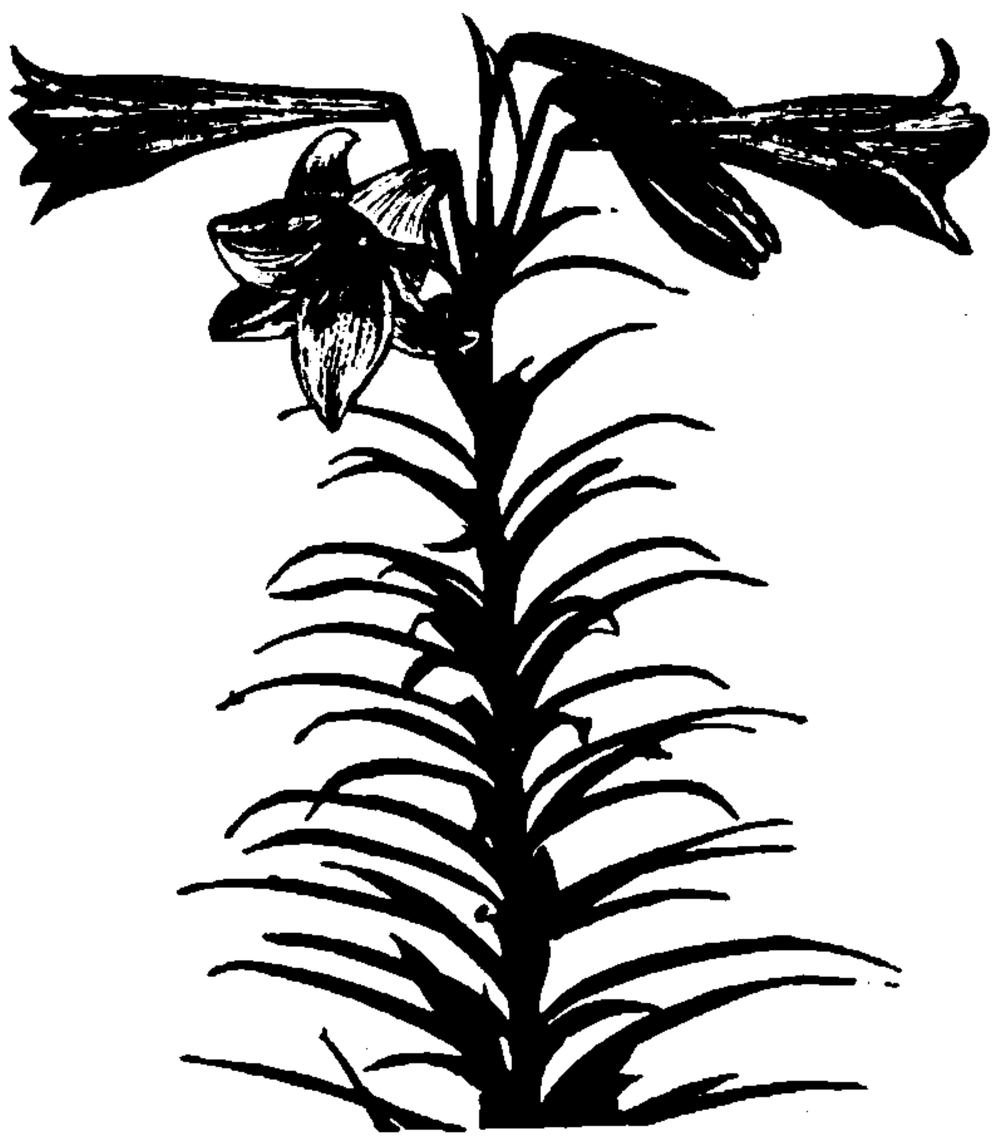

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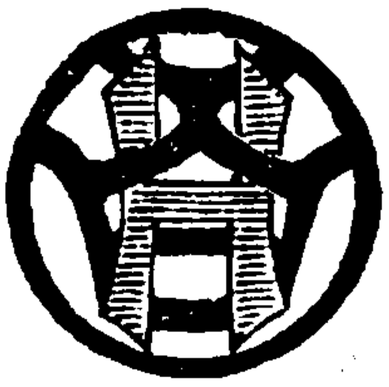

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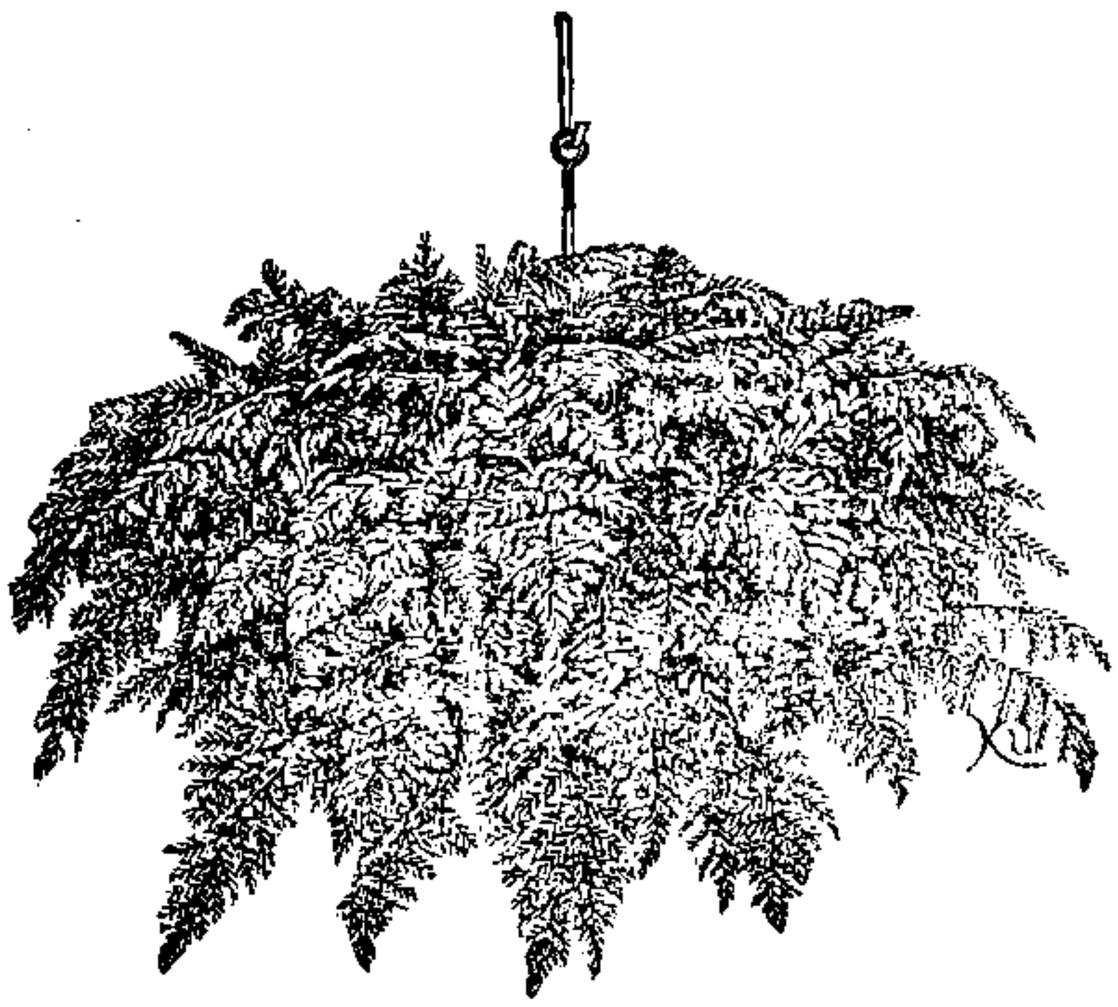

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